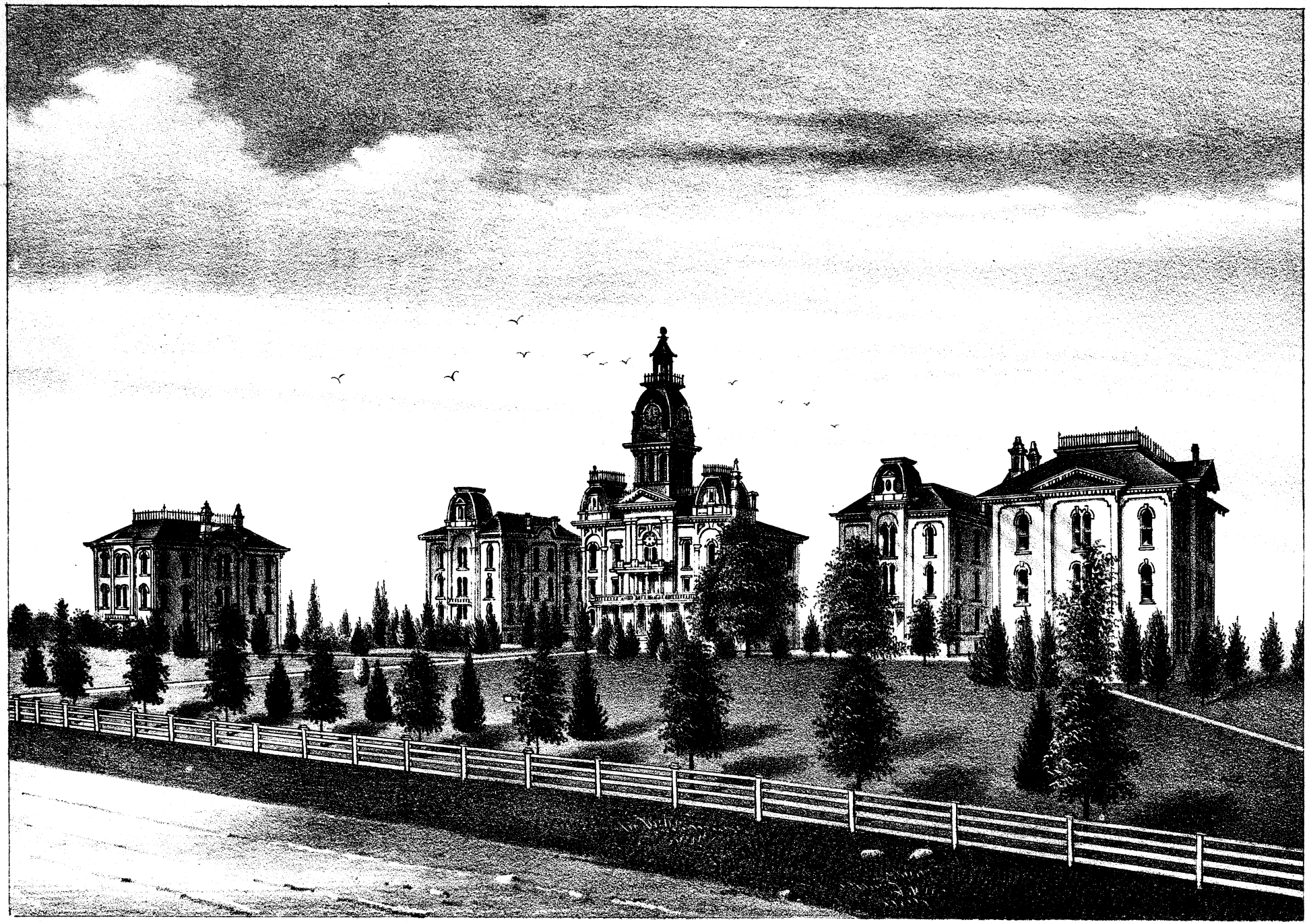
ILLSDALE
COUNTY

MICHIGAN

EVERTS & ABBOT

HISTORY OF HILLSDALE COUNTY MICHIGAN

WITH ILLUSTRATIONS



HILLSDALE COLLEGE.

HISTORY

—OF—

HILLSDALE COUNTY,

MICHIGAN,

—WITH—

Illustrations and Biographical Sketches

—OF—

SOME OF ITS PROMINENT MEN AND PIONEERS.

PHILADELPHIA:

EVERTS & ABBOTT.

—1879.—

PRESS OF J. B. LIPPINCOTT & CO., PHILADELPHIA.

CONTENTS.

HISTORICAL.

HISTORY OF HILLSDALE COUNTY.

CHAPTER		PAGE
I.	Introductory	9
II.	Early French Discoveries	10
III.	The Pottawattamies	12
IV.	The Pottawattamies (continued)	16
V.	The Pottawattamies (continued)	26
VI.	The Era of Preparation	32
VII.	The Pioneer Era	35
VIII.	The Era of Development	45
IX.	The First and Second Infantry	47
X.	The Fourth Infantry	49
XI.	The Seventh and Tenth Infantry	55
XII.	The Eleventh Infantry	58
XIII.	The Fifteenth and Sixteenth Infantry	80
XIV.	The Eighteenth Infantry	62
XV.	The Twenty-Fourth, Twenty-Seventh, and Thirtieth Infantry	65
XVI.	The First Sharpshooters and First Engineers and Mechanics	69
XVII.	Second, Fourth, and Seventh Cavalry	71
XVIII.	Eighth and Eleventh Cavalry and First Light Artillery	75
XIX.	Other Soldiers	79
XX.	Since the War	80
XXI.	Hillsdale County Civil List	81
XXII.	The Press of Hillsdale County	83
XXIII.	Hillsdale County Agricultural Society	86
XXIV.	The County Grange and the Pioneer Society	89
XXV.	Hillsdale College	90
	City of Hillsdale	94

HISTORY OF THE TOWNS OF HILLSDALE COUNTY.

	PAGE
Fayette	119
Scipio	149
Litchfield	157
Pittsford	170
Wheatland	188
Wright	200
Hillsdale	215
Adams	219
Somerset	230
Moscow	241
Allen	251
Cambria	266
Jefferson	272
Ransom	283
Amboy	295
Camden	301
Reading	311
Woodbridge	328

BIOGRAPHICAL.

	PAGE
Hon. John P. Cook, Hillsdale	facing 94
Lewis Emery, "	" 105
Harvey B. Rowlson, "	" 108
Hon. Henry Waldron, "	114
William Waldron, "	114
Daniel L. Pratt, "	114
Oscar A. Janes, "	115
Benjamin P. Shepard, "	115
Asher B. La Fleur, "	115
Robert A. Weir, "	116
George W. Bullock, "	116
Corvis M. Barre, "	116
Gen. C. J. Dickerson, "	116
John W. Falley, M.D., "	117
Arvin F. Whelan, M.D., Hillsdale	118
Col. F. M. Holloway, Fayette	147
Hon. Levi Baxter, "	147
Seth D. McNeal, "	148
Charles P. Osius, "	149
Charles Mosher, Scipio	155
Lyman Johnson, "	156
Isaac Smith, "	157
William J. and Otis Bettis, Litchfield	facing 161
Horton Mann, "	between 162, 163
Hon. Stephen Canniff, "	164
Samuel Riblet, "	164
James Valentine, "	165
Gideon Stoddard, "	165
Hon. William Stoddard, "	165
Miles Rorabacher, M.D., "	166
Warner Bunday, "	166
Laban A. Howard, M.D., "	167
S. Sabin Fairbank, "	167
Milton P. Herring, "	168
William J. Barnard, Litchfield	168
James B. Linsday, "	168
Reuben W. Freeman, "	169
Samuel Day, Pittsford	between 184, 185
Aaron Clement, "	facing 185
Hon. John M. Osborn, Pittsford	185
John H. Keagle, "	186
James H. Miner, "	186
John Perrin, "	187
Zebulon Williams, Wheatland	facing 191
Samuel Combs, "	197
Dr. John W. Steward, "	197
Seth Wood, "	198
Almon Goff, "	198
Nelson R. Rowley, "	199
Albert B. Slocum, "	199
Harvey McGee, "	199
Thomas Robins, "	200
James N. Wilcox, Wright	212
Robert B. Sawyer, "	213
William Brewster, "	213
Wm. S. Van Fleet, Wright	214
W. H. and Henry M. Pratt, Wright	215
Asa G. Edwards, Hillsdale	between 216, 217
Joseph J. Jones, "	218
Garry Sarles, "	218
The Gray Family, Adams	226
Horace P. Hitchcock, "	226
Nicholas Schmitt, "	227
William Wright, "	227
Furman Huff, "	227
William Kirby, "	228
Lemuel Roberts, "	228
Samuel Stevens, "	229
Vining Barker, "	229
Levi Vanaken, "	230
Andrew McDougal, Somerset	between 234, 235
Seth Aldrich, "	238
Charles M. L. Andrus, Somerset	238
Oliver E. Mosher, "	239
Deacon James Brezee, "	239
William Mercer, "	240
Robert McGregor, "	241
Daniel McNabb, Moscow	facing 249
Israel Buck, "	249
Azariah Mallory, "	250
Horatio N. Rowley, "	250
Alexander Hewitt, Allen	262
Thomas O'Hanlon, "	262
The Glasgow Family, "	263
John Herring, "	263
L. P. Roode, "	264
Roscius Southworth, "	264
Jonathan W. Whitney, Allen	265
William McConnell, "	265
Wm. S. Hosmer and Abner W. Pearce, Cambria	271
Hon. Charles D. Luce, Jefferson	282
Thomas Hutchings, Jefferson	283
Samuel B. Brown, Ransom	291
Nelson Doty, "	292
Orsamus Doty, "	292
Oliver T. Powers, "	293
Thomas Burt, Sr. and Jr., Ransom	293
Gilbert Howland, "	294
George Camp, "	294
Augustus G. McClellan, Amboy	299
Elihu Ferrall, "	300
Henry Loutsenhizer, "	300
Andrew J. Wigent, Camden	310
John Cole, Reading	325
Hiram B. Chapman, Reading	325
Harrison Bailey, Reading	326
Charles Kane, "	326
A. D. Southworth, "	327
Henry K. Abbott, "	327
Hon. Frederick Fowler, Reading	328

ILLUSTRATIONS.

PAGE

View of Hillsdale College (frontispiece) . . facing title page
Map of Hillsdale County . . . . . facing 9
View of Hillsdale County Fair Grounds (double page) between 88, 89

HILLSDALE.

Portrait of Hon. John P. Cook . . . . . facing 94
Portraits of Lewis Emery and wife . . . . " 105
Portrait of Harvey B. Rowlson . . . . . " 108
" Hon. Henry Waldron . . . . . " 114
" William Waldron . . . . . " 114
" Daniel L. Pratt . . . . . " 116
" Oscar A. Janes . . . . . " 116
" Benjamin P. Shepard . . . . . " 116
" George W. Bullock . . . . . " 116
" Robert A. Weir . . . . . " 116
" A. B. La Fleur . . . . . " 116
" Corvis M. Barre . . . . . " 116
" Gen. Christopher J. Dickerson . . . . . " 117
" John W. Falley, M.D. . . . . " 118
" Arvin F. Whelan, M.D. . . . . " 118
Residence of Garry Sarles (township) . . between 216, 217
Portraits of A. G. Edwards and wife (township) . " 216, 217
Residence of J. J. Jones (township) . . . . facing 218

FAYETTE.

The Gay Homestead . . . . . facing 119
Residence of Chas. P. Osius (with portraits) . . " 128
First Presbyterian Church, Jonesville . . . " 142
Carriage Mnf'y, J. J. Deal, Jonesville (with portrait) . " 145
Residence of Col. F. M. Holloway " between 146, 147
Portraits of Levi and Witter J. Baxter . . " 146, 147
Portrait of Seth D. McNeal 148
Residence of O. Palmer, Jonesville . . . . facing 149

SCIPIO.

Residence of Samuel E. Johnson . . . . facing 149
" Isaac Smith (with portraits) . . . " 153
Portrait of Charles Mosher 156
" Lyman Johnson 156

LITCHFIELD.

Residence of Warner Bunday (with portraits) . . facing 157
" S. S. Fairbank . . . . . " 158
Portraits of William J. and Otis Bettis . . . " 161
Residence of W. J. Barnard . . . . . between 162, 163
" late Horton Mann (with portraits) " 162, 163
Portrait of Hon. William Stoddard . . . . facing 164
" Hon. Stephen Canniff . . . . . " 164
" Samuel Riblet . . . . . " 164
" James Valentine . . . . . " 164
" Gideon Stoddard 165
Residence of Dr. M. Rorabacher (with portrait) . . facing 166
Portrait of Laban A. Howard, M.D. 167
Portraits of Milton P. Herring and wife 168
Residence of Milton P. Herring . . . . facing 168
" R. W. Freeman (with portraits) . . " 169
" J. B. Linsday . . . . . " 170

PITTSFORD.

Residence of J. H. Miner . . . . . facing 170
" Hon. J. M. Osborn . . . . . " 172
" J. H. Keagle (with portraits), double page . . . . . between 176, 177
" John Perrin . . . . . facing 180
" Winslow H. Day . . . . . between 184, 185
Portraits of Samuel Day and wife . . . " 184, 185
" Aaron Clement and wife . . . facing 185

WHEATLAND.

Residence of Nelson R. Rowley (with portraits) . facing 188
Portrait of Zebulon Williams . . . . . " 191
Residence of Hon. A. B. Slocum (with portraits) . " 192
Property of William Curtis and sons (double page) between 194, 195
Portrait of Harvey McGee . . . . . facing 197
" Dr. John W. Steward . . . . . " 197
" Almon Goff . . . . . " 197
" Samuel Combs . . . . . " 197
Portraits of Seth Wood and wife 198
Residence of Thomas Robins . . . . . facing 200

WRIGHT.

Residence of L. H. Root . . . . . facing 200
Bird's-eye View of Prattville . . . . . " 205
Residence of E. C. Brewster (with portraits) . . " 208

PAGE

Residence of S. H. Smith . . . . . facing 212
" Mrs. Persis Wilcox . . . . . " 212
" Robert B. Sawyer (with portraits) . " 213
" W. S. Van Fleet . . . . . " 214
" William T. Lyons and Son . . . " 215

ADAMS.

Residence of William Wright . . . . between 220, 221
" Lemuel Roberts . . . . " 220, 221
" Levi Vanaken . . . . facing 223
" George and William Gray . . " 223
" George Stevens (with portraits) . " 224
Portrait of Horace P. Hitchcock 226
Residence of Furman Huff (with portraits) . facing 227
Portraits of William Kirby and wife 228
" Vining Barker and wives . . . facing 229

SOMERSET.

Residence of Robert McGregor . . . . facing 230
" D. M. Lyons . . . . . " 232
" Andrew McDougal (with portraits) between 234, 235
Manufactory, etc., of H. C. Aldrich. . . facing 237
Portrait of Seth Aldrich 238
" Charles M. L. Andrus 238
Portraits of Oliver E. Mosher and wife 239
Portrait of Deacon James Brezee 240
" William Mercer 240

MOSCOW.

Residence of Israel Buck . . . . . facing 242
" H. N. Rowley (with portraits) . . " 244
Portraits of Daniel McNabb and wife . . . " 249
" Israel Buck and wife 249
" Azariah Mallory and wife 250

ALLEN.

Residence of Hon. Alex. Hewitt (with portraits) . facing 251
" R. Southworth . . . . . " 254
" Wm. McConnell . . . . . " 257
" Jonathan Whitney . . . . . " 257
Property of John Herring, Herring & Avery, etc. (with portraits) . . . . . " 260
Portrait of Thomas O'Hanlon 262
Portraits of John Glasgow and wives . . between 262, 263
" William Glasgow and wife . . " 262, 263
" S. W. Glasgow " . . " 262, 263
" L. P. Roode " 264

CAMBRIA.

Residence of Hosmer and Pearce . . . . facing 271

JEFFERSON.

Residence of Charles D. Luce (with portrait) . . facing 272
" Thomas Hutchings . . . . " 278

RANSOM.

Residence of Orsamus Doty (with portraits) . . facing 284
" Thomas Burt, Sr. " . between 286, 287
" " " Jr. " . " 286, 287
" Gilbert Howland " . . facing 288
Portrait of Samuel B. Brown 291
" Oliver T. Powers 293
Residence of George Camp (with portraits) . . facing 294

AMBOY.

Residence of Elihu Ferrall (with portraits) . . facing 296
" Henry Loutsenhizer (with portraits) . " 298
Portrait of Augustus G. McClellan 300

CAMDEN.

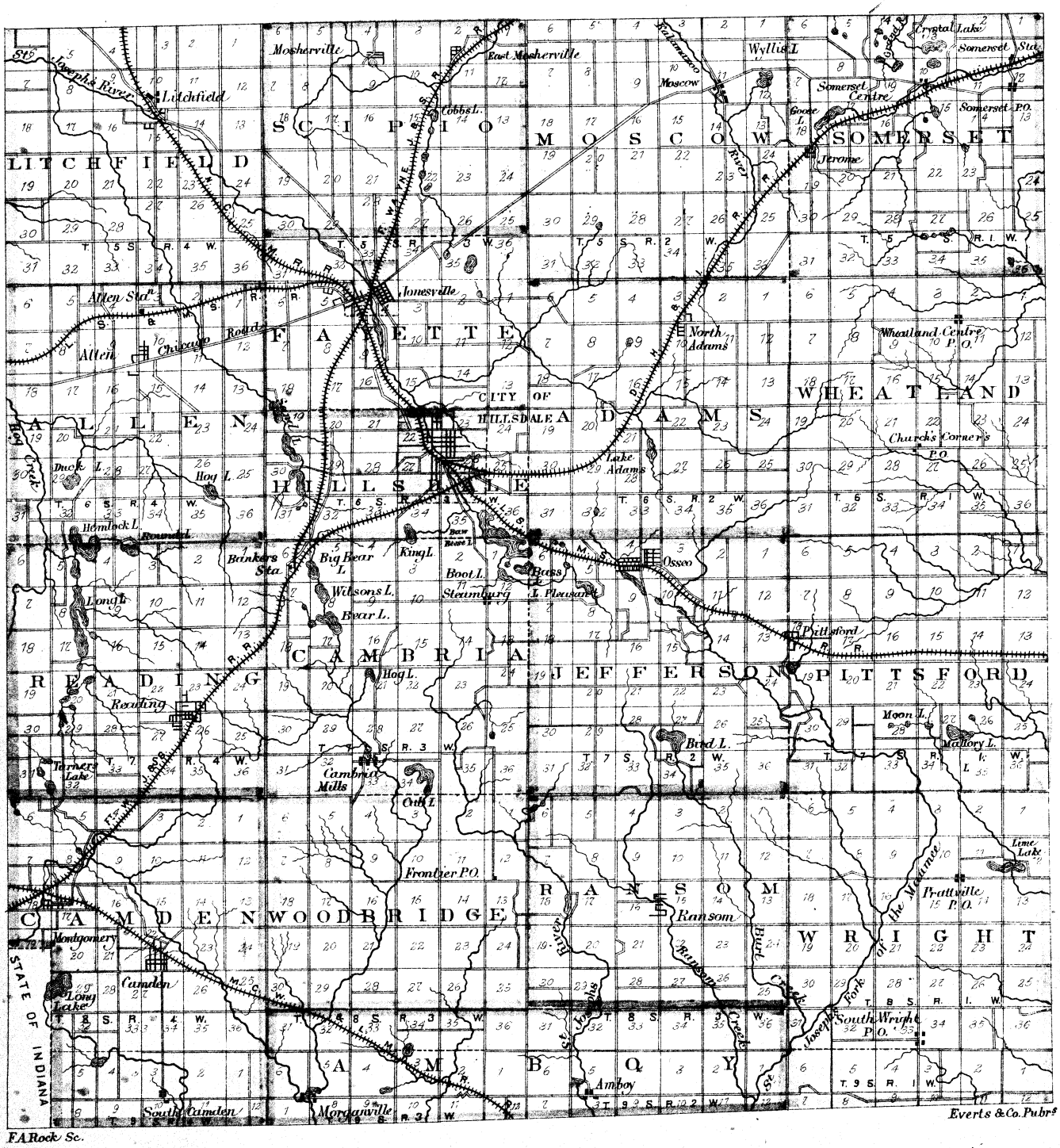
Residence of A. J. Wigent (with portraits) . . facing 304

READING.

Residence of Harrison Bailey (with portraits) . . facing 311
" Charles Kane " " . . " 314
" Henry K. Abbott . . . . " 318
" John Cole . . . . . " 320
" George G. Cone . . . . . " 322
" Samuel C. Dodge . . . . " 322
" H. B. Chapman . . . . . " 325
" A. D. Southworth . . . . " 326
" Wm. Terpening . . . . . " 326
" Col. F. Fowler . . . . . " 328

MAP OF
HILLSDALE COUNTY, MICHIGAN.

Engraved expressly for this Work



HISTORY

OF

HILLSDALE COUNTY, MICHIGAN.

BY CRISFIELD JOHNSON.

CHAPTER I.

INTRODUCTORY.

Makers and Writers of History—Interest Attached to all Beginnings—Interest in Pioneer Life—History hitherto Written long after Death of Actors—More Rapid Custom of the Present Age—Evidence from Living Lips—Plan of the Work—Books Consulted—The Result Submitted.

THE individuals more or less connected with history have long been divided into two classes: "those who make history," and "those who write history." In one sense, the former class comprises the whole human race, for every human being contributes something to that great stream of events, the course of which is mapped and the flow of which is recorded by the pen of the historian; but the expression is commonly applied to the actors in the more important or more interesting scenes in the drama of life.

Among these scenes a deep interest has always attached to the conquest of the wilderness by civilization, to the foundation of new nations, states, cities, and communities, and to the first critical years of their development. The trivial wall, over which according to tradition Remus leaped, and which Romulus stained with his brother's blood, still interests the imagination of mankind—because it was the first of Rome's defenses—almost as strongly as do the Pantheon, the Coliseum, and all the other mighty ruins of the seven-hilled city. Thus, too, the little band of Puritans, who amid poverty, hardship, and danger, planted the banners of civil and religious freedom on the rock-bound coast of New England, still live on the page of history, more conspicuous than any of the swarming millions who have since occupied the land.

For the same reason, though in lesser degree, the pioneers of every State and county, who with adventurous steps have defied the wilderness and endured the toils of frontier life, have been objects of especial interest to all who came after them, and enjoyed the blessings which they secured.

Hitherto, however, it has generally been the case that those who "made history" had long been in their graves, sometimes for centuries, ere those who "wrote history" began their work. The latter could only rely upon doubtful traditions, or at best upon a few worn and scattered manuscripts, for the material from which they were to construct their enduring records. Endless mistakes were naturally the consequence, numerous conflicts were waged over disputed points, and many of them are unsettled even to the present day.

But in our more rapid age the muse of history often stands, pen in hand, beside the pioneer, the workman, and the soldier, ready to record their deeds ere yet the hunter's antlered victim ceases to quiver beneath his fatal shot, ere yet the echoes of the woodman's axe die away in the distance, ere yet the foeman's blood is wiped from the warrior's steel.

In harmony with this spirit of the age, the publishers of this and other similar works seek to obtain the greater part of their history from living lips. In the county of Hillsdale this can be done with great facility. Many of the men and women who led the vanguard of the army of civilization in its attack on the forest still live to testify of the scenes through which they passed. From these we have sought with all possible diligence to obtain the facts regarding the development of every township in the county, and of the county at large.

Besides the evidence thus procured from original sources, we give a succinct account of the early discoveries which gave the French what they considered a title to all this region, and a more complete narrative of the actual early possessors of the soil,—the *Pottawattamie* Indians.

Going into detail as much as we do, our plan is necessarily somewhat different from that of ordinary histories. It embraces: first, a general history of the county; second, a special history of the city of Hillsdale and of each of the eighteen townships. The general history, in the first place, comprises a consecutive record of everything of importance that has occurred in the territory of the present county of Hillsdale, or has been done by the inhabitants of that territory, whether red or white, from the earliest accounts down to the present time, including the savage deeds of the Indians of the St. Joseph Valley, the treaties by which the land was acquired by the whites, the early development of the county, and the gallant achievements of Hillsdale soldiers in the war for the Union. This record occupies twenty chapters, and adheres closely to the chronological order. The remaining five chapters of the general history are occupied with statistical and miscellaneous matters, which could not well be worked into the continuous record.

The histories of the city of Hillsdale and the various

townships each begin with the settlement of the territory which now constitutes the city or the township, and traces its development to the present time, giving the names of early settlers, numerous incidents relating to each locality, separate sketches of all the churches and societies, an account of the manufactures, etc. Interspersed with these are portraits and biographies of various citizens, with views of their residences, etc., giving variety to the printed page, and satisfying the eye as well as the mind of the reader.

For the early history, which was necessarily obtained from books, we have consulted the following works, to which we beg leave to acknowledge our indebtedness: Parkman's Discovery of the Great West, Parkman's Conspiracy of Pontiac, Smith's Life and Times of Lewis Cass, Holloway's Sketch of Hillsdale County in the proceedings of the State Pioneer Association, Drake's Life of Tecumseh, Sargent's History of Braddock's Expedition, Lossing's Field-Book of the War of 1812, Lanman's Red Book of Michigan, the very valuable reports of Gen. John C. Robertson, Adjutant-General of the State, for the years 1861 to 1866, Schoolcraft's Report on the Indians, the published Indian treaties of the United States, the territorial and session laws of Michigan, Pierce's History of St. Joseph County, and some minor works.

Among the many who have favored us with information regarding the later history, we would especially mention F. M. Holloway, Esq., who is one of the early pioneers of the county, who has long given particular attention to the subject of local history, and who has been indefatigable in his efforts to aid us. Many others will be found mentioned in the various township histories.

With this explanation of our plan of action we submit our work to the candid judgment of the public of Hillsdale County. That in so voluminous a work, entering into so many details, we have entirely escaped error, no one can reasonably expect, but we have taken great pains to avoid mistakes, and we believe there are as few within the following pages as in any other volume of this kind. That it contains a large amount of information regarding Hillsdale County is very certain, and we trust it is so arranged and presented as to meet the approbation of our patrons, and be a subject of interest to them and their posterity for many years to come.

CHAPTER II.

EARLY FRENCH DISCOVERIES.

Arrival of the French on the Upper Lakes—Champlain in 1615—The Franciscan Priests—The Jesuits—Hunters and Traders—Raymbault and Jogues in 1641—The *Wyandots* and *Ottawas*—Father Marquette—The Lake Country formally taken Possession of for the King of France—Marquette Discovers the Mississippi—Discovers and Explores the St. Joseph—La Salle and the "Griffin"—A Fort on the St. Joseph—Loss of the "Griffin"—La Salle's Subsequent Career and Murder—French Dominion—Influence of Fort St. Joseph—Founding of Detroit—The *Pottawattamies*.

THOUGH the French were unquestionably the first explorers of the shores of all the great lakes of North America, yet it is somewhat doubtful at what precise time they first reached the peninsula of Michigan. As early as 1615, Samuel de Champlain, then governor of the infant province of Canada, which he had founded, visited the *Huron* tribes on the shores of Lake Manitouline. Almost or quite as early, priests of the "Recollet" or Franciscan order established Catholic missions in the same locality, and it is not improbable that some of them visited the shores of the great peninsula a little farther westward; for all, whether friends or foes, admit the extraordinary zeal and unflinching courage of the Catholic missionaries in their efforts to make proselytes among the savages of North America. In 1625, however, there arrived on the banks of the St. Lawrence the vanguard of a black-gowned host, to be sent to America by a still more vigorous, zealous, and highly-disciplined order,—the far-famed Jesuits. These fiery champions of the cross were destined to crowd aside the more peaceful or more inert Franciscans throughout the whole lake region, and substantially appropriate that missionary ground to themselves.

French hunters and fur-traders, too, made their way into the West far in advance of their English rivals, and doubtless reached the confines of Michigan early in the seventeenth century. Their course, however, was not along the great watery highway through Lakes Ontario and Erie and the Niagara River, for there dwelt the fierce, untamable *Iroquois*, the bravest and most politic of all the Indians of North America, whom Champlain, by an ill-advised attack, had made the deadly enemies of the French. With the *Hurons*, or *Wyandots*, who though a branch of the same race were the foes of the *Iroquois*, the French were fast friends, and had no difficulty in penetrating westward as far as their domain extended. Their seats were on the eastern side of Lake Huron, while our peninsula was occupied by *Ottawas*, *Ojibwas* (or *Chippewas*), and *Pottawattamies*, not perhaps as friendly as the *Hurons*, but standing in fear of the conquering *Iroquois*, and therefore disposed to be on good terms with the French foes of that confederacy.

The course of the intrepid missionaries and traders was up the Ottawa River from Montreal; thence across to the western division of Lake Huron, otherwise known as Lake Manitouline, and thence coasting along the northern shore of that body of water to the Saut Sainte Marie and the Straits of Michillimacinac.

In the year 1641, the Jesuits Raymbault and Jogues reached the former point, preached to a crowd of savages, and raised the flag of France, in token of sovereignty, beside the rushing outlet of Lake Superior. Doubtless other missionaries and numerous *voyageurs* and fur-traders explored the outskirts of Michigan, and possibly penetrated its interior, but there are few records to show their adventurous deeds.

In 1659, the *Wyandots*, or *Hurons*, fled from the valley of the St. Lawrence before the attacks of the *Iroquois*, seeking shelter in the islands of Lake Manitouline. The *Ottawawas*, since called *Ottawas*, who had previously resided there, retired to the northern part of the main peninsula of Michigan. The *Wyandots*, or a portion of them, again assailed by the *Iroquois*, fled to the Straits of Michillimacinac, and still again to the shores of Lake Superior. Being again followed by their implacable enemies, however, they were enabled to repulse them, and thenceforward, being

to some extent protected by the French, the *Wyandots* dwelt on the borders of the great lakes which surround the peninsula of Michigan.

In 1668, the celebrated Father Marquette, accompanied by Father Claude Dablon, founded a mission at Saut Saint Marie, at the northern extremity of Michigan; and in 1671 established that of St. Ignace, on the Straits of Michillimacinac (now spelled Mackinaw).

In 1670, a French officer, Daumont de St. Lusson, raised the flag of France at the Saut Sainte Marie with pompous ceremonies, and, so far as words could do so, took possession of the whole region of the great lakes in the name of "the Most High, Mighty, and Redoubtable Monarch, Louis, Fourteenth of that name, Most Christian King of France and of Navarre."

But the French were by no means disposed to rest content with sounding proclamations. Still eager to spread the reign of the cross among the heathen, and doubtless not unwilling to extend the domain of King Louis over new empires, the intrepid Marquette pushed forward into the wilderness, and discovered the mighty stream which has since borne the name of Mississippi. Shortly afterwards, 1673 in 1773, while coasting along the eastern shore of Lake Michigan, Marquette discovered a stream which he explored for several miles, and to which he gave the name of St. Joseph. This was, so far as known, the first acquaintance of Europeans with the fertile valley, the eastern part of which lies in the county of Hillsdale.

But a still greater explorer than Marquette was about to traverse the lakes and lands of the great West, though, unlike Marquette, he did not subordinate all other objects to the spread of his religion. In the month of August, 1679, the wonder-stricken savages on the shores of Detroit River saw what seemed to them a huge canoe, with immense wings, stemming the powerful current without the aid of oars or paddles, and swiftly traversing the placid sheet of water now known as Lake St. Clair. This was the "Griffin," a schooner of sixty tons, built the preceding winter and spring on the shore of the Niagara, just above the great cataract, and which on the 7th of August had set forth on the first voyage ever made by a sail vessel over the waters of the upper lakes. Its commander was Robert Cavelier de La Salle, the most hardy and adventurous of all the gallant Frenchmen who explored the wilds of North America, and the one whose discoveries did the most to extend the dominions of his royal master.

The only portrait which has been preserved of La Salle represents him as a blue-eyed, handsome cavalier with blonde ringlets, apparently better fitted for the *salons* of Paris than the forests of America; but a thousand evidences show not only the courage but the extraordinary vigor and hardihood of this remarkable man. He was accompanied by Tonti, a gallant Italian exile, who was his second in command, by Father Hennepin, a Franciscan monk, who became the historian of the expedition, and by about thirty sailors, voyageurs, hunters, etc.

The "Griffin" passed on over the tempest-tossed waters of Lake Huron, through the Strait of Michillimacinac, out upon the unknown waste of Lake Michigan, and at length came to anchor in Green Bay. Thence she was sent back with a part of her crew and a cargo of furs, while the intrepid La Salle with a score of men remained to explore the vast unconquered empire which lay spread before him. He and his comrades in birch-bark canoes coasted along the western shore of Lake Michigan, reaching its southern extremity on the eighteenth day of October, 1679. Thence the flotilla proceeded to the mouth of the St. Joseph River.* At its mouth he built a fortified trading-post, to which he gave the name of Fort of the Miamis, and which was intended both to facilitate commerce and curb the hostility of the surrounding tribes. *Pottawattamies* were found at the southern end and on the western shore of Lake Michigan.

This trading-post, or fort, was the first built for the purpose of controlling the Indians of this part of the Northwest, and its erection, coincident with the appearance of a French vessel on the upper lakes, may be considered as marking the establishment of French authority (though somewhat vague) over the peninsula of Michigan, including the county which is the subject of this history. La Salle and his comrades remained several weary months at the St. Joseph awaiting the return of the "Griffin," but that ill-fated bark was never heard of after leaving the outlet of Green Bay. Whether, as is probable, it went down with all its men before the gales of one of the great inland seas, or was captured at anchor by jealous savages, its crew butchered and the vessel itself destroyed, is one of the unsolved problems of American history.

Despairing at length of the "Griffin's" return, La Salle with a portion of his men in December proceeded up the St. Joseph River in canoes to South Bend, in the present State of Indiana, whence they made their way overland to the head-waters of the Illinois. The future career of this adventurous explorer is not especially connected with the history of this region, and must be dismissed in a few words.

After numerous remarkable adventures (being compelled once to return to Canada on foot) La Salle explored the Mississippi to the sea, and took verbal possession of the adjacent country for the benefit of King Louis the Fourteenth, by the name of Louisiana. While attempting, however, to colonize the new domain he met with many misfortunes, and was at length assassinated by two of his own men in Texas, in the year 1687.

But, notwithstanding the unfortunate end of the great discoverer, his achievements had extended the dominion of France more widely than had any of his adventurous compatriots, and from that time forth the Bourbon kings maintained an ascendency more or less complete throughout all the vast region extending from Quebec to New Orleans, until compelled to resign it nearly a century later by the prowess of the British. French vessels circled around the great lakes on the track of the ill-fated "Griffin," French forts and trading-posts were established in the wilderness, and French missionaries bore the cross among the heathen with redoubled zeal. French adroitness succeeded in establishing friendly relations with the Indians on the shores of all the upper lakes, and members of all the various bands

* From a few *Miamis* who were then located there, La Salle called it the river of the Miamis.

found their way to Fort Frontenac (now Kingston), and even to Montreal, with packages of furs to sell to the children of their great father across the sea.

The English, busily engaged in building up a powerful but compact empire along the sea-coast, scarcely attempted to rival their Gallic competitors in gaining control over the immense interior. The various Indian tribes doubtless would have rejected with scorn the idea of French ownership in the lands which they and their fathers had so long occupied, but as between the English and French it was substantially understood that the dominion of the former extended from the mouth of the St. Lawrence to that of the Mississippi. The only question was where the boundary line should be between the two domains.

The Indians around the upper lakes were the more ready to court the friendship of the French, since it was only from the latter that they could obtain arms and ammunition to contest with the terrible *Iroquois*. After the time of La Salle the French government supported a post, and the Jesuit fathers maintained a mission, at the mouth of the St. Joseph, and the two institutions became a centre of influence over all the southern part of the peninsula. In 1701, however, another frontier post was established, destined soon to overshadow that of St. Joseph. In that year Monsieur La Motte de Cadillac, an officer in the service of the King of France, with a small detachment of troops, landed at the head of Detroit River, and established a post to which he gave the name of "Fort Ponchartrain," but which soon became known by the appellation of "Detroit." This post and the whole of Michigan were nominally a part of the province of Canada, and so remained during both French and English rule. During the French dominion, however, the provincial government exercised very little authority, except to appoint commanders of the various posts. Those commanders ruled both the soldiers and the few civilians about as they saw proper.

The establishment of this post increased still more the influence of the French throughout the West, and especially throughout the peninsula of Michigan. There seemed little doubt that this whole region was to be subject to French rule, and fancy might have pictured these gleaming lakes and rippling rivers overlooked by the baronial castles of French seigneurs, while around them clustered the humble dwellings of their loyal retainers. French hunters and trappers made their way into all parts of the peninsula, establishing friendly relations with the natives, and not unfrequently forming unions more or less permanent with the copper-colored damsels of the various tribes.

Of these tribes we are especially concerned with the *Pottawattamies*, who soon obtained entire control of the valley of the St. Joseph, who are known to have been fully established here in 1721, and who for over a century were the undisputed lords of its noble forests, its pellucid lakes, and its grassy glades. From the time of the early discoveries already mentioned down to the beginning of settlement and cultivation by the whites, the history of the territory now composing Hillsdale County, with the rest of the St. Joseph Valley, is confined substantially to the doings of the *Pottawattamie* Indians. To them and their deeds the following three chapters are devoted.

CHAPTER III.

THE POTTAWATTAMIES.

General Relations of the Indian Tribes—*Iroquois* and *Algonquins*—Their Location—Numerous Tribes of *Algonquin* Race—The *Pottawattamies*—Their League with the *Ottawas* and *Chippewas*—Their Establishment in the Saint Joseph Valley—Changes of Location—Absence of Romance—Indian Warfare—Indian Weapons—Surprising an Enemy—Insult and Torture—Adoption—The Mission of Saint Joseph—*Pottawattamie* Friendship for the French—Rescue of Detroit—Trading with French and English—The War of 1744—Raids on the Frontiers—French Records of the *Pottawattamies*—Peace in 1748.

In order to give a correct idea of the position and history of the *Pottawattamie* Indians, so long the lords of Hillsdale County and all the adjacent country, it is necessary very briefly to sketch the general relations of the Indians of this part of North America. Of course the writer of a mere county history does not pretend to have investigated this abstruse subject by reference to original sources of information; he is obliged to depend on those who have made those matters the study of their lives,—especially on Francis Parkman, the accomplished author of the "Conspiracy of Pontiac," the "Discovery of the Great West," and other works on cognate subjects.

When the French and English hunters first penetrated the dark forests whose gloomy masses rolled from the shores of the North Atlantic far back beyond the Alleghanies, and when the most adventurous among them first gladdened their eyes with the gay prairies still farther westward, they found two great Indian races occupying the whole land from the ocean to the Mississippi, and from the valleys of Tennessee to the frozen regions of Northern Canada. Southward of these limits were the Mobilian tribes, of whom the *Cherokees*, *Chickasaws*, and others have since adopted to some extent the customs of the whites, while west of the Father of Waters were the great *Dakota* race, whose principal representatives, the *Sioux*, still roam in savage freedom over the prairies, a terror to all who cross their path.

The two races, who, as stated a few lines above, occupied the whole northeastern portion of the United States and a large part of Canada, were the *Iroquois* and the *Algonquins*. Though the former were the most celebrated and the most powerful, the latter were by far the most numerous; in fact, as has been truly said, the former were like an island amid the vast hordes of *Algonquins* around. The five confederate tribes of the *Iroquois*, commonly known as the Five Nations (afterwards the Six Nations), occupied a strong position, extending from the banks of the Hudson nearly to those of the Niagara, protected on the north by the waters of Lake Ontario, on the south by the mountains of Pennsylvania, and now comprising the heart of the great Empire State. The *Wyandots*, or *Hurons*, before mentioned, were an outlying branch of the same race, but hostile to the great confederacy; while the *Tuscaroras* were a friendly offshoot in the South, who afterwards became the sixth of the Six Nations.

Aside from these, the woods and prairies far and near swarmed with the diverse tribes of the *Algonquin* race; *Abenaquis* in Canada, *Pequots* and *Narragansetts* in New England, *Delawares* in Pennsylvania, *Shawnees* in Ohio,

Miamis in Ohio and Indiana, *Illinois* in the territory of the State which still bears their name, *Sauks*, *Foxes*, and *Menomonees* in the country west of Lake Michigan, while the great peninsula of Michigan, and some neighboring sections, were occupied by the *Ojibways*, or *Chippewas*, the *Ottawas*, and the tribe which is the especial subject of this chapter, the *Pottawattamies*. All these, though sundered far apart, and often warring desperately among themselves, have been shown by students of their characteristics to have belonged to one great stock, and to have spoken various dialects of one language. They outnumbered the Five Nations of *Iroquois* more than ten to one; yet such was the superior skill, sagacity, and prowess of the confederates that they were able to defeat their disunited foes one after the other, till none could stand before them, and the terror of their name spread over half the continent. Even the *Wyandots*, though of the same race, and almost equal in numbers, lacked the ferocious energy of the Five Nations, and were driven before them as deer are driven before the screaming panther.

The three tribes of *Algonquin* stock just mentioned, the *Ojibwas*, the *Ottawas*, and the *Pottawattamies*, were in the forepart of the eighteenth century united in a rude confederacy, somewhat similar to the celebrated league of the *Iroquois*, but far less thorough and less potent. The dialects of the three tribes differed less even than was usual among the various branches of the *Algonquin* race, and, notwithstanding some differences of inflection, the members could understand each other without the aid of an interpreter.

The *Ojibwas*, outnumbering both the other two tribes combined, dwelt in the frozen region of Lake Superior, where their descendants still chase the elk and moose amid the gloomy pines, and spear their finny prey over the sides of frail canoes, rocked on the boiling waters of the Saut Ste. Marie. The *Ottawas*, who had fled from Canada before the hatred of the all-conquering *Iroquois*, had their principal headquarters in the vicinity of Detroit and St. Clair Rivers, where, after the erection of Fort Ponchartrain by their French friends, they felt comparatively secure from their terrible enemies. Finally, the domain of the *Pottawattamies*, the subject of these chapters, stretched from the vicinity of Chicago around the head of Lake Michigan, northward to the mouth of the Kalamazoo or beyond, while to the eastward it extended so as to include the valleys of the St. Joseph, the Kalamazoo, and other streams which flow into Lake Michigan from the central portion of the peninsula.

The exact period at which the *Pottawattamies* established themselves in the valley of the St. Joseph is unknown. Unless La Salle was mistaken, the *Miamis* occupied the banks of the St. Joseph in 1678, at which time the *Pottawattamies* are believed to have been mostly in the vicinity of Green Bay. It is certain, however, that they were in the St. Joseph Valley in 1721 (having probably established themselves there about the beginning of the century), and there they remained until within the memory of men still living.

It will be understood, however, that the location of the various tribes of the *Iroquois* and *Algonquin* races at that distant period can only be given with approximate correctness. Their boundaries were constantly changing. Tribes were frequently driven by the fortunes of war from the homes of their fathers, or even blotted from the list of forest nationalities. Sometimes they changed their localities in search of more abundant game, and sometimes no cause but caprice could be assigned for their migrations. Not only did whole tribes occasionally change their locations, but in many cases outlying clans dwelt at a long distance from the parent tribe, being sometimes surrounded by the villages of other nations. Thus, though the main body of the *Pottawattamies* were to be found as early as 1721 stretching from the head of Lake Michigan eastward to the head of the St. Joseph River, there were for a considerable time two or three detached villages in the vicinity of Detroit, and others in the neighborhood of Green Bay.

Besides these more permanent changes of location, the several bands of which each nation was composed were, even in time of peace, constantly migrating to and fro over the domain which unquestionably belonged to their tribe. In summer they raised corn (that is, the squaws did) in one place, in winter they hunted in another, perhaps a hundred miles distant, and in spring they visited still another location for the purpose of fishing; usually but not always returning to their former ground to raise and harvest their crops. Yet, notwithstanding these various changes by which the *Pottawattamies* were more or less affected, they continued for over a century and a quarter the masters of the territory composing this county, and their bloody record is perhaps quite as deserving of being embodied in history as are those of several other conquerors.

While, however, the admirers of stirring adventure and desperate conflict may find something of interest in the story of an Indian tribe, it would be hopeless for the lover of romance to seek there for aught to gratify his taste. No truthful delineation can present the Indian as a romantic character. Apathetic in an extraordinary degree in regard to the softer passions, it is seldom, indeed, that love sways his actions, although the slightest cause is liable to arouse him to the direst fury of hate. He had rather capture one scalp than a dozen hearts.

The *Pottawattamie* inherited the usual characteristics of the Indian, and especially of the *Algonquin* race. Less terrible in battle, less sagacious in council, than the men of the Five Nations, he was, nevertheless, like the rest of his red brethren, a brave, hardy, and skillful warrior, an astute manager so far as his knowledge extended, generally a faithful friend, and invariably a most implacable enemy. His own time he devoted to war, the chase, or idleness, abandoning to the women the labor of raising his scanty supplies of Indian corn, pumpkins, and beans, of transporting his household goods from point to point, and every other burden which he could possibly impose upon her weary shoulders.

He lived in the utmost freedom which it is possible to imagine, consistent with any civil or military organization whatever. His sachems exercised little authority except to declare war and make peace, to determine on the migrations of the tribe, and to give wise counsels allaying any ill feel-

ings which might arise among the people. There was no positive law compelling obedience.

Even when war was declared there was no way by which the braves could be compelled to take the war-path. Any war-chief could drive a stake in the ground, dance the war-dance around it, strike his tomahawk into it with a yell of defiance, and call for volunteers to go forth against the foe. If his courage or capacity were doubted, he obtained but few followers. If he were of approved valor and skill, a larger number would grasp their tomahawks in response to his appeal; while, if he were a chieftain distinguished far and wide for deeds of blood and craft, the whole nation would spring to arms, and all its villages would resound with the terrific notes of the war-song, chanted by hundreds of frenzied braves.

With followers few or many, the chief went forth against the foe. But he could not compel their obedience a moment longer than they chose to give it, and no punishment but disgrace awaited the recreant who deserted his leader in the hour of his utmost need. The most extreme penalty only consisted in giving the dishonor due the dastard a visible form, by enveloping him in the garments of a woman and compelling him to perform the menial labors usually performed by the weaker sex. But to an Indian, accustomed to look down on his squaw as infinitely below him, this would be the most terrible of inflictions.

As is well known, the original weapons of the Indians were bows and arrows (the latter tipped with flint), war-clubs, stone tomahawks, and scalping-knives, also made of sharpened flints. But, stubborn as they were in repelling all the arts of civilization offered by the whites, they grasped eagerly at the formidable implements of war brought across the Atlantic. Iron tomahawks and scalping-knives could be cheaply manufactured, and soon an ample supply of them was furnished by the Dutch and English to the *Iroquois*, and by the French to the numerous tribes of the *Algonquin* race under the influence of that subtle people.

Guns and ammunition were more costly, but the Indian longed for them with a love second only to his passion for whisky, and, despite occasional prohibitions by the colonial authorities on either side, the best warriors and hunters in the various tribes were soon provided with these deadly instruments of slaughter. In fact, whenever war was threatened between the French and English, both parties were eager to enlist all the Indian allies they could, and furnished muskets and gunpowder with a free hand.

Armed and equipped, clad only in a breech-clout, but covered from head to foot with paint disposed in the most hideous figures, his head crested with feathers of the wild birds he had slain, the Indian went forth on the war-path. If the band was a small one, it lurked in the vicinity of the hostile villages until a still smaller number of the enemy could be caught at a distance from their friends. These were, if possible, shot down from an ambush (for under no circumstances will an Indian run any risk which it is possible to avoid), their scalps were stripped off with eager haste, and the victors fled towards their homes at their utmost speed.

If the whole nation turned out in arms, they might attempt the total destruction of their enemy; but even then surprise was generally an essential element of success. Hurrying forward by unfrequented paths, or plunging through the trackless forest, guided only by the sun and the well-known courses of the streams, the little army reached the neighborhood of the foe. Carefully concealing their approach, they waited an opportunity for attack, which was usually made at night. When their unsuspecting victims were wrapped in slumber, the whole crowd of painted demons would burst in among them, using musket, knife, and tomahawk with furious zeal, and striking terror to every heart with the fiendish sound of war-whoops shrieked from a thousand throats. The torch was applied to the frail cabins of the unhappy people, and men, women, and children were stricken down in indiscriminate slaughter by the lurid light of their blazing homes.

When the first fury of savage hate had been satiated, prisoners were taken, but these were frequently destined to a fate far more terrible than the speedy death from which they had escaped. Bound with thongs and loaded with burdens, they were urged on with remorseless speed toward the home of their captors, and if, enfeebled by wounds or sickness, they lagged behind, the ready tomahawk put an end to their miseries. But if the prisoner, withstanding the hardships of the march, was brought alive to the wigwams of the victors, and especially if he were a well-known warrior, human fancy never painted a more awful doom than that which awaited him, save where it has described the tortures of the damned in another world.

As a sportive preliminary the victim was required to run the gauntlet, when a hundred malicious foes, both male and female, ranged on either side, flung stones, clubs, tomahawks, and every other possible missile at his naked form, as he dashed with the energy of despair between their furious ranks. Then, unless he was saved by unexpected lenity, came the fiercer agony of the stake, prolonged sometimes for hours and even for days, accompanied by all the refinements of torment which a baleful ingenuity could invent, yet supported with unsurpassable fortitude by the victim, who often shrieked his defiant death-song even amid the last convulsions of his tortured frame.

Yet women, children, and youths were frequently saved from this horrible fate to be adopted into the tribe of their captors, and even men sometimes shared the same lenity. What is remarkable is that as soon as it was decided thus to receive a captive into the tribe, all appearances of hate seemed immediately to disappear; the best of all the forest luxuries was placed before the honored guest, the costliest blankets were spread over his shoulders, and the softest couches of fur were spread for his wearied limbs. Either because the change was so great from the expected torture to the kindly adoption, or because the captors knew so well whom to choose as recipients of their indulgence, it was very seldom that the latter attempted to escape from their new alliances. Nay, even young white men and women, thus adopted into the ranks of the savages, frequently became so well satisfied with forest life as to resist every inducement afterwards offered them to return to their countrymen.

Such were some of the salient characteristics of the

North American Indians, shared by the *Pottawattamies*, the subject of these chapters. Those characteristics were common to the *Algonquin* and *Iroquois* races, the principal difference being in the greater intensity with which they were manifested by the latter. The *Shawnee* was subtle in war; the *Iroquois* was still more so. The *Ottawa* was cold and haughty toward others, but he was met by still greater coldness and haughtiness on the part of the *Iroquois*. The *Pottawattamie*, the confederate of the *Ottawa*, was brave and ferocious, but he was surpassed both in bravery and ferocity by the terrible warriors of the Five Nations.

In speaking of Indians the term "nation" is generally used as synonymous with tribe, and to the civilized ear the word carries an idea of large numbers, confirmed by the immense range of Indian operations, and the terror which they inspired on the frontiers. Yet the celebrated Five Nations, in the height of their power, numbered altogether but two or three thousand warriors, the *Wyandot* branch of the *Iroquois* had about the same number, and the various tribes of *Algonquin* lineage were proportionally small. As near as can be ascertained, the *Pottawattamies* at the beginning of the eighteenth century numbered about eight hundred warriors, including those of Illinois and Wisconsin. As has been said, they were linked in a loose confederacy with the more numerous *Ottawas* and *Chippewas*, but the *Pottawattamies* were the only tribe sufficiently connected with this county to make their acts a subject of interest in this work. The others will not be mentioned except when the story of their savage deeds is necessarily intermingled with the record of the *Pottawattamies*. To that record we now address ourselves.

It was near the beginning of the eighteenth century that the Jesuits, who had obtained almost a monopoly of missionary work in French America, established the mission of St. Joseph at the mouth of the river of that name, and under the shadow of the little post maintained on the site selected by La Salle. In 1712, Father Marest describes the mission as being in a very flourishing condition. Whatever might have been the success of the holy fathers in the task of Christianizing the Indians there is no doubt that they obtained a great personal influence over them, which the priests naturally used to cement their friendship for France. Numerous other influences were also brought to bear by the adroit managers who, in various capacities, represented the Gallic people on the upper lakes, and the friendship of the *Pottawattamies* was thoroughly demonstrated in the year just named, 1712.

In May of that year, a large body of *Sacs*, *Foxes*, and *Mascoutins*, tribes of *Algonquin* lineage but at enmity with the other nations of that race (and supposed to be acting under the influence of the *Iroquois*, the inveterate foes of the French), suddenly appeared before Fort Ponchartrain, threw up some rude breastworks, and attempted to destroy the post. On the thirteenth of the month a fierce assault was made, and, though not at first successful, it was maintained with such energy and by such numbers that the little garrison of twenty soldiers was placed in a situation of great danger.

But while the wearied Frenchmen were husbanding their scanty resources in expectation of a still more deadly onslaught, their ears were saluted by hundreds of savage war-whoops, and a large body of friendly *Wyandots*, *Ottawas*, and *Pottawattamies* burst from the forest, and flung themselves impetuously upon the startled besiegers of the fort. The latter resisted to the best of their ability, and for a short time the battle-field resounded with the shouts of the contestants, the constant rattle of musketry, the groans of the wounded, and now and then with the terrific scalp-halloo of some successful brave as he tore the coveted trophy from the head of his victim. But, aided by the fire of the garrison, the rescuing party were soon completely successful, and the *Sacs*, *Foxes*, and *Mascoutins* fled in utter rout through the forest.

The vengeance of the victors, in accordance with Indian custom, was visited alike upon men, women, and children, from eight hundred to a thousand of whom were slain. So great was the injury inflicted that the *Fox* nation was reported to be completely destroyed. This was not the case, but it was compelled to flee to the west side of Lake Michigan, where it long remained, being distinguished by the peculiar bitterness borne by its members toward the French. On the other hand, the friendship thus cemented between the French and the *Pottawattamies*, *Ottawas*, and *Wyandots* endured through more than half a century of varied fortunes, and was scarcely severed when throughout Canada and the West the Gallic flag went down in hopeless defeat before the conquering English.

During the thirty years following the event just mentioned, there are but few and scanty records to show the acts of the *Pottawattamies*. They continued to cultivate their little patches of corn, and to hunt the deer through the forests of southern Michigan and around the head of the lake of that name, generally exchanging their surplus furs with their friends, the French, for blankets, calicoes, gilt ornaments, guns, powder, and brandy. To the honor of the Jesuits, it should be said that they steadily opposed the sale of this last commodity to the Indians, braving the enmity of the most powerful officials in so doing. But although the Canadian *voyageur* or Indian trader was a good Catholic, who would regularly confess his sins and practice the severest penances imposed by his priests, yet even their potent influence was insufficient to keep him from grasping the enormous profits made by selling ardent spirits to the Indians. Civic functionaries, commandants of posts, and every one else who had the means, were alike eager to share these dubious gains, and all the tribes connected with the French, like those in communication with the English, became deeply infected with the fatal thirst for spirituous liquors, which has been the greatest bane of their race.

But although the *Pottawattamies* usually traded with the French, yet when the English opened a trading-house at Oswego, on Lake Ontario, in 1727, many of their number, with other denizens of the upper-lake region, found their way thither with their furs, having discovered that the English gave much better bargains in the Indians' necessities of powder and whisky than did the French. It will be understood that there were no commission merchants in those days, by whom packages of beaver-skins and otter-skins could be sent to Oswego or Montreal for

sale. The adventurous *Pottawattamie* hunter who wanted to drive a better bargain than he could make at the frontier posts must launch his frail canoe, with its load of furs, on the waters of the St. Joseph or the Raisin, follow the tortuous course of the river to Lake Michigan or Lake Erie, coast cautiously down those inland seas to the Niagara, carry his little vessel around the great cataract, launch it again upon the bosom of Ontario, and at length make his toilsome way to Oswego or Frontenac. Having made the customary exchange for powder, blankets, calicoes, and brandy, he must return by the same route, not only braving the hardships of the voyage but the danger of ambush by the dreaded *Iroquois;* for though there were intervals of peace between the "fierce democracies" of the East and the West, yet there was always danger that some wandering band of warriors would seek vengeance for old but unforgotten injuries upon any less powerful squad whom fortune might throw in their path.

The greater part of the Indian trade, however, was carried on by the French *coureurs de bois*, a wild and hardy race, who adopted, to a great extent, the Indian customs, formed Indian alliances of more or less permanence, and through whom the French influence was constantly extended over the nations of *Algonquin* race. In 1736 the French local authorities reported to the home government that they exercised authority over a hundred and three tribes, numbering sixteen thousand warriors and eighty-two thousand souls. This authority was very vague and precarious, and might more properly have been described as influence; and yet it was a very real assistance to the French in their constant rivalry with the English.

In 1744, after a thirty years' peace, war broke out between those two great nations, and each at once summoned their Indian allies to the war-path. Far and wide, through Canada and the Great West, the French officials labored to stir up the passions of the *Algonquin* braves, while the English sought the aid of the *Iroquois*, much fewer in number, but more daring in spirit and more compact in organization.

Bands of all the Northwestern tribes made frequent and most murderous assaults on the frontiers of Pennsylvania and Virginia, inflicting the most terrible cruelties upon the settlers, and suffering scarcely less in return, when they fell into the hands of the fierce borderers, who hated the red men as the Jews hated the heathen whose lands they had seized. Other bands made their way over the long course to Montreal, received full equipments there, and then, sometimes under their own chiefs, sometimes under French partisan officers, went forth to harry the frontiers of New York and New England.

In 1745, one of the numerous records made by the Canadian officials states that fifty "*Poutewatamies*," fifteen *Puans*, and ten *Illinois* came to go to war. Another memorandum, dated August 22, the same year, mentions the arrival of thirty-eight *Outawois* (Ottawas) of Detroit, seventeen *Sauternes*, twenty-four *Hurons*, and fourteen "*Poutewatamies*." The French records show the sending out of not less than twenty marauding expeditions against the colonists of New Hampshire, Massachusetts, and New York in one year, and chronicle their dismal return with scalps and prisoners. The colonial governments did their best to retaliate in kind, but the small number of their only allies, the *Iroquois*, made it impracticable to equal the atrocities of the French.

The war lasted four years, consisting principally of such predatory excursions, during which the French accounts make frequent mention of the "*Poutewatamies*" as active in gaining whatever glory could be reaped from those ferocious achievements. The contest was closed, however, in 1748, by the peace of Aix-la-Chapelle, and again the *Pottawattamie* braves were forced to content themselves with warfare with other tribes, save when occasionally a small band could make a stealthy foray against the settlers of Pennsylvania, which would be promptly disowned by the wily old sachems of the tribe, as the act of some "bad young men."

CHAPTER IV.

THE POTTAWATTAMIES—(Continued).

The Crisis—Beginning of War—The Three Expeditions of 1755—Braddock's Advance—Indians at Fort Duquesne—Beaujeu Induces them to follow Him—Attack upon the British—Desperate Battle—The British routed—Fiendish Orgies—The Indians attack the Frontiers—Other Indian Operations—Defeat of Grant—*Pottawattamies* at Fort Niagara—Their Defeat—Fall of Quebec—Rogers takes Possession of Detroit—Indian Dislike of the English—The Conspiracy of Pontiac—Number of the *Pottawattamies*—Pontiac's Schemes—His Treachery exposed—The Attack—The Siege—Capture of Fort St. Joseph—The *Pottawattamies* make Peace—Battle of Bloody Run—*Pottawattamies* take Part—The British defeated—*Pottawattamies*, etc., attack a Vessel—Indians off to Hunt—Pontiac withdraws—End of the Siege—Gen. Bradstreet comes up the Lakes with Army—General Submission of the Tribes—British Posts re-established—Sir William Johnson's Tactics with the *Pottawattamies*—An Indian Speech—Fate of Pontiac—The Revenge of the Northern Indians.

THE long and almost constant struggle between the French and English for the mastery of North America was rapidly approaching a crisis. The former, having secured an influence over the Indians throughout the West, and having established a line of forts and trading-posts by way of Lake Erie, Lake Michigan, and the Mississippi River, were now anxious to crowd still more closely on the English, and to establish an interior line from Lake Erie to the forks of the Ohio (now Pittsburgh) and thence down the river to the Mississippi. The slower English colonists, absorbed with the work of chopping, and plowing, and building houses, were yet determined to prevent a proceeding which would have brought a line of hostile posts almost to their doors.

In 1754, Major George Washington, in command of a body of rangers who were guarding the frontiers of Virginia, attacked and defeated a detachment of French and Indians who were apparently acting as spies upon him, thus beginning a war destined to convulse two continents, to expel the flag of France from the greater part of North America, and to pave the way for the American Revolution and American independence. Little more was done that year than to fight a few inconsequent skirmishes, and to terrify the frontier with a few savage deeds of blood.

But in 1755 desperate exertions were made on both sides to accomplish great results. The English planned to send three armies against three prominent French posts; one, under Gen. Johnson (afterwards Sir William Johnson), against Crown Point, on Lake Champlain; one, under Gen. Shirley, against Fort Niagara, at the mouth of the Niagara River; and one, the most formidable of all, was to be led against Fort Duquesne, at the forks of the Ohio, by Maj.-Gen. Edward Braddock, who was sent over to be commander-in-chief of all the British forces in America. The French, on the other hand, though comparatively few in numbers, were more vigilant and active than their adversaries, and depended much on the aid they could obtain from the swarms of Indians in their interest, whom they made strenuous and quite successful efforts to attach to their standard.

The expedition against Fort Niagara broke down before reaching that post. The one under Gen. Johnson, though it did not capture or even attack Crown Point, yet resulted in a decided victory over the combined French and Indian force under Baron Dieskau, on the shores of Lake George, in the northeastern part of New York. Considering the custom among the Western Indians of making their way in small bands to Montreal to take part in operations against the English, it is quite probable that some of our "*Poutewatamies*" were actors under Dieskau in the battle of Lake George; but as it is not certain, and as their mode of operation can be sufficiently understood by observing their acts on a more celebrated field where they were unquestionably present, we turn at once to the sadly-celebrated expedition under Gen. Braddock.

It was early in June, 1755, that that brave, but conceited and thick-headed, commander led forth an army of some two thousand men from the frontiers of Pennsylvania, and took the road toward Fort Duquesne. Small as that number may seem to the reader of this generation, Braddock commanded one of the largest forces that had yet been assembled in North America, and high hopes were entertained of its achievements. It was mostly composed of British regulars, with a few Virginia and Pennsylvania riflemen, and as the scarlet columns strode proudly along the narrow forest pathway, their commander did not doubt for a moment that they would easily accomplish the task which had been allotted them. After a considerable part of the distance had been traveled, the general, by the advice of his aide-de-camp, Col. Washington, moved forward with twelve hundred men and some light artillery, leaving the rest of the army to follow at a slower pace.

Meanwhile the alarmed French, unable to bring any considerable number of troops to Fort Duquesne, had strained every nerve to draw thither a sufficient force of Indians to repel the assailants. But though it was easy to persuade numerous savages to go forth in little bands against the hapless colonists, it was far more difficult to concentrate a considerable force for the purpose of defending a fort against a British army. An Indian, as a rule, has a great aversion to facing a large, organized army, and an equally strong dislike of being shut up in a fort. According to Sargent's "History of Braddock's Expedition,"—the best authority to be found on the subject,—there were six hundred and thirty-seven Indian warriors gathered at Fort Duquesne. These comprised *Abenakis* and *Caughnawagas*, from Canada; *Shawnees*, from Ohio; *Chippewas*, *Ottawas*, and *Pottawattamies*, from Michigan; and some smaller bands, all friendly to the French, but all alarmed at the superior force of the English, as reported by their scouts. Besides these, there were seventy-two regular French soldiers and a hundred and forty-six Canadian militia, making a total, as near as can be ascertained, of eight hundred and fifty-five combatants.

The post was under the command of Capt. Contrecœur, of the French army. Knowing the superior force of Braddock, and the indisposition of the Indians to engage in a regular siege, Contrecœur was half disposed to abandon the post and descend the Ohio. But among the French officers was one who was thoroughly accustomed to forest warfare, and who possessed extraordinary influence over the Indians. This was Capt. Beaujeu, who, on learning of the near approach of Braddock, boldly proposed to lead forth the Indians and Canadians and endeavor to surprise or ambush the too-confident English. The commander reluctantly gave his consent.

Beaujeu then hastened among his Indian friends. Calling together the chiefs, he flung down a tomahawk before them, harangued them in that *Algonquin* tongue with which all their dialects were affiliated, and offered to lead them at once against the red-coats, who were coming to rob them of their lands. But all shrank back from this daring proposal. *Shawnees*, *Ottawas*, and *Pottawattamies* alike declined the challenge, declaring that the English were too strong for such an attempt. Again Beaujeu appealed to their friendship for the French, their hatred against the English, their pride in their own valor. But still in vain.

"Does our father think we are fools," exclaimed the chiefs, "that we should go forth against the red soldiers, when they are more numerous than the leaves of the forest?"

Yet once more Beaujeu essayed the powers of his eloquence. He painted more vividly than before the steady encroachment of the English on the Indian lands, till every face was black with hatred; depicted, with all the pathos he could command, the friendship which had always existed between the French and the tribes of *Algonquin* race; pointed out the ease with which from behind trees and rocks they could shoot down the clumsy red-coats; and dilated on the rich harvest of booty and scalps they could gather, till the bolder chiefs clutched their tomahawks with a passion that could scarcely be restrained. Then Beaujeu capped the climax of his eloquence by exclaiming,—

"I am determined to go to-morrow though not a chief dare follow me! Will you allow your father to go alone against your enemies while you remain in safety here?"

This bold declaration turned the wavering balance in the minds of his savage hearers; the bravest among them sprang forward, brandishing their tomahawks and asserting their readiness to follow their father Beaujeu wherever he might lead, and the contagion of generous rashness soon spread through all the crowd. In a few moments all were thronging around Beaujeu with shouts of defiance against the red-coats, and in a few more they were away among

their followers, arousing their passions by the same arts which Beaujeu had employed upon themselves. Late that night the war-dance was danced in a score of Indian camps, and *Pottawattamies*, *Ottawas*, *Shawnees*, *Delawares*, *Abenakis*, worked themselves into a frenzy of valor by their own shrieks, contortions, and harangues.

The next morning, the fatal 9th of July, the scouts brought in the news that Braddock's army was on the move, and was crossing the Monongahela from the eastern to the western side, some twelve or fourteen miles from the fort. *Shawnees*, *Pottawattamies*, *Abenakis*, and all their brethren were soon astir, the scenes of the previous night were reënacted, and the warriors, while making their few preparations, aroused each other's enthusiasm with shrieks, and shouts, and brandishing of tomahawks, and impromptu fragments of the war-dance, and brief rehearsals of their valorous deeds on former occasions. Contrecœur ordered kegs of bullets and gunpowder to be broken open and placed at the gate of the fort, so that all the Indians might help themselves. Thus amply furnished with ammunition, naked save the breech-clout and a long line of braided deer-hide wound around the waist, to which was suspended tomahawk, scalping-knife, powder-horn, and bullet-pouch, the yelling bands hurried off into the forest.

The hundred or more warriors of each tribe were under their own chief, nor does there seem to have been any unity of action among them, save through the partial obedience which they voluntarily yielded to Contrecœur and Beaujeu. Tradition indeed asserts that the *Ottawas* were led by the great chieftain whose name was in a few years to become a terror along a thousand miles of English frontier, the renowned Pontiac, and if so it is quite possible that the *Chippewas* and *Pottawattamies* (who, as before stated, were loosely leagued in a warlike confederacy with the *Ottawas*) might have followed the same daring leader. There is, however, little evidence to support the tradition, and, unless influenced by the renown of some very distinguished chief, the warriors of each tribe usually acted by themselves, and sometimes divided into still smaller bands.

When Beaujeu had superintended the fitting out of his Indians, he set forth himself with about two hundred white men, three-fourths Canadian militia and hunters, and the remainder French regulars, but regulars who had served long in America, and were well versed in the wiles of forest warfare. Contrecœur was left almost alone in the fort. Though the Indians had started first they were not disposed to get ahead of their father, Beaujeu, and they speedily arranged themselves in irregular order on either side of the narrow road along which marched the little column of French and Canadians. As they neared the foe the yells with which they had excited each other's valor sank into silence, for the Indian invariably seeks the advantage of surprise. The second in command under Beaujeu was Lieutenant Dumas, and another partisan officer was Charles de Langlade, afterwards a resident of Green Bay, and by some considered the principal pioneer of Wisconsin. He was especially distinguished for his influence over the *Ottawas*, *Pottawattamies*, and other Indians of the upper lakes.

Beaujeu knew that about nine miles from Fort Duquesne the road coming from the south, after again crossing the Monongahela to the east side (on which the fort was situated), wound upward to the heights above the stream, between gloomy ravines with precipitous sides, such as are often seen in America, where tall trees growing at the bottom rise beside the almost perpendicular walls, their foliage mingling with the undergrowth at the top, thus concealing the abyss from the eyes of all but the most observant woodsmen. It is supposed that he intended to place his men in ambush in these ravines and fire on the unsuspecting battalions of Braddock after they had partially marched through the defile. He hurried forward at great speed, but the preparations had taken up so much time that, if such was his intention, he was a little too late to carry it fully into effect. As he and his foremost men reached the isthmus between the two ravines, a little after noon, the vanguard of the British army came into view only a few rods distant. The biographer of De Langlade declares that, on discovering this fact, Beaujeu was unwilling to make an attack, and that the former was obliged to ply him with argument and entreaties for several minutes before he would consent to go forward. Be that as it may, the order was soon given, and French, Canadians, and Indians plunged forward at full speed.

One of the English perceived Beaujeu, clad in border-fashion in a fringed hunting-shirt, springing forward with long bounds, closely followed by his Canadians, while the dark forms of the Indians could barely be seen on either side gliding at equal speed through the forest. Almost at the same moment the French leader halted and waved his hat. The Canadians formed an irregular line across the road, and began firing briskly on those British who were in sight, while the Indians, once more raising the war-whoop, sprang into the ravines on either side, and plied their muskets with equal vigor.

A detachment of grenadiers, under Lieut.-Col. Thomas Gage (afterwards the celebrated Gen. Gage, commanding the British troops at Boston at the beginning of the Revolution), formed the principal part of the vanguard. They returned the fire of the Canadians, and one of the first shots killed Capt. Beaujeu, on whom the whole enterprise seemed to depend. His men were in truth greatly discouraged, and when some artillery, brought forward by Braddock, made the hills and forests re-echo with its tremendous volleys, the Indians (who are usually very timorous about facing the big guns) were on the point of fleeing. But Dumas, the second in command, quickly rallied his men after the fall of Beaujeu, and the Indians soon discovered that they were almost completely screened from artillery fire by their position in the ravines.

They could establish themselves close to the top, clinging to the bushes and small trees, and, barely lifting their fierce faces above the level, could fire, in almost complete security, at the red battalions which crowded the road a few rods away, while the great cannon-balls crashed above them, cutting the limbs from hundreds of trees, but hardly slaying a single warrior. The artillerists were shot down at their guns, and the infantry fell by the score. They were extremely frightened by seeing that the fire, as was said, "came out of the ground at their feet," and huddled to-

gether in crowds, firing their muskets in the air, and offering the best possible mark for their unseen foes. The Indians soon saw the dismay they were causing, and their own courage became proportionately inflated. They spread themselves down the ravines, enveloping the column in a murderous line of fire on both sides, while themselves seldom exposing more than a head or an arm.

In vain the British officers, with unquestioned bravery, endeavored to encourage their terrified soldiers; in vain Braddock himself rushed into the thickest of the fire, where five horses were successively shot under him as he tried to form his men in the prim array suited to European warfare; in vain young Col. Washington rode to and fro, seconding the efforts of his chief with far more wisdom, having likewise two horses killed under him and his clothes riddled with bullets; in vain the three companies of Virginia riflemen, preserving something like composure amid the terrific scene, fought in Indian style from behind the trees; neither valiant example, nor military authority, nor the hope of self-preservation could inspire with courage that demoralized throng.

When it has been impracticable to fight Indians in their own fashion, good commanders have sometimes driven them from their coverts with the bayonet, as the red men generally have a wholesome horror of cold steel. Both Wayne at the Miami and Harrison at Tippecanoe pursued these tactics with great success. But either Braddock did not think of this or his men would not go forward, and the Indians continued to maintain their strong position in the ravines.

At length, after three hours' fighting, after the general had been mortally wounded and borne from the field, after Gage and Gates (the future conqueror of Saratoga) had also been severely wounded, after sixty-three officers out of eighty-six, and over seven hundred men out of twelve hundred, had been killed or wounded, the remainder fled in a rabble rout across the Monongahela, hastened on for several days till they met the rear-guard, and in company with them pursued their course till they reached a safe retreat in Philadelphia.

The French and Indians, who had suffered some loss though it was trifling compared with that of their opponents, only pursued their defeated foes to the river, and then spread themselves over the field to seek for booty and scalps. The Indians fairly went crazy with their fiendish joy. A colonial prisoner previously captured, and held at Fort Duquesne, described them as rivaling Pandemonium itself on their return to that fortress at night. Hardly a warrior but had one or more scalps to adorn his girdle. Most of them had secured articles of clothing or other plunder from the dead or prisoners. All were covered with the blood of their unfortunate victims, and all were shrieking, whooping, leaping up and down, and brandishing their weapons in a perfect delirium of triumph.

Here might be seen a stalwart *Ottawa*, naked as he went forth in the morning, save that upon his head was placed the plumed hat of a British officer; there strode a haughty *Pottawattamie*, a red coat, dyed a deeper crimson by the blood of its late owner, buttoned across his brawny breast, a gold watch clutched in his hand to be gazed at with admiring but half-suspicious eyes, while two or three fair-haired scalps, suspended from the ramrod of his rifle, gave fearful evidence of the sorrow which that day had caused in far-off English homes. The glorious tragedy of battle never had a more hideous afterpiece of mingled folly and horror than was presented around Fort Duquesne at sunset on the 9th of July, 1755. Few prisoners were taken, and most of these suffered the awful, the almost indescribable, death at the stake, which Indian vengeance prescribes for their defeated foes.

The defeat of Braddock, and consequent retreat of the whole army, unloosed the passions and dispelled the fears of all the Western Indians,—even of those who had not before taken up arms for the French,—and thousands of tomahawks were grasped in the hope of burying them in the brains of the hated English colonists,—a hope, alas, too often fulfilled by the terrible reality. These predatory excursions constituted the principal part of the warfare waged by the Western Indians during the two succeeding years. A few *Pottawattamies* probably found their way to the armies of the Marquis de Montcalm, taking part with him in the capture of Oswego, in 1756, and in that of Fort William Henry and subsequent massacre, in 1757; but their numbers were so scant, and the part they played so unimportant, that it is needless to refer to it further here.

In 1758, the *Pottawattamies*, with the other Western Indians, were again summoned to the defense of Fort Duquesne, then threatened by the army of Gen. Forbes. Less than a thousand warriors assembled there; for while a single Indian tribe could keep a thousand miles of frontier in terror, yet, owing to its small numbers and its extremely democratic organization, it could not, or would not, furnish any large number of men for protracted military operations. They could hardly expect to repeat the surprise which destroyed Braddock, and the French commander was fully prepared to retreat if necessary; yet, nevertheless, they did succeed in inflicting destruction on a considerable portion of the invading army.

Maj. Grant, with a battalion of regulars, was sent forward by Gen. Forbes to reconnoitre, and to hold a safe position not far from Fort Duquesne. The major seems to have imbibed the idea that he could capture the fort without assistance, and carry off the honors alone. He accordingly marched up to within a very short distance of the French stronghold. Perhaps his desire was to tempt the enemy from his fastness; if so, he was only too successful.

Suddenly the whole crowd of *Ottawas*, *Pottawattamies*, *Shawnees*, *Delawares*, etc., poured yelling from the fortress, supported by the few French and Canadian soldiers present. Hurrying forward, they flung themselves impetuously upon the startled Britons, and succeeded in breaking their ranks. Then swiftly succeeded the scenes of confusion and panic so common when regular soldiers, under an incompetent commander, heard the terrible war-whoop sounding in their ears, and saw the forest flashing fire in every direction, while scarcely a single enemy appeared. Maj. Grant's force was cut off almost to a man, and once more the forest warriors indulged in a carnival of malignant joy.

But Gen. Forbes was too cautious to be surprised, and his force was too strong to be withstood, and when he approached the fortress, previously so fiercely defended, the French and their Indian allies reluctantly retreated to their fastnesses still deeper in the forest.

The next year, 1759, came the great and practically the final struggle between the French and English in North America. Charles de Langlade, the partisan commander before mentioned, was with Montcalm at Quebec, with a body of Indians from the lake region, among whom were doubtless a band of *Pottawattamie* warriors, as that tribe was represented at almost every point where there was any fighting going on. The red men took an active part in some of the preliminary struggles around Quebec, but when the audacity and good fortune of Wolfe had placed the English on the open field of the Plains of Abraham there was no chance for Indian tactics, and even the French and Canadian levies were driven back in utter rout before the lead and steel of the British grenadiers.

A few weeks before the fall of Quebec a well-appointed Anglo-American force, accompanied by a large body of *Iroquois* warriors, appeared before Fort Niagara, one of the strongest of the French fortresses, and considered the key of the whole Western country. Its commander called on his brethren for relief, and they responded promptly to his appeal. D'Aubry, the senior officer in the West, was at Venango, now in the State of Pennsylvania. With desperate energy he called together every man he could muster from Le Bœuf, Presque Isle, Detroit, and other French posts on and near Lake Erie. The Western Indians had been in the habit of making these posts their headquarters, but since the fall of Fort Duquesne they had been less enthusiastic in their devotion to French interests.

Nevertheless, by using all his efforts, D'Aubry succeeded in gathering some six hundred of the *Shawnees*, *Miamis*, *Pottawattamies*, etc., who had so often danced the war-dance and brandished the tomahawk in behalf of France. With these were joined near a thousand French and Canadian soldiers, hastily gathered for a final struggle in defense of French supremacy in the West.

It was in the latter part of July that this motley band, in Indian canoes and French bateaux, coasted along the southern shore of Lake Erie, passed on down the Niagara, landed above the great cataract, and marched down to relieve the fort. But Sir William Johnson, who had become the commander of the besieging force, was not at all inclined to suffer the fate of Braddock. Well-apprised of the approach of his foe, he left a sufficient number to guard the trenches and marched forth to meet him. Soon the two armies were engaged in deadly conflict.

Seldom has a battle been fought with more picturesque surroundings, or under more romantic circumstances. Beside the field of combat, but a hundred feet below, the mighty Niagara rolled through its darksome gorge, while scarcely out of hearing, to the southward, thundered the avalanche of waters which has made Niagara renowned throughout the world. There was everything to nerve the combatants on both sides to the most desperate struggle. The fate of Canada was still hanging in the balance, but few could doubt that if this stronghold should fall into English hands they would be able to control the upper lake country, whatever might become of the valley of the St. Lawrence.

On either side were regular soldiers of the two greatest nations of the world, colonial levies of rude appearance, but skilled in all the mysteries of forest warfare, and naked Indians ready to split open each other's heads for the benefit of the European intruders. Here, while Englishmen were crossing bayonets with Frenchmen, and Canadians and New Yorkers were aiming their fatal weapons at each other's breasts, *Shawnees* and *Mohawks* were also to be seen engaged in deadly conflict, the *Onondaga* fought hand to hand with the *Ottawa*, and the tomahawk of the brawny *Pottawattamie* from the banks of the St. Joseph beat down the knife of the scowling *Cayuga* from the shores of the pellucid lake which still perpetuates his memory.

The contest was brief and decisive. The French and their red allies were utterly defeated, and chased for several miles through the woods; their commander was wounded and taken prisoner, and a large portion of the whole force was either slain or captured. The fall of Fort Niagara speedily followed. The Indians who escaped returned in sorrow to their wigwams in the wilds of Ohio and Michigan, and gloomily awaited the result.

The next year the final blows were struck. Three armies were concentrated on Montreal, and the Marquis de Vaudreuil, the governor-general of Canada, surrendered that province and all its dependencies to the English, including all the posts on the upper lakes and in the surrounding country. This was the formal act which made Michigan British territory, though the cause of the transfer is to be sought where Wolfe snatched victory from the grasp of death, on the Plains of Abraham.

Maj. Robert Rogers, a celebrated New Hampshire partisan, was selected by the British general to lead a body of his rangers to take possession of Detroit, the same autumn. Arrived at that post, he found a band of *Pottawattamies* just below the fort on the western side of the river, while the villages of the *Wyandots* were to be seen opposite, and those of the *Ottawas* farther up, on what is now the American side. The fort was surrendered on presentation of a letter from the governor-general announcing the capitulation. All the warriors hailed the descent of the French flag with yells which might have been inspired by anger, but were quite likely to have indicated only excitement over the change.

The next year (1761), the posts at Michillimacinac, Saut Sainte Marie, Green Bay, and St. Joseph (where the St. Joseph River enters Lake Michigan) were also surrendered to the English. This practically consummated the transfer of Michigan to British rule.

But the Indians of that territory were from the first extremely restive at the presence of the red-coats, and even the *Iroquois* began to think, when too late, that it would have been better to aid the French, and thus balance the greater power of the English. In July, 1761, a council was held near Detroit, at which the chiefs of the *Ottawas*, *Chippewas*, *Wyandots*, *and Pottawattamies* met with delegates from the Six Nations, or at least a part of them, and at which it was half agreed to endeavor to surprise Detroit, Fort Pitt, and all the other posts. The plot was discovered,

however, before any conclusion was reached. It was explained away as well as possible by the Indians, and the English paid very little attention to it.

The ill-will among the Indians still continued. The change was great from the subtle complaisance of the French, who veiled even acts of aggression with plausible pretexts and flattering words, to the bluff and contemptuous bearing of the English, who offended even when granting a favor. The French traders, *voyageurs*, and *coureurs de bois*, who feared the rivalry of the English in their occupations, fanned the rising hatred of the red men by a thousand wild stories regarding the intention of the British to destroy them, and the certainty that the French king would again send an army to drive out the intruders.

It was at this time that the celebrated *Ottawa* chief, Pontiac, conceived the idea of the great conspiracy with which his name has been permanently associated by the genius of Parkman, and in which the *Pottawattamie* tribe bore a prominent part. Near the close of 1762, he sent ambassadors among all the tribes, from the great lakes to the far south, to rouse them to united action against the English. But again the British got an inkling of the design, and the plot was postponed.

In February, 1763, a treaty of peace was finally signed between Great Britain and France, the latter confirming the transfer to England of Canada, including Michigan and the Northwest, which had already been brought about by the force of arms. The news of this event, however, did not reach Detroit until the following summer. By the opening of spring, Pontiac had nearly perfected his arrangements. The tribes of Indians living eastward, at a given time, were to assail all the posts from the head of Lake Erie to Fort Niagara; the *Chippewas* were to carry Michillimacinac and Saut Ste. Marie, while Pontiac reserved to himself, with his *Ottawas* and *Pottawattamies*, the attack upon Detroit. To the *Pottawattamies* was also assigned the capture of Fort St. Joseph.

Sir William Johnson, who about this period made a careful estimate of the numbers of all the tribes of the north, fixed the number of *Pottawattamie* warriors in Michigan at three hundred and fifty, one hundred and fifty being temporarily located at Detroit and two hundred being in the St. Joseph Valley. It is probable, however, that the number of the latter portion was somewhat larger, as Sir William had no chance to examine them, and the maps of the period show the valley to have been the principal home of the tribe. Doubtless it seems as if three hundred and fifty warriors or even three times as many were a very small number to write a long chapter about, yet a few hundred Indians can make a terrible commotion. The *Mohawks*, one of the most warlike of the Six Nations, of whom the celebrated Brant was the chief, had no more, and that whole remarkable confederacy, the renown of which filled two continents, could muster but two thousand fighting men. And at the very time of which we are writing, the deeds of those few hundred *Pottawattamies*, and of three or four other tribes scarcely stronger than themselves, were destined to terrify half the people of North America, and to startle the ministry of triumphant Britain with portents of incalculable disaster.

On the 27th of May, 1763, a council of *Ottawas*, *Pottawattamies*, and *Wyandots*, the nucleus of the conspiring league, was held at the River Ecorces, near Detroit, at which Pontiac, with his wild eloquence, fired the hearts of his hearers, and prepared them for the deadly work before them. It was arranged that on the 2d of May he should gain admittance to the fort with a party of warriors, on pretense of dancing the calumet dance, should carefully observe its strength, and call another council to make final preparations. This was accordingly done without exciting suspicion. A few days later Pontiac called the chiefs to another meeting in a large bark council-house, in the *Pottawattamie* village. Here, after again exciting their passions by a fervid recital of their wrongs, he proposed that on the seventh of that month he and the principal chiefs would gain admittance to the fort on pretense of holding a council with the commandant, all apparently unarmed, but all with weapons concealed under their blankets. At a given motion of the great chief, the officers assembled at the council were to be butchered, and the scalp-yells of the victors were to be the signal for a united attack by a host of warriors outside on the surprised and leaderless garrison. The plan was eagerly adopted by the chiefs.

At this time Detroit was defended by a hundred and twenty soldiers under Major Gladwyn, of the British army. There were also some employees, both English and French, within the fort. Outside, on both sides of the Detroit River, were several hundred families of French Canadians, who lived partly by agriculture, and partly by hunting, trapping, and trading with the Indians. They were on excellent terms with Pontiac and his warriors, and probably many of them were quite willing that the hated English should be destroyed, no matter by what means. Yet they were not foolish enough to suppose that two or three thousand Indians could destroy the British power in North America, and were not at all disposed to subject themselves to a terrible retribution by aiding the conspirators.

Some of them, who were friendly to the English, saw that something unusual was going on among the warriors, and warned Maj. Gladwyn that there was danger in the air, but he, with the usual British-officer mixture of courage and dullness, paid no attention to their suggestions. Yet somehow, on the eve of the attack, he did receive a warning which he heeded. A score of different stories are preserved by tradition regarding the source of the information; stories which only agree in declaring that the plot was betrayed by one of the Indians or squaws, probably one of the latter. The common account, probably adopted only because it has a spice of romance in it, is that in the *Pottawattamie* village dwelt an *Ojibwa* damsel who had become the mistress of Gladwyn. The day before the intended massacre she sought an audience of her lover, and informed him of the whole plot in language so simple and earnest that he could not but believe it.

The next day, the 7th of May, sixty stalwart chieftains, *Ottawas*, *Pottawattamies*, and *Wyandots*, with the grim Pontiac at their head, marched in "Indian file" into the fort, to hold a council with their white father. Besides these, some two hundred and fifty other warriors had gained admittance on various pretexts, for Gladwyn, with bravery

amounting to rashness, had allowed all to enter. But as Pontiac passed through the gate he saw the whole garrison as well as the employees of the fur-traders under arms, and knew that so far as a surprise was concerned his plot had failed. His warriors were all armed with knives and tomahawks, and many of them had guns which had been filed off short, hidden under their blankets. Had they boldly attacked the garrison and been assisted by their comrades outside, they might very probably have succeeded in their attempt. But the Indian, though brave enough in his own way, will seldom engage in a square fight with the Caucasian unless he has a great advantage in numbers.

Pontiac and his chiefs held the proposed council with Gladwyn and his officers, but he made no signal and all passed off quietly. A dramatic account has frequently been published stating how, as Pontiac was raising his belt of wampum to give the fatal signal, Maj. Gladwyn anticipated him, when "the drums at the door of the council-house rolled to the charge, the guards presented their pieces, and the British officers drew their swords from the scabbards," and how the major immediately stepped forward, drew aside the chieftain's blanket, and disclosed the shortened musket beneath. But Gladwyn's letter, published by Parkman, declares distinctly that he did not intimate his suspicions of their intentions, and apparently negatives even the attempted signal and the rolling of the drums; it certainly negatives the traditional uncovering of the shortened muskets.

The Indians retired but did not yet throw off the mask. The next day, after another attempt to lull the suspicions of the British, Pontiac spent the afternoon in the *Pottawattamie* village consulting with the chiefs.

On the ninth Pontiac made still another request for admission with a large band, but Maj. Gladwyn refused entrance to any but the chief himself. Then at last the latter unloosed the rage of his followers, which he had held so long in the leash. With fiendish yells they threw themselves upon a few wretched English who lived outside the walls, and the waving of the scalps of these unfortunates constituted their ghastly declaration of war. The *Ottawa* village was quickly moved to the west side of the river, and the same night a band of *Ojibwas* came down from Lake Huron.

At dawn, the morning of the tenth of May, the attack began. At the pealing of the war-whoop on every side the soldiers rushed to their posts. "And truly," says Parkman, "it was time; for not the *Ottawas* alone but the whole barbarian swarm—*Wyandots*, *Pottawattamies*, and *Ojibwas*—were upon them, and bullets rapped hard and fast against the palisades." Yet, though their numbers were estimated at from one to two thousand, they did not attempt to charge the walls, but with the usual Indian strategy sheltered themselves behind barns, outhouses, and bushes, keeping up an incessant fire at the loop-holes of the fort. The conflict was maintained for half the day, when the baffled savages gradually retired, neither side having suffered heavy loss. The attack had failed, and those who knew the Indian character might naturally expect that, having been repulsed on their first spring, they would soon slink away into the woods. It was a remarkable evidence of the command obtained by Pontiac over these wild warriors, that he was able to retain them as long as he did in the uncongenial duties of a siege.

But Pontiac, unused as he was to regular operations, had conceived the idea of starving out the garrison, and indeed there was considerable danger that he would do so. The supply of provisions was small, the French inhabitants were unwilling to brave the wrath of the savages, and, though communication with the East was open by the river and lake, the chances of receiving succor in time was very discouraging. Pontiac made such arrangements as his crude ideas of war suggested. He placed a band of *Pottawattamies* along the river below the fort to cut off any who might approach, while another band of the same tribe was concealed near the fort to shoot any one who might be seen. After another long fusillade, Pontiac sent a Canadian to demand a surrender of the post, which was promptly refused.

For over a month the siege was closely continued, the Indians preventing every one from going out, but seldom coming within gun-shot of the walls. There were two small English vessels in the river, and the garrison might easily have escaped, as indeed some of the officers thought was best, but Gladwyn peremptorily declined. Their scanty supplies were eked out by those surreptitiously brought across the river by the Canadians, and as long as this was the case the soldiers could hope to hold out till Sir Jeffrey Amherst could send relief, in response to the message which Gladwyn had managed to dispatch as early as the 14th of May.

In fact one detachment had left Fort Niagara on the 13th with supplies for Detroit, but this was cut off on the way, and when the soldiers crowded to the river-side to welcome a long line of boats, which they saw approaching under the English flag, they were inexpressibly disappointed to find them filled only with naked savages and their unfortunate captives. News of disaster now came thick and fast. One after another the garrison learned of the capture of the various little posts transferred to the English by the French, and the slaughter or captivity of their defenders. Of the twelve posts attacked during the wide-spread "Conspiracy of Pontiac," all fell into the hands of the savages, save Detroit, Fort Pitt, and Fort Niagara.

Only one of these was especially connected with the history of the tribe of which we are writing. This was Fort St. Joseph, near the mouth of St. Joseph River, where La Salle had established a trading-post over eighty years before. It had in time become a French military post and the seat of a small but thriving colony of Canadian fur-traders and *voyageurs*. After the surrender to the English the latter also maintained a post there designed to curb to some extent the neighboring *Pottawattamies*, and to furnish a convenient nucleus for the fur-trade. In the spring of 1763 it was garrisoned by Ensign Schlosser, with fourteen men, who seem to have had no apprehension of danger.

On the 25th of May the ensign was told by some of the Indians that a party of *Pottawattamies* had come from Detroit on a visit. Soon after, a few braves, headed by a chief named Washaste, came in, apparently for friendly

purposes. Then a Canadian informed Schlosser that the savages, who were thronging around and into the post, were manifesting every indication of hostility. The unwary officer left his apartment, and found both the parade and barracks thronged with insolent savages and doubtful Canadians. While he was endeavoring to get both English and Canadians into some kind of order, a yell was raised, the sentinel was tomahawked, the *Pottawattamies* on the outside rushed in, and in less than two minutes, as the officer afterwards declared, all the soldiers were butchered and scalped save himself and three others, who were seized and bound hand and foot.

As in numerous other cases, the French were unharmed, showing that the rage of the savage was not directed indiscriminately against the whites, but was only aroused against the haughty English. Two or three English traders who were present were sheltered by French friends till the first fury was over, but could not avoid being taken prisoners by the Indians. A band of *Pottawattamies* then went to join their brethren at Detroit, taking with them the unlucky ensign and his three comrades. Fortunately for them, several *Pottawattamies* had been imprisoned in the fort before the outbreak for some offense, and were still held. For these the Indians exchanged the prisoners they had brought from St. Joseph,—one of the very few instances with which we have met of the red men exchanging prisoners. Generally they are too anxious to burn them to suffer any sympathy for their own friends to interfere.

To return to the siege of Detroit. About the 20th of June one of the schooners before mentioned, which had gone up Lake Erie to obtain aid, returned with about sixty men and a supply of ammunition and provision. She also brought the news of peace and the cession of Canada to England. This, however, was discredited not only by Pontiac, but by many of the Canadians, who could not bear the idea of passing permanently under English rule, and who told the Indians that even then two great French armies were coming up the St. Lawrence and the Mississippi.

The siege progressed with a constant succession of exciting incidents, though the Indians avoided an attack, and of course knew nothing of making approaches by intrenchments and parallels. They made many efforts to destroy the garrison by surprise or to fire the schooners on which Gladwyn depended for communication with the outer world, but without success.

About the middle of July the *Wyandots* and *Pottawattamies* sent deputations to Maj. Gladwyn begging for peace, either from lack of zeal or, as is quite likely, from motives of treachery. The major acceded to the proposal of the *Wyandots*, but when the *Pottawattamies* came they insisted that some of their people imprisoned in the fort should first be given up. Gladwyn, on the other hand, demanded the English captives in possession of that tribe.

The *Pottawattamies* brought three prisoners, but were peremptorily sent back for more whom they were known to have; then they brought six. The treaty was about to be concluded when one of the six told Gladwyn that there were still others detained in the camp of the *Pottawattamies*, and the deputation was again turned away. They were furious with rage, and hastily consulting together in their own tongue, determined to kill the commander and then make their escape if possible. But at that instant Gladwyn discovered an *Ottawa* among them, and called some of the guard into the council-house to arrest him. The *Pottawattamies* then sullenly withdrew. Yet in a day or two they returned with the other captives, when their own friends were freed and a treaty of peace was made.

It is evident that either Pontiac's power was waning, or that the whole proceeding was a *ruse*, which from subsequent events seems quite probable.

On the morning of the 29th of July, twenty-two barges bearing two hundred and sixty regulars, twenty independent rangers, several small cannon, and fresh supplies of provisions and ammunition, came up the river. These were under Capt. Dalzell, an officer of the British army, but one who had had considerable experience in Indian fighting, having been present with Rogers and Putnam in some of their most desperate conflicts. The rangers were commanded by the redoubtable Major Rogers himself, whose eagerness for battle and glory had sent him to the front with his little squad of followers. As the convoy came opposite to the villages of *Wyandots* and *Pottawattamies*, lying respectively on the east and west banks of the river, these treacherous enemies, in spite of their recent treaty of peace, opened fire on the barges from both shores at once. The soldiers replied with their swivels and muskets, but ere they gained the shelter of the fort fifteen of their number were killed and wounded.

We are afraid, in view of such facts as these, it will be impossible to say anything in favor of the chivalry or honor of our *Pottawattamies*, who, in fact, like nearly all the rest of the "noble red men" of whom we have any account, never hesitated at the blackest treachery when necessary to accomplish their object. Not but what they could be true to those they considered their friends, as they were to the French during nearly a century of varied fortunes. But when they had once made up their minds that any people were their enemies, they hesitated at no deception and no cruelty in order to accomplish their ruin. Treaties and pledges were but as straw before the fire of their hatred.

Immediately after his arrival Dalzell requested permission to attack Pontiac in his camp, which Gladwyn reluctantly granted. It was a presumptuous request, as Dalzell knew nothing of the ground, and his commander was greatly to blame for granting it, for that reason. Nevertheless, at two o'clock on the morning of the 1st of August, Dalzell and two hundred and fifty men marched up the river-road toward Pontiac's camp, then situated several miles up the stream. But some of the Canadians had got an inkling of the plan, and through them the chief was fully apprised of the approach of the English column, and had left his camp with all his *Ojibwa* and *Ottawa* warriors to attack it.

At Parent's Creek (since called Bloody Run), a mile and a half above the fort, the vanguard was assailed by a terrific fire from hundreds of Indians ambushed behind piles of firewood, fences, houses, apple-trees, etc., belonging to the Canadians, and some rude intrenchments previously thrown up by Pontiac when his camp was situated there. From the facts in this case, in that of Braddock's defeat,

and in numerous others of the same class and period, it would seem that the system of covering an advancing column with a line of skirmishers several paces apart was unknown to, or at least unpracticed by, the strategists of that day. It is true a vanguard marched ahead of the main body, but it formed a small column of itself, and was an easy mark for the guns of ambushed foemen.

In the present instance half of the advance-guard were killed or wounded by the first volley; the rest ran back, throwing the main body into confusion. Dalzell rallied his men, who made charge after charge upon the fences and other structures which sheltered the foe, only to find in each case that the Indians had fled back a little farther into the darkness, whence their bullets still flew with fearful effect into the crowded ranks of the soldiers. Dalzell was compelled to order a retreat.

Up to this time the bloody work had been carried on by *Ojibwas* and *Ottawas*, either because the *Wyandots* and *Pottawattamies* had shaken off the influence of Pontiac, or because he had planned for them to fall on the English rear. Whichever supposition is correct, no sooner was the noise of battle wafted to their ears than the warriors hastened to take part in the fray. The *Wyandots* rowed across the river in canoes, the *Pottawattamies* hastened through the woods west of the fort. Scarcely had the column begun its retrograde movement when all the bands from below occupied the houses, fences, and orchards by the roadside, pouring volley after volley into the ranks of the wearied and discouraged soldiery.

At one point, half a mile below Bloody Run, the savages occupied a cluster of out-houses and a newly-dug cellar close to the road, and, strange as it may seem, they were again able to ambush the column, allowing the vanguard to pass unharmed, but firing with deadly effect upon the centre and rear. The retreat came near degenerating into a perfect rout, but Dalzell, though twice severely wounded, rallied his men, and did all that valor could inspire to compensate for his lack of skill. Maj. Rogers, with his American rangers, broke into a house and drove out the savages. Capt. Gray, while charging the enemy, was mortally wounded, but the foe was temporarily repulsed.

Again the retreat was resumed, and instantly the *Pottawattamies* and *Wyandots* gathered on the flank of the column and riddled it with their deadly volleys. Dalzell was killed and his body abandoned to the brutal rage of the foe by the fleeing soldiers. Rogers again took possession of a house to cover the retreat, and to some extent succeeded in doing so; but when the column had passed, two hundred yelling savages surrounded the place, firing into every aperture they could see, and effectually preventing the escape of its defenders. Half a mile farther down, Capt. Grant, now in command of the demoralized troops, was able to seize some inclosures, which pretty effectually sheltered his men. Thence he sent squads to occupy the houses below, ahead of the Indians, and thus secured his retreat to the fort. He then sent the two armed bateaux, which had accompanied the expedition, to a point opposite the house of Campau, which was held by Rogers. The vessels swept the ground on both sides of the house with their swivels, the fire from which sent *Pottawattamies*, *Ottawas*, and all, yelling in dismay to the woods. But no sooner had Rogers marched down the road to join Grant than some of them rushed into the house and scalped the slain remaining there, an old squaw cutting open one of the dead bodies and drinking the blood with more than fiendish joy. Yet amid all this ferocity no damage was done to any of the family, nor to the frightened French pioneers of the neighborhood, who had crowded into the cellar for safety.

Grant and Rogers successfully consummated their retreat; but fifty-nine men killed and wounded, out of two hundred and fifty, in a two-hours' fight, attested the accuracy of aim of the *Ottawa*, *Pottawattamie*, and *Wyandot* braves.

Pontiac at once sent messengers, announcing his victory, to St. Joseph, Saginaw, and numerous other points, scattered far and wide through the forest, and bands of warriors soon came trooping in, anxious to join what seemed to them the successful side. Yet even with these reinforcements the chieftain dared make no attack on the fort, which was now well supplied with arms, ammunition, and provisions, and the garrison of which, notwithstanding the recent disaster, numbered over three hundred men.

On the 4th of September some three hundred *Wyandots* and *Pottawattamies* made an attack in birch canoes on the schooner "Gladwyn,' as it lay detained by contrary winds on its way up from Lake Erie. They clambered up the sides in spite of cannon and small arms, with their knives between their teeth, slew the master of the vessel, and disabled several of the men who formed the crew; yet the remainder fought with such desperate valor that the assailants were finally repulsed. Contemporary letters assert that the mate ordered the vessel blown up, which some of the Indians understood, and on their telling their comrades they all fled to avoid the threatened explosion. This is very doubtful. A few of the Western Indians knew a little French, but not one in a thousand could have understood a word of English. Doubtless the *Pottawattamie* braves were very much "at sea" in attacking an armed ship, and were much more easily repulsed than they would have been by the same number of foes on land.

But by the end of September the patience of the Indians was pretty well exhausted. Notwithstanding the victory of Bloody Run, they saw no prospect of reducing the fort as long as they had free communication with the East by means of the river and lake, and they had already been engaged in the siege far longer than they had been in the habit of continuing in any enterprise. As the hunting season approached, too, they were obliged to seek for game or go without food the next year, and a large portion of them scattered to their respective hunting-grounds for that purpose.

Soon, all along the banks of the St. Joseph and far into the forest on either side, the *Pottawattamie* warriors were to be seen ambushing the deer as they visited their favorite drinking-places, or tracking the bear to his lonely den, or occasionally bringing down some stately moose which had wandered down from its northern home, while the patient squaws bore their lords' burdens from place to place and prepared for future use the game the latter had slain. Similar scenes were enacted on the hunting-grounds of the

other tribes, and the siege of Detroit necessarily languished for lack of besiegers. But after the terrible experience of Bloody Run, Major Gladwyn was naturally in no haste to try to drive them away by a sally. Those who remained were also anxious to begin hunting, and were willing to tell any number of falsehoods which would tend to shield them from annoyance through the winter.

On the 12th of October a chief of the *Missisaugas*, a branch of the *Ojibwas*, came to the fort with a pipe of peace. He informed Maj. Gladwyn that he was authorized to represent the *Ojibwas*, *Wyandots*, and *Pottawattamies*, who were deeply repentant and desirous of peace. The commandant valued their repentance at what it was worth, but willingly offered a truce. While it lasted he succeeded in obtaining a good supply of provisions among the Canadians.

But the stern Pontiac and his *Ottawa* warriors sullenly refused to ask for truce or peace, and continued the war to the best of their ability, neglecting no opportunity to fire upon a foraging-party or cut off a straggling soldier. But on the last day of October a messenger came from the commandant of Fort Chartres, the principal French post on the upper Mississippi, informing Pontiac that the French and English were now at peace, and that he could expect no help from the former in his warfare with the latter. The disgusted chieftain immediately sent word to Maj. Gladwyn that he should advise all the Indians to bury the hatchet, and soon afterwards withdrew, with some of his principal henchmen, to the Maumee. The *Pottawattamies* and others who had taken part in the siege were already nearly all busy in their respective hunting-grounds, and the remainder soon departed after the guiding spirit of the conspiracy abandoned his self-imposed task.

Thus ended the celebrated siege of Detroit, distinguished not only for the commanding character of the sullen chief of the assailants, and for the importance of the interests involved, but for the constancy, unrivaled in Indian warfare, with which the capricious warriors of the woods, under the influence of that powerful mind, devoted themselves through five weary months to the accomplishment of their object.

Although Pontiac probably intended to renew the siege in the spring of 1764, and though some of the warriors he had led returned to Detroit at that time for that purpose, yet so many difficulties had arisen that the great chief himself did not appear on the scene of his exploits, and the attempted renewal of the conflict amounted to little or nothing except to annoy still longer the faithful garrison.

In the summer of 1764, Gen. John Bradstreet came up the lakes with an army of twelve or fifteen hundred men, and several hundred *Iroquois* allies, to enforce the submission of the hostile tribes. He reached Detroit on the 26th of August, and on the 7th of September held a grand council with the Indians. A considerable delegation came from the country about Sandusky, but the *Pottawattamies* and other tribes of the Michigan peninsula were only represented by the *Ojibwa* chief Wasson and six inferior chiefs. Bradstreet was very desirous that the Indians should acknowledge themselves subjects of the King of England. But their democratic minds could hardly understand what was meant by being "subjects" of any man, and if they had understood it they would certainly never have sincerely assented to it. But they had been accustomed, as a matter of courtesy, to call the King of France their father, and this title they willingly agreed to transfer to the King of England. Bradstreet boasted that he had reduced the Indians to complete submission, but if there had been a good opening for an outbreak, he would doubtless have discovered that though he might have called the King of England his father, a *Pottawattamie* brave would not thereby have been prevented from tomahawking the King's subjects whenever he could catch one alone.

A treaty was made, signed, according to the historian Mante, with a deer and cross on behalf of the *Hurons*, with a turtle by the *Miamis*, and with an eagle by the *Missisaugas*, while the corporate seal of the *Pottawattamies* and *Foxes* was represented by the figures of a fox, an eel, and a bear.

Bradstreet sent troops to reëstablish the posts at Michillimacinac and Green Bay, and then returned East. Though the expedition was not very well managed, yet the presence of such a large English force—larger than any body the French had ever sent up the lakes—could not but impress the minds of the Indians with the idea that it would be well to keep on good terms with their new "father."

A much more skillful manager of Indians than Bradstreet was the celebrated Sir William Johnson, who was appointed superintendent of all the Indians of the North. He personally visited Detroit and other posts, and kept three well-trained deputies traveling among the various tribes. By a shrewd mixture of dignity and flattery, by a frequent distribution of cheap but highly-prized presents, and by florid delineation of the immense power of the English king, Sir William and his deputies contrived to keep these numerous forest-clansmen in comparative quiet down nearly to the time of his death.

On the 17th of August, 1765, George Croghan, the most expert of Sir William's deputies, held a grand council at Detroit with the *Ottawas*, *Pottawattamies*, and *Ojibwas*. They had been thoroughly humbled by their ill success, and moreover (having acquired numerous artificial wants since the first advent of the whites among them) they had suffered much from the long suspension of the fur-trade, and were truly desirous for peace, professing their repentance and submission in the most moving terms. A band of *Pottawattamies* from St. Joseph is particularly mentioned as being present, whose orator, in the course of a speech of submission, said ("Conspiracy of Pontiac," vol. ii. p. 293):

"We are no more than wild creatures to you, fathers, in understanding; therefore, we request you to forgive the past follies of our young people, and receive us for your children. Since you have thrown down our former father (the King of France) on his back, we have been wandering in the dark like blind people. Now you have dispersed all this darkness which hung over the heads of the several tribes, and have accepted them for your children, we hope you will let us partake with them the light, that our women and children may enjoy peace. We beg you to forget all that is past. By this belt we remove all evil thoughts from your hearts. Fathers, when we formerly came to

visit our fathers, the French, they always sent us home joyful; and we hope you, fathers, will have pity on our women and young men, who are in great want of necessaries, and not let us go to our towns ashamed."

Pontiac was present at another council on the 27th of the same month, and also made his submission to the English. In the autumn of that year, too, Fort Chartres, the last French post east of the Mississippi (except in the vicinity of New Orleans), was delivered up to a detachment of British soldiers. The humiliation of France was complete, and the West was at peace. Yet there was still a very bitter feeling existing on the part of the Western Indians toward the English, and traders of that nation frequently dealt in the name of their French employees, on account of the greater friendliness of the savages for that people.

Before proceeding with the history of the tribe we have taken under our especial charge, a few words may interest the reader regarding the great chieftain whose skill and eloquence, ferocity and valor had shaken the power of Britain throughout an immense domain, and startled half a continent from its propriety. In the spring of 1766, Pontiac met Sir William Johnson at Oswego, and renewed the compact of peace and friendship already made in the West. He then returned and fixed his home on the Maumee. When new disturbances arose between the settlers and Indians, Pontiac was suspected of inflaming the hostility of the latter. Early in 1769 he went to Illinois, where there was already much uneasiness, and again the suspicions of the English were aroused. According to the account adopted by Parkman, and which is in all probability correct, Pontiac became intoxicated at an Indian feast at Cahokia, near St. Louis. An English trader, seeing his condition, hired a *Kaskaskia* Indian to murder him, and when the chieftain wandered alone into the forest to cool his heated brain, the assassin stealthily followed and stabbed him to the heart.

His followers fled northward and told the tale among the warriors of the lakes, all of whom were eager to avenge the crime. They might endure the supremacy of the powerful English, but their fierce blood boiled at the thought that the scurvy *Illinois* Indians, whom they had always looked on as their inferiors, should dare to slay their renowned champion. By hundreds, perhaps by thousands, the northern warriors sprang to arms,—*Ottawas, Ojibwas,* and *Pottawattamies, Delawares, Shawnees,* and *Miamis,*—and ere the conflict was concluded the *Illinois* were almost entirely exterminated. Men, women, and children were indiscriminately slaughtered, their villages were destroyed by fire, and only a few puny and frightened bands remained to tell the story of the great revenge.

Pontiac was essentially a representative Indian, with all the mingled virtues and vices of his race in the most marked degree. Brave, ferocious, patriotic, true to his friends, treacherous toward his foes, enduring the severest hardships of war with stoic fortitude, but succumbing at length to the baleful fire-water of the pale-faces, his character may well be studied on the pages of Parkman, as manifesting in a single individual all the most prominent attributes of the Indians of North America.

CHAPTER V.

THE POTTAWATTAMIES—(Continued).

A Peaceful Era—The Quebec Act—Michigan called "Hesse"—The Revolution—*Pottawattamies* with Burgoyne—Outrage and Desertion—The Ordinance of 1787—The Treaty of 1789—Defeat of Harmar and St. Clair—"Mad Anthony" on the War-Path—The Battle of the Maumee—Treaty of Greenville—Topenabee, the Head Chief—A "Ring" Scheme—Organization of Indiana and Michigan—Divers Treaties—Tecumseh and the *Pottawattamies*—Battle of Tippecanoe—The War of 1812—Defeat of Major Van Horn—British and Indians Defeated by Colonel Miller—Hull's Surrender—*Pottawattamies* turn out *en masse*—Battle and Massacre of the Raisin—Proctor's Defeat at Lower Sandusky—Battle of Lake Erie—Indians at the Topmast—Battle of the Thames—Submission of the *Pottawattamies*—Concluding Remarks.

DOWN to the opening of the Revolutionary war, the *Pottawattamies*, like the other lake Indians, dwelt in comparative peace with the white men, though occasional murders on either side kept up the general feeling of uneasiness. The Indians of Michigan occupied a much more independent position than their brethren to the southeast. The *Iroquois* claimed sovereignty over the whole northwest almost to the Mississippi, by virtue of previous conquests; but while the *Delawares* and *Shawnees* of Ohio admitted their supremacy, and never attempted to sell land without their consent, the fiercer *Ottawas, Ojibwas,* and *Pottawattamies* defied their power, and were able to maintain their own independence.

We may mention, too, in passing that, in 1774, the act of Parliament known as the Quebec Act established the boundaries of Canada, so far as to include Michigan, and extend west to the Mississippi, and south to the Ohio. The district of Michigan was established then, or previously, as a part of the province of Quebec, but it had no civil government. The commandant of the post of Detroit exercised almost autocratic power over the white men of the district, while the vast forests of the interior knew no government save the vague authority exercised by *Ottawa, Ojibwa,* and *Pottawattamie* chietains. In time, these and their followers became pretty well reconciled to the English, and very strongly impressed with the power of the English king. Four years after the Quebec Act, the Captain-General of Canada divided that province into districts, giving that of Michigan the name of "Hesse," in honor of the Hessian troops then serving King George in America. But the fortunes of war determined that the people of Michigan should not be "Hessians."

Meanwhile the oppressions of Britain had roused the colonies to resistance, and in 1775 the bloody drama of the Revolution opened on the field of Lexington. With the first news of conflict, the warriors of the West snuffed blood in the air, and were eager to take part in the strife. The English authorities were very willing to employ them, and, having ample means and free communication with the savages, it was easy to enlist both their avarice and their passions on the royal side. It was easy to throw the blame of all the wrongs of which the Indians complained upon the colonists (who were by no means guiltless), and to represent that their great and good father across the ocean was determined to see that justice was done to his red chil-

dren. An ample array of presents enforced this reasoning, and fully enlisted the sympathies of the red men.

Yet, although a few small bands were employed during 1775 and 1776, no considerable body of Indians took the war-path in behalf of the British during either of those years. Doubtless the invasion of Canada by the Americans, who for a while carried everything before them, tended to repress the enthusiasm of the prudent aborigines. But in 1776 the Americans were driven out of Canada, and in the fall of that year an army began to be gathered in that province, designed to attack them by way of Lake Champlain. In the early spring of 1777 great efforts were made to collect a large auxiliary force of savages.

No one who knew anything of Indian character could have expected them to be of much benefit in open fighting, such as is usually carried on between civilized armies. It was supposed, however, that they would be useful in cutting off small parties, pickets, outposts, etc., and performing similar work. Moreover, it is plain from the proclamations of British commanders that, although they may have hesitated to actually hire the Indians to scalp American women and children (as our fathers believed they did), yet they relied largely on the terror with which the prospect of wide-spread Indian ravages would naturally inspire the people. To the chiefs and warriors they sometimes said, "You must only slay men in arms against us, not prisoners, nor women, nor children;" but to the Americans on the frontier they always said, in language more or less plain, "If you do not submit we shall be unable to restrain our Indians, and then you know what will happen." As the war went on, the passions of the English officers were inflamed by defeat; they became less and less particular as to restraining their Indians, and at length coolly tolerated the most atrocious crimes.

It was arranged that the Six Nations should accompany Gen. St. Leger in his attack upon the Mohawk Valley, while the Western Indians were to be assembled near Montreal and join the main army of Lieut.-Gen. Burgoyne. Large amounts were expended in gathering these warriors, and ere long band after band made its way eastward. There were our old acquaintances, the *Pottawattamies*, *Ottawas*, and *Chippewas*, of Michigan; *Winnebagoes*, *Menomonees*, *Sacs and Foxes*, from the territory now called Wisconsin; and even a few *Sioux* from the western side of the "Father of Waters,—all painted and plumed for war, and thirsting for the blood of the "Boston men," as they called the Americans.

Notwithstanding the money employed and trouble taken, only about five or six hundred were brought together by the 1st of July, 1777. These joined Burgoyne's army at the head of Lake Champlain, about the tenth of that month. The warriors of each tribe had their own chiefs, but they were all under the direction of St. Luc la Corne de St. Luc, a Canadian partisan, who had frequently led Indians to deeds of blood for the French in the old wars, and had now offered his services to the English. Another French Canadian leader of the Indians was Charles de Langlade, before mentioned as having taken part in the defeat of Braddock.

The Americans were terribly frightened at their approach, and thousands fled to the interior of the country, solely from fear of the Indians. These took part in some operations around Skenesboro', now Whitehall, but were pretty closely watched by the British officers. When, in the latter part of July, Burgoyne's army began its advance towards the Hudson, the Indians thought their time had come. They spread out on both flanks, plundering the people who remained, burning houses, and occasionally, when there was a good opportunity, slaughtering a whole family. They were much more anxious about the number of scalps they could obtain than about the politics of the heads which wore them, and some Tory families who had remained, relying on their loyalty, were butchered to the youngest child by these devoted champions of King George.

On the 27th of July occurred the celebrated tragedy of Jane McCrea, in which a young girl was slain and scalped by a band of Indians who were taking her to the British camp. According to the common account, her lover, who was a Tory officer, had sent these strange ambassadors to bring Miss McCrea to camp, where he intended to marry her; they quarreled on the road about the reward, and to settle the difficulty slew their unhappy charge and divided the scalp. One account of the affair says the murderers were *Pottawattamies*, and we must confess that the act was entirely in accordance with their previous character.

The mingled romance and tragedy of this sad event attracted universal attention and cast the deepest odium on the British. Burgoyne arrested the murderer, but released him on a promise from the Indians that if he were pardoned they would behave better in the future. He reprimanded them with great severity, and really seems to have set so a close watch on them that the more atrocious kind of outrages were prevented during the remainder of the campaign. But our *Pottawattamie* and *Ottawa* friends took great umbrage at these restrictions. A campaign with no scalps or plunder was not at all to their taste, and their leader, La Corne de St. Luc, encouraged their complaints. Many deserted and made their ways in small bands to the wilds of Michigan.

About a hundred and fifty of those who remained were sent with the Hessian troops to Bennington, and shared the severe defeat inflicted by the Americans at that celebrated battle, thirty or forty of them being killed or captured. Their brethren were very indignant against Burgoyne for not sending reinforcements in time. Band after band deserted, and finally, at a general council, nearly all of them demanded permission to return. Burgoyne used every inducement he could to persuade them to remain, and they apparently yielded to his solicitations, but the very next day a large number of them left, and they continued to desert until scarcely one remained.

This, we believe, was the last time that any considerable number of *Pottawattamies* or other Michigan Indians were employed by the British during the Revolution, though perhaps a few were afterwards kept in pay along the northern border of New York. After 1777, too, the English authorities no longer tried to use Indians as auxiliaries to regular troops. They fitted out bands of the Six Nations, and allowed them to ravage the frontiers at will.

At the close of the Revolution the treaty of peace gave

Michigan to the United States, but England still continued to hold Detroit and the other posts of the Northwest, and all the Indians of this section were still under their influence.

In 1787 the old Continental Congress passed an ordinance, soon after confirmed by the Federal Congress, constituting Michigan a part of the great Northwest Territory, which extended from the Ohio River to the Canadian boundary, and from Pennsylvania to the Mississippi. Yet still the British held possession of the frontier forts; still the *Ottawas*, *Pottawattamies*, and *Shawnees* looked up to the British officers as the representatives of their great father beyond the sea, who was the embodiment of all terrestrial power and wisdom.

In 1789 the *Pottawattamies* and other Michigan tribes were represented by their principal chiefs in a great council held by Gen. St. Clair, Governor of the Northwest Territory, on the Muskingum River, in the present State of Ohio, where they made a treaty of peace with the United States. None the less they still hated the Americans, and, as the latter believed, were encouraged in this feeling by the British officials. And when, a little later, two American armies, under Gens. Harmar and St. Clair, were successively defeated by the *Shawnees*, *Delawares*, and other tribes of what is now Ohio and Indiana, the *Pottawattamies* and *Ottawas* lost what little respect they might previously have had for the new Republic, and were quite ready to go upon the war-path against it.

They soon had an opportunity. In 1794, Gen. Wayne, familiarly known as "Mad Anthony," led a small but well-appointed army into the wilderness of Western Ohio, to chastise the red men in their native fastnesses. Lithe messengers sped with flying feet to all the tribes of the Northwest, and in a short time bands of painted *Pottawattamies* and *Ottawas*, well equipped with guns and ammunition obtained at the British posts, were on their way to join their *Shawnee* and *Miami* brethren in destroying the presumptuous Yankee. The clans gathered rapidly in the northwestern part of the present State of Ohio, under the leadership of the celebrated *Miami* chieftain, Little Turtle, and for a while contented themselves with watching Wayne's approach, in the hope of surprising him.

But Anthony Wayne was not the man to be surprised, and at length Little Turtle and his chiefs determined to attack him. When the army had moved about five miles southward from the head of the rapids of the Maumee, the whole great horde of *Miamis*, *Delawares*, *Shawnees*, *Chippewas*, *Ottawas*, and *Pottawattamies*, two thousand strong (including about seventy white men, mostly from Detroit), advanced against the Americans. But Wayne was well prepared, and after a brief but well-contested battle the Indians gave way at every point, and fled in utter rout from the field. Many were left dead on the ground, and beside every one was found a musket, with bayonet and equipments, from a British armory, showing but too plainly one of the chief sources of their hostility. A trader who not long afterwards met a *Miami* who had fled before the terrible onslaught of Wayne's soldiers, said to him,—

"What made you run away?" With gestures corresponding to his words, and endeavoring to represent the effect of the cannon, he replied,—

"Pop, pop, pop,—boo, woo, woo,—whish, whish, boo, woo,—kill twenty Indians one time,—no good, by dam!"

As had so often been the case before, as soon as defeated the various bands hurried away to their respective villages. In a short time the *Pottawattamie* warriors were pursuing their customary avocations along the banks of the St. Joseph. But they were deeply impressed both with Wayne's vigor and the strength of the United States, and began seriously to think that all the power in the world was not embraced within the walls of the British forts.

When, soon afterwards, Wayne sent messengers summoning the chiefs to council, they were very willing to respond. The principal men of the *Miamis*, *Delawares*, *Shawnees*, *Chippewas*, *Ottawas*, and *Pottawattamies* met the general at Fort Greenville, and concluded a treaty of peace and friendship with the United States, which was quite faithfully observed for over fifteen years. The *Shawnees* and others made a large cession of land in Ohio to the government, but the Michigan Indians were still left in undisturbed possession of their old hunting-grounds. The treaty was signed on the part of the *Miamis* and *Shawnees* by Little Turtle and Blue Jacket, who were both leaders in the battle against Wayne. On the part of the *Pottawattamies* there appeared the name and mark of "Topinabi," their head chief, who was also probably, but not certainly, in the same combat, and who was recognized as head chief of that tribe until his death, forty years later. It is evident from the treaty that the *Pottawattamies* were ranked among the more important tribes, as they received a thousand dollars as gratuities, which was the amount awarded to the *Miamis*, the *Delawares*, the *Shawnees*, the *Chippewas*, and the *Ottawas* respectively, while the *Kickapoos* and other tribes received only five hundred dollars each. When the time came for signing the treaty, it was twice read and every section explained by Gen. Wayne, through an interpreter, to the assembled chiefs and warriors. Then he said,—

"You *Chippewas*, do you approve of these articles of treaty, and are you prepared to sign them?" A unanimous "yes," was the response.

"And you *Ottawas*, do you approve of these articles of treaty, and are you prepared to sign them?" Again a unanimous affirmative.

"And you *Pottawattamies*, do you approve of these articles of treaty, and are you prepared to sign them?" "Yes, yes, treaty good," said or grunted all the dark warriors of Southern Michigan. After obtaining similar responses from the other tribes, the treaty was considered to be approved and the work of signing concluded the negotiations.

Up to this time no attempt had been made either by the government or by private individuals to obtain title to any of the land of Michigan, except in the case of the few settlers around Detroit. But in 1795 an effort was made by what would now be called a "ring" to obtain some twenty million acres, situated between Lakes Erie, Huron, and Michigan. One Robert Randall, of Pennsylvania, Charles Whitney, of Vermont, and some Detroit merchants formed a company, dividing the lands they expected to obtain, and which included Hillsdale County, into forty-one shares, of

from half a million to a million acres each. Of these shares, five were to go to the Detroiters, six to Randall and his associates, while the very liberal proportion of thirty shares was to be assigned to members of Congress, in return for their assistance in securing the passage of the necessary laws. The part assigned to the Detroit men was to procure the needful treaties granting the lands to them, which they thought they could obtain by their influence over the *Pottawattamie* and *Ottawa* chiefs, with whom they were in the habit of trading.

Thus it will be seen that some very illegitimate schemes were concocted even in the "good old times" eighty years ago. It must be admitted, however, that this one was not as successful as some later ones have been, for it was thoroughly exposed, and some of the parties were brought before Congress and fined.

In 1796 the British, after long negotiations, surrendered Detroit and the other posts in the West, and then, and not till then, did the Americans obtain any real power over Michigan.

The same year Governor St. Clair formed by proclamation the county of Wayne, which extended from the Cuyahoga River in Ohio to the Mississippi, and northward to Lake Superior. This was the first county which included the present territory of Hillsdale within its limits, but its jurisdiction here was entirely nominal, and the *Pottawattamie* chiefs still continued the magnates of this region.

The *Pottawattamies* were always a warlike tribe, and although awed into peace with the United States were much engaged in hostilities with other tribes, especially with the *Shawnees*, who lived to the southward. Many interesting legends regarding these tribes near the close of the last century are related by Judge Littlejohn in his work entitled "Legends of Michigan and the old Northwest." The admixture of the romantic, however, is so great that we could hardly give them a place in our sober history.

This county in rapid succession passed through several changes of jurisdiction at this period, all merely nominal, and in nowise interfering with the supremacy of the aboriginal lords of the soil. In 1800 the Territory of Indiana was formed from the Northwest Territory. The east line of the new Territory was the same as that of the present State of Indiana, but it was continued northward through the present State of Michigan to the Strait of Mackinaw. The present county of Hillsdale was thus left in the Northwest Territory, except a strip a mile wide on the west side of the townships of Camden, Reading, Allen, and Litchfield, which was in Indiana. In 1802 the State of Ohio was formed, at which time the eastern part of the present Michigan was also annexed to Indiana.

In February, 1805, the Territory of Michigan was organized, with Gen. William Hull as the first Governor, and thus the ancient lands of the *Pottawattamies* became a portion of a Territory destined to become one of the great and powerful States of the American Union.

In 1807 a treaty was made by Gen. Hull on the part of the United States with the *Ottawas*, *Pottawattamies*, *Chippewas*, and *Wyandots*, by which those tribes ceded to the government their claim to all the land east of a line drawn north from the mouth of the Auglaise River (which empties into the Maumee at Defiance, Ohio), to a point near the present south line of Michigan. This north and south line was afterwards extended and made the principal meridian for the government surveys in Michigan, finally becoming the line between Lenawee and Hillsdale Counties.

Several other treaties were made with the *Pottawattamies* and other tribes between 1800 and 1810. Most of them were of little importance, though several provided for the payment of annuities and goods of the United States to the Indians. Nearly every treaty was headed by the name of Topenabee (sometimes spelled "Tuthinepee" or "Topenipee"), who was always recognized as the head chief of the tribe.

Two or three years later the *Pottawattamies* again began to grow restless and hostile towards the people of the United States. The *Shawnee* chief, Tecumseh, a forest hero of as great ability as Pontiac, though less ferocious in disposition, had, like him, conceived the idea of stopping the advancing war of emigration, which seemed likely ere long to overwhelm the original inhabitants of the land, or drive them into unknown deserts far beyond the Father of Waters. Like Pontiac, he too hoped for foreign assistance; but the hatred felt for the English by the great *Ottawa* had been changed to love and admiration in the heart of his modern imitator.

The reason is plain. In Pontiac's time the English were one nation with the Americans, and together they were the great colonizing, emigrating people of the world. Pontiac hated them, largely because they wanted land, and preferred the French, not only on account of their pleasant ways but because they were poor colonizers, and did not want much land. In Tecumseh's day the Americans were the ones who threatened to overwhelm the Indians by emigration; while the English, confined to a narrow belt of habitable land in Canada, appeared far less dangerous.

Tecumseh knew that there were difficulties between the United States and Great Britain which portended war; and it is believed by many that he was directly encouraged by the British officials to engage in hostilities against the Americans. However that may be, about the year 1810 the brave and eloquent *Shawnee* made desperate efforts to form an alliance against the Americans of all the Indian tribes from the Gulf of Mexico to Lake Superior, and from the frontier settlements of the whites to or beyond the Mississippi. From tribe to tribe he made his rapid way, gathering the chiefs and warriors in council, kindling their passions by fierce invectives against the Americans, exciting their hopes by portraying the scalps and booty to be obtained from the hated pale-faces, and quelling their fears by promising them the protection of their father, the king of Great Britain, who was ready to join hands with his red children in punishing the insolence of the Yankees.

The *Pottawattamies* were quite ready to believe the flattering story, and they, like all Indians who live in the vicinity of the whites, had had more or less difficulty with them, which they were glad to avenge in the bloodiest manner.

But the Indian policy was not deep enough to keep the warriors quiet until all was ready for a deadly blow. Their restive spirits showed themselves by frequent outrages, the

whites retaliated, and the Americans could not help seeing that they must prepare for an Indian war.

In the fall of 1811, Gen. William H. Harrison, Governor of Indiana, took the field to chastise the unruly warriors. Tecumseh had been greatly aided in his efforts to form an Indian confederacy by his brother Elkswatawa, a prominent "medicine-man," commonly known as the Prophet. At the time when Harrison's army approached the *Shawnee* villages on the Wabash, the chieftain himself was in the far South, endeavoring to persuade the *Cherokees*, *Choctaws*, and other Southern Indians to take up arms, and Elkswatawa was left to exercise supreme authority. Either thinking there was no time to spare, or desiring to acquire for himself the glory of defeating Harrison, Elkswatawa prepared to make an attack on the Governor's army with all the warriors he could collect together. Messengers were sent to the nearest tribes, and several small bands came in to help the *Shawnees*. The dread of the Americans, caused by Wayne's victory, was, however, not yet entirely dissipated, and many hung back.

But about the first of November he was cheered by the arrival of band after band of the fierce *Pottawattamies*, some from the head of Lake Michigan, and some from the valley of the St. Joseph, numbering in all about three hundred warriors. Having this powerful accession to his force, he determined at once to attack.

Before daybreak on the morning of the 7th of November, just as Harrison had given orders for the arousing of his little army by the sound of the trumpet, a fierce outburst of yells was heard, and hundreds upon hundreds of *Shawnee* and *Pottawattamie* warriors, with some from other tribes, came rushing to the attack, lighting up the darkness with the fire of their guns, and stripping the scalps from whatever victims they could reach with all of their old-time energy. But Harrison's men were sleeping upon their arms, and scarcely had the first demoniac shrieks sounded in their ears ere they were on their feet, ranged in order of battle, and returning with steady aim the fire of the assailants. For two or three hours the battle raged with great violence; both *Shawnees* and *Pottawattamies* fought with furious energy, and many of the Americans were slain or wounded. But at length the steady valor of the regulars and the Indiana militia prevailed over the fierce desperation of the Indians, and the latter gave way at all points. They speedily fled the field, and Harrison marched unopposed to the destruction of the *Shawnee* villages.

After the battle the *Pottawattamie* warriors returned to their own homes, and these were so far distant that they escaped all punishment for the part they had taken. If there had been any intention on the part of the American officials to follow them to their retreats and chastise them the next spring, the former were effectually precluded from doing so by the approach of war with Great Britain.

In June, 1812, war was declared, and Tecumseh at once made common cause with the English, with all the warriors of his own and other tribes whom he could persuade to follow him. The *Pottawattamies* had not been so severely injured by the battle of Tippecanoe, but that some of their braves were still willing to try the chances of war against the hated Americans. When Gen. Hull crossed the Detroit River into Canada in July of that year, Tecumseh, with thirty *Shawnees* and *Pottawattamies*, was at Malden. Others were added to these, and when Hull, by his tardy movements and feeble conduct, showed the weakness of his heart, the number was largely increased. The *Pottawattamies*, being nearly or quite the nearest tribe to the scene of action, and being anxious for revenge for their humiliation at Tippecanoe, formed a considerable part of Tecumseh's force.

About the 5th of August, Hull sent Major Van Horn with two hundred men to escort a convoy of provisions from the river Raisin. As the detachment approached Brownstown Creek it was saluted by volleys of musketry, and the usual terrific accompaniment of savage yells which announced the presence of an Indian foe. Tecumseh with a large number of warriors, principally *Shawnees*. *Pottawattamies*, and *Ottawas*, had placed his people in ambush on Van Horn's path, and had assailed him with the greatest fury. After a brief conflict the Americans were utterly defeated, and fled to Detroit, having lost half their number in killed, wounded, and missing.

This victory of Tecumseh and his followers determined Hull to evacuate Canada. After doing so the general sent another force of six hundred men, under Lieut.-Col. Miller, to open the road to the convoy at the river Raisin. Again Tecumseh and his warriors flung themselves in the pathway of the advancing Americans, this time being assisted by a large body of British troops. A battle ensued at Maguaga, twelve miles below Detroit, where Miller found the enemy, both British and Indians, drawn up in line of battle to meet him. He attacked them without hesitation. After a brief conflict the English fled from the field, but Tecumseh, with his *Shawnees* and *Pottawattamies*, still kept up the fight. These, too, were at length defeated, and both white men and red men fled across the river to Canada, having lost a hundred and thirty-four in killed and wounded. The Americans had seventeen killed and sixty-four wounded.

Notwithstanding this check, Tecumseh still maintained his control over his warriors, and when the British commander, Gen. Brock, followed the imbecile Hull to Detroit, he reported to his government, and no doubt correctly, that he was accompanied by seven hundred Indians. At all events, there were enough to terrify the feeble Hull to an extraordinary degree, and his mind was filled with terrible visions of all the "hordes of the Northwest"—*Shawnees*, *Ottawas*, *Pottawattamies*, and *Chippewas*—overwhelming his fort, massacring himself and his garrison, and devastating the settlements of Michigan with tomahawk and scalping-knife. Of the disgraceful surrender which followed on the 16th of August it is needless to speak here, save to say that all attempts to justify or extenuate it have miserably failed, and the name of the cowardly Hull must ever remain on the pages of American history only less hateful than that of Arnold, and even more contemptible.

As Mackinaw had already yielded to a British force, the surrender of Detroit and of Hull's army, with all the troops in the vicinity, carried with it control over the whole of Michigan, which, for the next year, became practically British territory. All the Indians were already favorable to the English, and the remarkable success of the

latter naturally increased the confidence of the red men in their prowess. The warriors thronged by hundreds to the camp of the victors, and hardly a *Pottawattamie* or *Ottawa* capable of wielding a tomahawk was left behind.

Nine days after the surrender, and perhaps in consequence of it, a band of *Pottawattamies*, who resided at the head of Lake Michigan, fell upon, and massacred, the little garrison of Fort Dearborn (on the site of Chicago), as it was endeavoring to retreat eastward from that exposed post.

The next conflict in which the *Pottawattamies* took part was the celebrated battle of the river Raisin, near the site of Monroe, on the 22d day of January, 1813. Here a large force of British and Indians, under Gen. Proctor and Tecumseh, attacked a body of Americans under Gen. Winchester. Auchinleck, the Canadian historian of the war of 1812, says there were two hundred *Pottawattamies* in the battle, and that these were about all the Indians present. It is admitted that they fought with great bravery, and their efforts, with those of their British comrades, were entirely successful. Whether from actual necessity, or because of the pall of imbecility which seems to have fallen upon the whole American army during the first months of the war of 1812, Gen. Winchester and his entire force surrendered to Gen. Proctor.

That officer soon after moved northward with the British troops, and most of the able-bodied prisoners, leaving the sick and wounded to the mercy of the Indians. He knew well enough what the result would be—what it always has been where the savages have had the opportunity of wreaking vengeance on the head of a helpless foe. No sooner had the British disappeared than the *Pottawattamies*, and the other Indians with them, fell upon the wretched Americans who were left behind. They began by plundering them of everything they possessed. Then, as their rage grew by its own indulgence, they thirsted for more exquisite pleasure than plunder afforded. First one ferocious warrior sank his tomahawk into the head of some helpless victim, and, with a fearful yell, tore away the reeking scalp. Another, and another, and another, quickly followed his example, and soon the whole scene became one of brutal butchery, the sick and wounded Americans being slaughtered by the score without remorse by the savage *Pottawattamies*. It was what was to be expected from them, but something better might have been hoped from British officers, and few more disgraceful events have ever happened than Proctor's abandonment of his helpless prisoners to the fury of the savages. It should be added that Tecumseh was absent when the massacre began, and on his arrival did all in his power to stop it.

There were no other events of importance in which the *Pottawattamies* took part during that year, 1812, and as usual they returned home to hunt as winter approached.

In the spring of 1813, they again rallied to the aid of the British. After numerous desultory operations during the forepart of the year, Proctor and Tecumseh led a large force of British and Indians to attack the fort at Lower Sandusky (now Fremont), Ohio. The number of Indians was estimated at from one to two thousand, of whom from three to four hundred were *Pottawattamies*.

On the 2d of August, an assault was made by about five hundred British troops, while the Indians surrounded the fort, and kept up a continuous firing on every American soldier they could discover. But the attacking column was completely repulsed by the one hundred and sixty Americans in the fort, commanded by the gallant Maj. Croghan, and both the red and white assailants quickly retired from the field.

The British and American fleets on Lake Erie were now preparing for action, and both were greatly deficient in seamen. The Americans supplied their place with raw militiamen, boys, and negroes; the English endeavored to strengthen themselves by placing a number of Indian warriors on each vessel, to act as sharpshooters and pick off the American gunners. On the memorable 10th of September the battle was fought which decided the mastery of Lake Erie. But alas for the noble red men; no sooner did the American cannon-balls come crashing among them, and the ships shake from stem to stern with the thunder of their own guns, than *Shawnees*, *Pottawattamies*, and *Ottawas* alike fled from their elevated positions, took refuge in the holds of their respective vessels, and there remained in ignominious security but quaking in every nerve until the end of the conflict. They would have fought bravely, perhaps desperately, in their native woods, but their unaccustomed position and the terrific thunder of the cannon were too much even for their stoic natures.

The battle of Lake Erie was immediately followed by the advance of the American army into Canada, under Gen. Harrison. The British and Indians retreated to the northeast. On the 29th of September, Gen. Harrison took possession of Detroit, and Michigan once more—and let us trust forever—passed under American sway.

For, two or three days later, Harrison followed the British army up the river Thames. On the 5th day of October he overtook it near the Moravian towns on that stream, and the celebrated battle of the Thames ensued. The British were in line of battle next the river; on their right were the Indians, under Tecumseh, extending in irregular order into a swamp which protected their position on the north.

Tecumseh doubtless saw that this battle was to determine the event of the war so far as he and his were concerned. If the Americans could not be defeated, then, whatever might be the result elsewhere, there could be little hope but that the United States would hold possession of Michigan and the whole Northwest, and his people must go down before their power. Many of the more intelligent *Shawnees* and *Pottawattamies* likewise understood the situation, and the rest were devoted to Tecumseh; all were determined to fight to the utmost.

The battle was begun in a very peculiar manner, Col. Richard M. Johnson's regiment of mounted riflemen being ordered to charge the enemy's lines, in advance of the infantry. Singularly enough, the British infantry at once gave way before the charge of a single battalion of the regiment, led by the lieutenant-colonel. Six hundred of them were taken prisoners, but their general, the man responsible for the massacre of the river Raisin, fled so early and so rapidly as to escape capture.

The other battalion was led by Col. Johnson himself,

his principal foes being the Indians. From them, even after the British had all fled or surrendered, the riflemen encountered a fierce resistance. Cheered on by Tecumseh and the other chiefs, among whom Maipock, a fierce and implacable *Pottawattamie*, was one of the most conspicuous, and feeling that this was their last chance, *Shawnees*, *Ottawas*, and *Pottawattamies* all fought with equal valor and ferocity. The American infantry came up and engaged in the conflict, yet still the warriors fought with desperate and useless courage against overwhelming numbers. But at length Tecumseh fell (no one has ever ascertained exactly when or where), the remaining braves were outnumbered four to one, and all speedily fled or yielded to the victors. The *Pottawattamies* stood by Tecumseh to the last, and one of their number, a large, fine-looking chief, who was slain while emulating his great leader, is said to have been mistaken for him by many of the Americans.

The battle of the Thames completely extinguished the hopes of victory and independence indulged by the Indians of the Northwest. The confederacy which had been formed among them by the genius of Tecumseh at once fell in pieces after his death, and each tribe thought only of securing its own safety. The *Pottawattamies*, *Ottawas*, and several other tribes immediately sent delegations offering peace to the successful Americans, and on the 16th of October Gen. Harrison granted them an armistice, having first received a number of warriors from each tribe as hostages for the peaceable conduct of their comrades. The latter returned to their villages, and, although the war did not cease until the beginning of 1815, they were glad to refrain from taking any part in it.

Henceforth we have to deal with the *Pottawattamies*, not as a proud and powerful people, the unquestioned lords of Southern Michigan, setting at defiance by turns the governments of England and the United States, but as a subjugated, disorganized tribe, composed of a few feeble, scattered bands, roaming over the scenes of their former greatness, bartering their birthright for whisky, and begging for occasional crusts from the hands of their conquerors. For these it will not be necessary to continue a separate record. Their story can be sufficiently told by occasional mention in the chapters devoted to the progress of the whites, and by description of the treaties by which the demoralized nation disposed of its broad domain.

CHAPTER VI.

THE ERA OF PREPARATION.

Recapitulation—Desolation after the War—Gen. Cass Governor—Treaty of 1817—Treaty of 1818—The great Chicago Treaty—An honest Murderer—"Give us Whisky"—Transfer of Southern Michigan to the United States—Boundary of the deeded Tract—Reservations and Gifts—List of Signers—Baw Beese and his Band—A Tragedy at Jonesville—Migratory Habits—Settlement of Lenawee County—Surveying the Chicago Road—Prospecting-Parties—Approach of Settlement.

DESIGNING in this consecutive general history of the county to adhere as closely as possible to the chronological order, we have mentioned, in our chapters on the *Pottawattamies*, the transfer of Michigan from the French to the English, in 1703; its conveyance by England to the United States, at the end of the Revolution; its becoming a part of the Northwest Territory, in 1787; its transference to Indiana, in 1802; and its separate organization, in 1805. At the close of the war, in 1815, there was still only a narrow fringe of settlement along the Detroit River and Lake Erie, and this was in a most desolate condition. Many had been driven away by fear of the Indians, the property of others had been largely destroyed, and all were thoroughly discouraged by the trouble, terror, and hardships through which they had passed. As for the exterior of the Territory, it was still in a state of nature.

Gen. Lewis Cass had been appointed Governor immediately after the battle of the Thames, and as soon as the close of the war gave him an opportunity he devoted himself with great zeal to the development of the resources of the Territory and the promotion of emigration. Whatever may be thought of his political course, all the early residents of Michigan agree that as the Governor of a new Territory he could not have been excelled.

There was a considerable emigration immediately after the war, but the Territory had obtained so bad a reputation for dampness of soil and badness of health that the flow of land-seekers was less than might have been expected, and did not even approach the borders of Hillsdale County for many years. In fact, a law which had been passed by Congress in 1812, giving a large tract of Michigan land to surviving soldiers of the Revolution, was repealed after the war on account of a report made by inspectors sent to examine the ground, that there was not enough good land in the Territory to satisfy the just claims of the beneficiaries.

Together with the office of Governor of Michigan, Gen. Cass held that of Superintendent of Indian Affairs in the Northwest, and immediately after the close of the war turned his attention to the subject of the extinguishment of the Indian title, so that the Territory might be open to settlement by the whites. In September, 1817, he and Gen. Duncan McArthur held a council with the sachems and chiefs of the *Wyandots*, *Senecas*, *Delawares*, *Shawnees*, *Pottawattamies*, *Ottawas*, and *Chippewas*, at the rapids of the Maumee, when those nations ceded to the United States nearly all their lands in Ohio, and a small area in the southeastern part of Michigan.

For the cession of these lands, in which the *Pottawattamies* had but a slight interest, they received thirteen hundred dollars a year annually for fifteen years; the *Wyandots* being granted four thousand dollars annually forever; the *Ottawas* and *Chippewas* a thousand dollars each annually for fifteen years, while the other tribes received smaller annuities. The treaty was signed by thirty-two *Pottawattamie* chiefs and warriors, while all the other tribes together were represented by about fifty. In fact, it was a characteristic of this tribe to have a very large delegation at all the councils where their interests were brought in question. Judging from the number of their representatives, they were the most democratic people in the whole Northwest.

In October, 1818, Gen. Cass and two other commissioners held a council with the *Pottawattamies* alone, by which the latter ceded to the United States a tract of land on the Tippecanoe and Wabash Rivers for a perpetual an-

nuity of two thousand five hundred dollars per year. This treaty was signed by thirty-four chiefs and warriors, headed by old "Topinabee." In 1820, Henry R. Schoolcraft, the celebrated student of Indian customs and history, states that the *Pottawattamies* of both Illinois and Michigan "obeyed" Topinabee, an old man who had signed the Greenville treaty with Gen. Wayne. But the "obedience" of the Indians to their chiefs was always very indefinite, and after the close of the war of 1812, when the growing power of the United States relieved them from the constant fear of war with neighboring tribes, their tendency to wander off in small bands, each under the leadership of some petty chieftain, became more and more pronounced. In 1820 the *Pottawattamies* were estimated by Mr. Schoolcraft at three thousand four hundred persons all told.

But by far the most important of the treaties negotiated by Gen. Cass, so far as the destinies of Southern Michigan were concerned, was the one concluded at Chicago on the 29th day of August, 1821. Hon. Solomon Sibley was associated with the general as a commissioner on behalf of the United States, while the *Chippewas*, *Ottawas*, and *Pottawattamies*, who were the contracting parties on the other side, were represented, the first named tribe by two chiefs, the second by eight, and the *Pottawattamies* by fifty-five. That is to say, that was the number which signed the treaty, but there was also a large number of less prominent warriors present, with their squaws and pappooses, and these warriors, and even the squaws, in the democratic constitution of Indian polity, could exercise a strong influence on the negotiations.

A curious incident in connection with this council is narrated in Smith's "Life of Cass," as derived from the general himself. While the latter was watching some peculiar ceremonies of the Indians in the early part of the proceedings, he observed a *Chippewa* looking very grave, and keeping apart from his fellows. Gov. Cass inquired the cause, and learned that the man, in a fit of passion, had killed a *Pottawattamie* in the early part of the same season. The *Pottawattamies* had demanded the surrender of the murderer, and as the *Chippewas*, and in fact the homicide himself, admitted the justice of the claim, it was expected that the clansmen of the murdered man would inflict the penalty of death.

But the latter was owing some traders for goods received of them, and he was anxious to pay them before he died. He solicited and obtained the postponement of his execution until he could, by hunting, procure the means of satisfying his creditors. He had hunted successfully through the season, had obtained furs enough to pay his debts, and had come to the council prepared to suffer death at the hands of the friends of his victim. The Governor was touched by the stolid honesty of the doomed man, and by liberal presents to his intended executioners persuaded them to let him go free.

Probably an ample supply of whisky was the principal consideration which induced them to forego their revenge; for this was ever the most potent agent to reach their hearts. It is related, on the same authority above given, that even Topinabee, the hereditary chief of the *Pottawattamies* and the one who stood highest in their confidence, the veteran of nearly a hundred years who had signed the Greenville treaty with Anthony Wayne, was more anxious about obtaining a supply of whisky than anything else. When Gen. Cass urged him to keep sober so as to make a good bargain for himself and his people, he replied:

"Father, we do not care for the land, nor the money, nor the goods—what we want is whisky; give us whisky."

Possibly, however, the old man spoke sarcastically, in view of the manifest anxiety of many of the Indians for that which was their deadliest bane.

After the usual time spent in bargaining and adjusting details (for the Indians were by no means all of them so drunk as to lose sight of their interests), the terms of the treaty were agreed upon and reduced to writing. By it the *Pottawattamies* as the actual occupants, and the *Ottawas* and *Chippewas* as their allies, ceded to the United States a tract of land stretching nearly across the Territory of Michigan from west to east, and described as follows: Beginning on the south bank of the St. Joseph River of Michigan near "Parc aux Vaches" (a short distance above the mouth); thence south to a line running due east from the southern extremity of Lake Michigan; thence along that line to the tract ceded by the treaty of Fort Meigs in 1817 (which was far to the east of Hillsdale County), or, if that tract should be found to lie entirely south of the line, then to the tract ceded by the treaty of Detroit in 1807 (the western boundary of which was twenty miles west of Lake Erie and the Detroit River); thence northward along that tract to a point due east of the source of Grand River; thence west to the source of that river; thence down the river on the north bank to its junction with Lake Michigan; thence southward along the east bank of the lake to the mouth of the St. Joseph River; and thence up that river to the place of beginning.

From the tract thus ceded five reservations were excepted, none of which were in Hillsdale County, unless, possibly, one of three miles square might have been partly within it. It was described as situated at the village of "Match-e-be-nash-e-wish," at the head of the "Kekalamazoo" River.* Numerous grants of small tracts were also made by the treaty to individuals who were favorites of the Indians, usually either half-bloods or white men married to squaws. These were in the counties west of Hillsdale.

In consideration of this cession, the United States agreed to pay the *Ottawas* a thousand dollars a year forever, besides fifteen hundred dollars a year for fifteen years, to support a blacksmith, teacher, and farmer. To the *Pottawattamies* the government agreed to pay five thousand dollars annually for twenty years, besides a thousand dollars per year to support a blacksmith and teacher. These were some of the first provisions made by the government for the purpose of civilizing the Indians.

Such was the treaty which gave the title of the land of Hillsdale County to the United States, and, consequently, constitutes the basis of all the land-titles in that county.

*This is rather an indefinite expression, as the "Kekalamazoo" River, now called the Kalamazoo, has several head-water branches, and as the Indians retained the reservation but a short time, the earliest settlers have no recollection of it. It was probably in Jackson County.

The southern line of the ceded tract was originally claimed by Michigan as being the southern line of the county, but in the contention with Ohio, fourteen or fifteen years after the making of the treaty of Chicago,—of which mention will be made farther on,—the county and State boundary was located two or three miles north of the treaty line. As the Grand River heads in the northeast corner of this county, a small fraction of Somerset township may have been left out of the cession, as the line runs west to the source of Grand River, and thence down that stream to the lake; but as the land north of the line was also ceded soon after, it made no practical difference.

Below we give the names of the *Pottawattamie* chiefs and warriors who signed the treaty of Chicago, both to show the original title of Hillsdale County land (for the *Ottawas* and *Chippewas* were merely allies of the real owners,—at least so far as the land in this vicinity was concerned), and also to show what sort of names our predecessors indulged in.

The list is headed by the veteran Topenibee, after whom came the following: Meteay, Chebonsee, Loinson, Weesaw, Keepotaw, Schayank, Keebee, Schomang, Wawwemickemack, Nayoncheemon, Kongee, Sheeshawgau, Ayshcam, Meeksaymank, Moytenway, Shawwennemetay, Francois, Mauksee, Waymego, Maudauming, Quayguee, Aapenhawbee, Matchaweeyaas, Matchapoggish, Mongau, Puggagaus, Sescobennish, Cheegwamackgwago, Wawsebbau, Peecheeco, Quonquoitaw, Reannish, Wynemaig, Onmuckemeck, Kawaysin, Ameckkose, Osseemeet, Shawkoto, Noshayweequat, Meegunn, Maesheketeumon, Keenotoge, Wabawneshen, Shawwawnayse, Atchweemuckquee, Pishsheebangay, Wawbassay, Meggesseese, Saygawkoomick, Shawwayno, Sheeshawgun, Totomee, Ashkuwee, Shayankkeebee, Awbetonee.

If that array of names doesn't give a good title to land it were difficult to find one that would. It will be observed that "Baw Beese," who is supposed by many to have been the head chief of the *Pottawattamies*, or at least one of the principal chiefs, does not appear as one of the signers of the treaty, even in a minor capacity. He might, however, have been absent for other good reasons—not from insignificance.

It was shortly after the signing of the Chicago treaty that we first hear of Baw Beese's band in Hillsdale County, though this had probably been their headquarters for some time before. It was in connection with an event of a most tragic nature that the band first comes into the light of local history. The story was told to the early settlers by the Indians, and the locality of the tragedy pointed out, but the natives were not good at keeping count of years, and the precise date is unknown. Some time, however, between 1820 and 1825, an Indian who belonged to the band discovered that his squaw was unfaithful to him. He proved his grievance to the satisfaction of the band, and they decided that the offender must die. She was accordingly taken to a point in the south part of the present village of Jonesville, and there in presence of the assembled band was shot to death by the executioners selected for the purpose.

Thenceforth the whites, who soon began traveling and prospecting within the territory of Hillsdale County, were constantly seeing some of Baw Beese's band, and not unfrequently met the chieftain himself. The band numbered about a hundred and fifty all told, men, women, and children. They could hardly be said to have any settled headquarters, even for a part of the year. They seem to have stayed, however, more in the eastern than in the western portion of the county, ranging principally from the shores of Baw Beese Lake, and the vicinity of the site of Hillsdale, into Pittsford, Jefferson, Adams, and Wheatland. They also made long excursions east into Lenawee County, and south into Ohio and Indiana; always, however, returning to their range in this county.

They built temporary cabins of bark, but these were not all in one village, nor did their occupants hold continuously to the same location. There were a few small open fields of a few acres each, where the squaws raised corn and beans, but the greater part of the subsistence of the band was obtained by hunting. There is believed to have been an old trading-post kept by a Frenchman at what was afterwards called Allen's Prairie, and there were certainly two or three in the present county of Branch, where the furs secured by the Indians were exchanged for guns, ammunition, calico, cheap jewelry, and whisky. After the treaty of Chicago, Baw Beese's band made no move toward establishing themselves on the reservations, but continued their migratory occupation of the territory of this county. For a few years there was no one to object to this, for emigration had not yet reached our borders. But events were rapidly shaping themselves toward a different state of affairs.

In 1823 a land-office was established at Monroe, the district embracing the whole of the present county of Hillsdale. In 1824 the first settlement was made in Lenawee County. At this period, through the influence of Gen. Cass, the general government ordered the construction of a road a hundred feet wide from Detroit to Chicago (with a branch from near Monroe, striking the main line near the eastern line of Hillsdale County), and appropriated ten thousand dollars to pay for a survey of it.

In the spring of 1825, the chief surveyor began his work, planning to run on nearly straight lines. He soon found, however, that if he followed this plan, cutting a vista for his compass through the dense woods, and spending a large part of his time in hunting up good routes and good places for bridges, the money would all be expended before he should have half completed his task. So he determined to follow the "Chicago trail," the old pathway which the Indians had followed from time immemorial in passing between Detroit and the point at the mouth of Chicago River where the great city of the West now stands.

This he did so faithfully that it is said there is not an angle, bend, or turn of the Indian trail which is not preserved by the present road from Chicago to Detroit, except for a single mile in Washtenaw County. This is somewhat exaggerated, but a glance at the map will show that there are angles enough in the present road to give good reason for the statement. The flagmen were sent ahead as far as they could be seen, the bearings taken, the distance chained, and the results noted in the field-book; then the flagmen were again sent ahead, the axemen meantime blazing the trees fifty feet on each side of the central line.

It was not a very bad plan, though it caused considerable

crookedness. The Indians had avoided the worst marshes, which were the principal obstructions to road-making, and what was equally important, they had selected the best fording-places of the creeks and rivers that could be found. The trail, and consequently the road, entered the territory of the county in the present township of Somerset, about a mile and two-thirds from the northeast corner of the county, ran nearly west to the present village of Moscow; thence southwesterly to the crossing of the St. Joseph, where Jonesville now stands; and thence southwesterly through the present township of Allen, passing out of the county half a mile north of the centre of that township. It was not opened by the government for several years after the survey, but the fact that it was surveyed and established as a road caused emigration to follow that line, and the emigrants here and there did a little something towards making it passable.

As early as 1826, a few prospecting-parties began to pass westward along the Chicago road, looking for the best places for settlement, some of them going through as far as Lake Michigan. There was still, however, no white man, save an occasional Indian trader, residing west of Lenawee County, in the Territory of Michigan. But the time had come for the subjugation of the wilderness to begin. Who began it and how it was carried forward may be learned in the succeeding chapter.

CHAPTER VII.

THE PIONEER ERA.

The First Pioneer—Date and Locality of Settlement—Another Treaty—Good-Natured Indians—Settlement at Jonesville—The Infant in the Corn Barn—Increasing Population—First Sale of Land—First Tavern in the County—The First Death—Making the Coffin—Formation of Hillsdale County—Its Boundaries—It is Attached to Lenawee—The Township of Vance—Location of the County-Seat—The Governor's Proclamation—The First Village—First Mill—The Black Hawk War—List of Hillsdale County Soldiers—Another Treaty—Sale of Land down to 1833—The Sale of Nottawa-Seepe Reservation—Opposition of the Indians—Baw Beese at Dinner Time—First Store—First School-House—Organization of Hillsdale County—The First Officers—Division into Four Townships—Movement to be Admitted as a State—The Toledo War—Its Causes and Conduct—Interposition of the President—The Offer of Congress—Its Rejection and Acceptance—The "Flush Times"—"Wild Cat" and "Red Dog"—Hillsdale Village—The Great Crash—Fluctuation of Prices—A Turnpike Project—New Townships—Emigration—Friendship with the Indians—Pioneer Hardships—Sickness—Wolves—More Townships—Baw Beese's Idea of Friendship—Removal of the Indians—The Last Procession—Their Subsequent Fate—Attempted Removal of County-Seat.

THE very earliest pioneer of Hillsdale County was an enterprising citizen hailing from near Wyandotte, in Wayne County, an ex-soldier of the war of 1812, bearing the name and title of Capt. Moses Allen. He is said to have been one of the original party who surveyed the Chicago road in 1825. It is certain that in the spring or early summer of 1826, Capt. Allen, with John W. Fletcher and George Hubbard, made an extended prospecting tour over the valley of the St. Joseph, exploring the lands of Southern Michigan nearly to the mouth of that river.

Of all the territory thus examined, the fertile soil and beautiful appearance of the tract since known as Allen's Prairie most attracted his eye and satisfied his judgment, and there he determined to locate. The surveys were not yet made, or at least not completed so that he could obtain a title, but he was anxious lest his choice location should fall into other hands, and in April, 1827, he moved on, with his family, and took possession of a claim. It was on the east side of the prairie, on the southeast quarter of section 10, township 6 south, range 4 west, and comprised the site of the present village of Allen. The locality was called by the Indians, Mascootah-siac or Sand Creek Prairie.

This was the very first settlement made for the purpose of permanent improvement in Hillsdale County, and so far as known was the first in the whole State of Michigan west of Tecumseh, Lenawee County. In the spring of 1827, however, several families settled in the present county of St. Joseph.

Captain Allen was accompanied by his brother, John Allen, who resided at the Prairie three or four years, but did not become the owner of any land. He was afterwards a prominent citizen of Branch County. They erected a rude cabin with a puncheon floor, and there the family resided over a year without a neighbor eastward nearer than Tecumseh, fifty miles distant, or westward nearer than White Pigeon Prairie, at about the same distance. Southward the forest, broken by occasional prairies, but unoccupied by a single settler, extended far into Ohio and Indiana, while in the opposite direction there was not a solitary permanent white resident between Allen's Prairie and the North Pole.

The Allen family have all removed from Hillsdale County, and little is known of their lives during that lonesome period. It is pretty certain, however, that during the summer of 1827 they raised a crop of corn, the evidence being that in the spring of 1828 they had an empty corn barn. They found a grist-mill ready made to their hands. It consisted of a stump hollowed out on the top to receive the corn, the grinding part consisting of a wooden pestle fastened to a spring-pole, and worked up and down by hand, this being the common style of pioneer mill in places remote from the conveniences of civilized life. The one in question is reputed to have been made by some one in the employ of Campau, an Indian trader of Detroit, who had formerly had a station on the prairie.

In the September succeeding the advent of the first settlers in Hillsdale County a new treaty was made, by which the Indians exchanged all their reservations reserved by the treaty of Chicago, except that of Nottawa-Seepe, for a tract of land adjoining that one, the whole making an area of ninety-nine square miles. But they still continued to wander at will through the forest. In fact, the *Pottawattamies* seem to have been a peculiarly uneasy clan, for there are no less than thirty-seven treaties with them transcribed in the published records of the United States down to 1837. This is a larger number than were made by any other tribe, the *Chippewas*, who were the next in order, having made but twenty-six treaties down to 1842.

The pioneers of Hillsdale County found Baw Beese and his band the sole occupants of its territory. Even these, as before stated, were not permanent. They wandered to

and fro, hunting and fishing, occasionally straying into Indiana, and again making a journey to visit their brethren in Branch and St. Joseph Counties. The testimony is general that the old chief was one of the best natured of men, and there seems never to have been the slightest difficulty between him and the new-comers.

The nature and example of the chief, too, appear to have had their due influence on his band, or else all the good-natured Indians followed him as a matter of choice, for, from the time of Allen's arrival until the *Pottawattamies* were transported to the shores of the Missouri, a period of some thirteen years, the red men of this clan lived in almost perfect harmony with the whites, and with each other. This is the more remarkable as the bands in Branch and St. Joseph Counties had numerous feuds among themselves, sometimes resulting in murder, and occasionally came in collision with the whites around them.

Baw Beese is described as being always ready to give shelter and a meal of victuals, such as it was, to any white man who came to his wigwam, and, on the other hand, he was still more ready to receive the same hospitality from the whites whom he visited at their cabins. And, if they did not offer, he was not averse to asking; for, proud as the Indian is in some respects, he seldom comprehends that any degradation attaches to begging for whatever he needs.

During the fishing season the band was usually to be found near Baw Beese Lake, which was one of the best fishing-places in the country, the river being unimpeded by dams, and the fish coming up from Lake Michigan in great numbers. Of the little patches of corn-ground before mentioned, the largest was in the north part of the present township of Wright, embracing about fifteen acres. There were a few other smaller tracts in various parts of the county, and near the eastern line of Wheatland was a log cabin, said to have belonged to Baw Beese; but he and his family spent so much of their time wandering in the woods that it would be extremely difficult to prove their title to the domicile in question.

In June, 1828, Benaiah Jones, Jr., came, with his wife and five children, along the Chicago trail, seeking a place in the wilderness to make them a home. He fixed on the point where that trail crossed the St. Joseph River, as the most desirable one at which to locate. To save his family, however, from camping out while he was building a house, he proceeded to Allen's Prairie, and obtained permission for them to live in Allen's corn barn during the summer. From there Mr. Jones and his oldest son returned to the point he had selected, built a log house, and made some other slight improvements. These were on section 4, township 6 south, range 3 west, being the site of the present village of Jonesville.

It was during this time, in the month of August, 1828, that the first child in Hillsdale County saw the light, its place of birth being the corn barn just mentioned. The youthful stranger received the name of Cordas M. Jones, being the sixth of the sons of Benaiah Jones, Jr. In October, Mr. J removed his family to their new home, and the winter of 1828–29 passed with two families instead of one in the county.

The year 1829 saw a decided increase in the population of the county. In the spring, Edmund Jones, a brother of Benaiah, came and selected a piece of land adjoining that occupied by the latter. About the same time, Thaddeus Wight located himself two miles west of Jonesville, and at least as early as this, Reuben Cornish, a brother-in-law of Mrs. Allen, joined the little settlement at Allen's Prairie. In the middle of the summer, Thomas Reed also settled at the same point. Population was getting crowded.

Meanwhile the land had been declared ready for sale, and on the 8th day of June, 1829, Moses Allen, Benaiah Jones, Jr., and Edmund Jones all appeared at the land-office at Monroe, and purchased the tracts on which they had located themselves, Mr. Allen taking a quarter section, and the two Joneses each acquiring eighty acres.

By this time emigrants and prospecting-parties began to pass through the county with considerable frequency, and Mr. Jones opened a tavern at his log house, the first in the county. To keep a tavern was in fact the aristocratic as well as the profitable thing to do in those days. If a man kept tavern it might fairly be presumed that he had two rooms in his house, while if he didn't the inference was almost certain that he had only one.

Mr. Allen also wished to set up a tavern (hotels were not known here then), and as his primitive cabin was hardly fit for that purpose, he proceeded in the summer and fall of 1829 to erect a substantial log house. It was not quite completed when Mr. Allen was taken sick, and in October he died; the first white victim of the grim destroyer in Hillsdale County, so far as known. There was no lumber anywhere within reach from which a coffin could be made, yet his few neighbors were anxious to give him Christian and civilized burial. They accordingly cut down a black-cherry tree, placing one end of a log severed from it on a high bank, and the other on a crotched tree. Then one man standing upon the log, and another beneath it, proceeded with a cross-cut saw (in the manner known as "whip-sawing") to cut out boards enough for the required purpose.

Hitherto we have frequently spoken of "Hillsdale County," to avoid inconvenient repetition, meaning the territory of which the county was to be formed. But henceforth the county of Hillsdale was to be an actual entity, though for several years without any county organization. On the 29th day of October, 1829, an act was passed by the legislative council of the Territory and approved by Governor Cass, creating the counties of Hillsdale, Branch, St. Joseph, Cass, Van Buren, Berrien, Jackson, Barry, Eaton, Kalamazoo, and Ingham. The section devoted to this county reads as follows:

"So much of the county as lies west of the meridian and east of the line between ranges 4 and 5 west of the meridian, and south of the line between townships 4 and 5 south of the base line, and north of the boundary line between the State of Ohio and the Territory of Michigan, be and the same is hereby set off into a separate county, and the name thereof shall be Hillsdale."

The appellation thus selected is highly proper on account of the diversified surface, consisting entirely of alternating hills and dales. There is also a town of Hillsdale in Columbia Co., N. Y., another in Indiana Co., Pa., and another

in Bergen Co., N. J., and it is quite probable that some of the early settlers or their ancestors came from one of those regions, and that the name was thus suggested to them.*

The boundaries of the county, as above defined, were the same which have ever since been retained, except that the boundary between this county and Ohio was then supposed to be a little farther south than it was located on the admission of the State of Michigan. The change will be noted at the time it occurred.

It will be understood, however, that the mere creation of a county amounted to nothing except to specify the name and boundaries. No county officers could be elected until further action was taken by the Territorial authorities. When the county of Hillsdale was formed there was not even a township organization within its limits. Five days afterwards, on the 4th of November, 1829, another law was passed by the legislative council declaring that for all judicial and legislative purposes the county of Hillsdale should be attached to and form a part of Lenawee County.

The next day still another act was passed, one section of which enacted that the whole county of Hillsdale should thenceforth constitute a township by the name of Vance. A township embracing a whole county seems rather large, but the township of Green, formed by the same act, embraced three counties, Branch, Calhoun, and Eaton, besides a large tract lying north of Eaton, the whole being attached to St. Joseph County for the time being.

The act in question also provided that the first town-meeting in the new township of Vance should be held at the house of Benaiah Jones, Jr. The meeting was accordingly held on the first Monday of April, 1830. James M. Burdick, now of Quincy, who settled at Allen's Prairie early in the spring of 1830, says that every voter in the county was present at that meeting, and that every one had a township office, some of them two or three. Vance township continued to exist a little over five years, its officers performing the usual functions, and its successive supervisors acting as members of the board of Lenawee County. The records have, however, disappeared, and we are therefore unable to give the names of those who officiated during what may be called the chrysalis period of Hillsdale County.

In 1830, settlement in the county began to increase considerably; all, however, in the northern portion. The Chicago road was not yet opened by the government through the county, but the old trail was there, the blazed trees marked by the surveyors were there, and enough travel had been attracted by these forerunners of a highway so that wagons with considerable trouble could make their way along the devious path. The slight improvements thus made drew all the new emigrants, and the settlements were all made in the immediate vicinity of the Chicago road.

Mr. Jones found business increasing at the location he had chosen, and he and his neighbors naturally desired to have the county-seat fixed there. The proper application was made, and in the winter of 1830 the legislative council passed an act appointing Shubael Conant, of Monroe, Jared Patchin, of Lenawee, and Judge Sibley, of Detroit, as commissioners to establish the county-seat. After due examination they selected Jonesville, as people already began to call the neighborhood where Mr. Jones had located, though no village was yet laid out. Owing, however, to some informality this selection was not considered final.

In July following the legislative council passed a general law authorizing the Governor to appoint commissioners to fix the location of county-seats, and also authorizing him to confirm and proclaim their selections. To locate the county-seat of Hillsdale County, the Governor appointed De Garmo Jones, Joseph W. Brown, and Charles Noble, and after they had performed their duty he issued the following proclamation:

By Lewis Cass, Governor in and over the Territory of Michigan.

A PROCLAMATION.

Whereas by an act of the Legislative Council passed July thirty-first, one thousand eight hundred and thirty, authority is given to the Governor of the Territory to appoint commissioners to locate the seats of justice of the several counties in which the seats of justice may not have been located, and to receive their report and confirm the same if he approve thereof, and then to issue a proclamation establishing the seats of justice so located; and whereas De Garmo Jones, Joseph W. Brown, and Charles Noble, Esquires, were appointed commissioners to locate the seat of justice of the county of Hillsdale, a majority of whom proceeded to execute the said duty, and have located the seat of justice of the said county of Hillsdale at the village of Jonesville, in said county:

Now, therefore, by virtue of the authority given in said act, and in conformity with the said report, I do hereby issue this proclamation, establishing the seat of justice of the said county of Hillsdale at the village of Jonesville, in said county.

In test whereof I have hereunto set my hand and caused the great seal of the Territory to be affixed. Done at the city of Detroit, this sixteenth day of February, in the year of our Lord one thousand eight hundred and thirty-one, and of the Independence of the United States the fifty-fifth.

LEWIS CASS.

By the Governor.

JOHN G. MASON, *Secretary of the Territory.*

This was one of the last official acts of Gov. Cass' long administration, for in the following summer he was called to the office of Secretary of War of the United States, by President Jackson.

In June, 1831, Benaiah Jones, Jr., laid out the ground at the point where the county-seat had been located in a regular village plat, the first in the county. He recorded the plat under the name of Jonesville, which had already been given to the settlement there. Only twelve hundred and eighty acres of land had then been sold in the county, and this had been purchased by twelve persons: Moses Allen, John S. Reid, Thomas S. Reid, S. N. W. Benson, James Olds, Abram F. Bolton, Richard W. Corbus, E. J. Sibley, Martin G. Shellhouse, and Benjamin F. Larned. All except perhaps the three last were actual settlers. Allen and the two Reids were in the present town of Allen. The two Joneses and Olds were in the present Fayette. There were also a few settlers who had not made any purchase, though these generally did so not long afterwards.

There was a constant stream of emigrants flowing west-

* There are no less than twelve post-offices named Hillsdale in the United States besides the one in this county, namely, in Columbia Co., N. Y.; in Bergen Co., N. J.; in Indiana Co., Pa.; in Guilford Co., N. C.; in Macon Co., Tenn.; in Vermilion Co., Ind.; in Rock Island Co., Ill.; in Mills Co., Iowa; in Nemeha Co., Neb.; in Moody Co., Dakota; and in Kane Co., Utah. There is, however, no county bearing that name except the one which is the subject of this history.

ward through the county, and every little while one "dropped off" within its limits. This year a land-office was established at White Pigeon, in St. Joseph County, for a district which included this county.

It was also, as near as can be ascertained, in 1831 that the first school-house in the county was built, a small, rude log structure, situated at Allen's Prairie. Hiram Hunt was the teacher.

In the spring of 1832 the population had increased so that it was thought a saw-mill would be supported. E. J. Sibley, of Detroit, accordingly began the erection of one on the St. Joseph River, two miles up stream (nearly south) from Jonesville,—the pioneer mill of the county. It was completed the same year.

At this time the Chicago road had been opened by the government so as to be fairly passable, though still very rude, as far west as Jonesville. It was opened westward through the county in 1832. The same year a Territorial road was established from Port Lawrence (now Toledo) west through to the ninth townships of the various ranges to the eastern line of Indiana. This was opened soon after, and became the principal thoroughfare by which emigration reached that part of the county.

But in May of that year an event occurred which startled from their propriety all the people of Hillsdale County, together with most of those throughout Southern Michigan, and for a short time seemed likely to put a stop to all the improvements so rapidly being planned and prosecuted. This was the outbreak of the celebrated "Black Hawk war." The scene of actual strife was far away in Illinois and Wisconsin, but the white population was very sparse from here there, and Indians bent on vengeance have long arms. Besides, no one could tell whether the *Pottawattamies* scattered through Southern Michigan might not make common cause with the warriors of Black Hawk, and turn their tomahawks upon their white neighbors. No hostile disposition, however, was manifested by these ancient enemies, and the whites seem generally to have trusted to their friendship.

Scarcely had the first news of the troubles arrived than a dispatch went through from the government agent at Chicago, asking for the aid of the Michigan militia to defend that place, then an insignificant hamlet in a marsh at the head of Lake Michigan. The brigade of militia in the southern part of the Territory was commanded by Brig.-Gen. Joseph W. Brown, a near relative of Maj.-Gen. Jacob Brown, the hero of the war of 1812 and at one time commander-in-chief of the United States Army. Gen. J. W. Brown possessed much of the martial fire of the soldier of Lundy's Lane, and promptly responded to the call. He ordered his brigade to take the field, the rendezvous being at Niles, in Berrien County. The militia regiments of Monroe and Lenawee Counties readily obeyed his orders, and in a few days company after company was to be seen marching westward over the Chicago road, each man clad not in bright blue clothes with brass buttons, but in the rude garb of a backwoodsman, with rifle, or musket, or shot-gun on his shoulder, as chance might determine, and with accoutrements equally varied at his side.

Benaiah Jones, Jr., at this time was major, commanding a battalion of militia, consisting of one company in Hillsdale County and two in Branch. On the 22d day of May, he received orders from Gen. Brown to call out his battalion and march westward to repel the enemy. The order must have been very promptly obeyed, for the men were called out, got together in companies, and marched to Niles by the 25th of that month. We are indebted to Harvey Warner, Esq., of Coldwater, for a copy of the muster-roll of the battalion, furnished him by Dr. Enoch Chase, formerly of Coldwater, who was both surgeon and adjutant of Maj. Jones' command. The other staff-officers were Abial Potter, quartermaster (also of Branch County), Ambrose Nicholson, and John Morse (another Branch County man), who sustained the honorable position of fife-major.

We give below a copy of the roll of the Hillsdale County company, both as an interesting relic of itself and as showing the growth of the county up to that time:

"James Olds, captain of second company.

"Silas Benson, lieutenant.

"Hiram B. Hunt, ensign.

"Non-commissioned officers: Daniel Atkin, first sergeant; John G. Reed, first corporal; Osborn Blackman, second corporal; Dexter Olds, third corporal.

"Privates: Abel Olds, John Stewart, William Lancaster, Morris Earl, Rufus Van Pool, William Bell, David M. Dunn, Jerome Jewell, Peter Benson, Henry Clark, Zachariah Crook, Washington Thurston.

"Absent: Joseph Hartsough, second sergeant; Stephen Hickox, third sergeant; Ambrose S. Burdick, third sergeant; sick.

"Absent without leave: O. G. B. Aiken, James Winter, John Wall, John Hartsough, David Hartsough, Elisha Hartsough, Clark Baker."

Note on margin: "This company was mustered into service May 24, and dismissed June 4, 1832."

"The above is a true copy of the returns made by the captains of the several companies to me.

"ENOCH CHASE, *Adjutant.*

"COLDWATER, June 4, 1832."

It will be seen that, according to the above roll, there were in May, 1832, thirty persons (including Maj. Jones) capable of bearing arms and supposed to be between eighteen and forty-five years of age. The women, children, and old men left behind were for a few days in a state of great dismay lest their friends should be destroyed by the bloody Indians, and terrifying rumors flew through the scattered settlements by the score. Scarcely, however, had the militia reached Niles, when messengers from the West brought the welcome news that Black Hawk and his bands had been utterly defeated and that all danger was over. As appears by the roll, the troops returned and were mustered out at Coldwater on the 4th of June.

Black Hawk, the cause of all this trouble, is said by Drake, the Indian historian, to have been a *Pottawattamie* by birth, but to have been brought up among the *Sacs*. The Black Hawk war caused the people and the government to be all the more anxious to have the Indians removed beyond the Mississippi. Another treaty was made in October, 1832, by which nearly all the lands to which the *Pottawattamies* had any claim in Michigan were ceded to the United States, except the Nottawa-Seepe reservation. This treaty provided for an individual grant of a square mile to "Topenibee, the principal chief," and another to "Pokagon, the second chief."

Emigrants continued to make their way into the county with increasing rapidity. At the close of 1833 there were

ten thousand two hundred and eighty acres sold within its limits. This land was distributed among seventy-five owners, and was located as follows: In the present town of Somerset, a thousand and forty acres; in Wheatland, twelve hundred acres; in Moscow, three thousand three hundred and twenty acres; in Scipio, three hundred acres; in Fayette, nineteen hundred and eighty acres; in Allen, seventeen hundred and twenty acres.

In 1833 the first railroad charter was granted by the Legislative Council of Michigan, and its prescribed course led into the county of Hillsdale. It was to run from Port Lawrence (now Toledo), then considered to be in Michigan, to the "head-waters of the Kalamazoo River." This was somewhat indefinite. If it ran to the head-waters of the main or south branch of the Kalamazoo it would pass through Somerset into the township of Moscow. If it ran to the present village of Albion, where the two branches unite, it would still pass through Somerset and Moscow. But the road was never built farther than Adrian, and is now a part of the Lake Shore and Michigan Southern line.

In September of this year (1833), also, the last reservation kept by the *Pottawattamies* in this vicinity, that of Nottawa-Seepe, was ceded by the chiefs, or a part of them, to the United States, the Indians being allowed to remain two more years before removing to the far West. Many of the Indians were bitterly opposed to the sale, and claimed that the chiefs who signed the treaty had no authority to do so. One of the malcontents, on the day of the first payment on the reservation, tried to murder *Sau-au-quett*, the chief who had been most prominent in effecting the sale, and only failed because his pistol missed fire. *Sau-au-quett* was several years afterwards murdered by one of his tribe, in a feud arising, as was supposed, from the same cause.

Nevertheless the treaty was sustained by the government, payments were made, and business proceeded upon the assumption that the Indian title was extinguished in all this part of the Territory. But Baw Beese and his band still continued to roam over the hills and dales of Hillsdale County, especially through the central and eastern portions, and around the lake which still bears the chieftain's name.

The veteran pioneer, Frederick M. Holloway, mentions coming into the southern part of the county with a party looking for land, in the summer of 1834. Soon after their arrival, while they were eating dinner near the site of Morganville, in the present township of Amboy, the chief, Baw Beese, appeared. He was asked to partake of the meal with them, and very promptly did so, and a very full meal he made, too. The party remained exploring in that part of the county some weeks. Baw Beese made them many visits during the time, and almost invariably appeared about noon.

In 1834 the first stock of goods in the county was opened for sale at Jonesville by the firm of Cook & Ferris (John P. Cook and Chauncey W. Ferris). During the same year Levi Baxter and Cook Sisson began a grist-mill at Jonesville, the first in the county. It was not finished till the next year. The second school-house in the county was built at Jonesville this year. It was made of logs, and is said to have been only twelve feet wide by fourteen long. It stood where the Episcopal church of Jonesville now stands. Besides its educational uses it was also employed as a church by the Methodists and Presbyterians, the two denominations who first held religious services in the county.

It was in the spring of 1834, also, that the first settlement was made in the present town of Litchfield; the pioneers being Henry Stevens and Samuel Riblett, who located themselves about three miles east of the village.

Hitherto, notwithstanding its broad dimensions on the map, and the possession of a county-seat, Hillsdale County had been for all municipal purposes only the township of Vance, attached to Lenawee County. It was now thought desirable to have an actual county organization. A town-meeting for Vance was held on the 13th day of December, 1834,—apparently a special election to choose commissioners of highways to fill vacancies. As the record of that meeting, which is preserved in the town-book of Fayette, is the only record of Vance township (aside from its creation by the legislative council) which we have been able to discover, we transcribe it in full:

"At a legal and special meeting of the inhabitants of the township of Vance, on the 13th day of December, 1834, at the house of James D. Van Hoevenbergh. Henry Stevens, Moderator; Lewis T. Miller, Supervisor; John Taylor, Justice of Peace, forming the township board. James Olds chosen Township Clerk *pro tem.* Board duly sworn.

"James Winter and Timothy Gay were chosen Commissioners of Highways.

"Attest: CHARLES GREGORY, *Town Clerk.*"

After the regular business of the meeting was concluded, the voters present proceeded to take measures to secure the organization of the county and the subdivision of the township. The following is the record of their proceedings:

"At a meeting of the voters of the county of Hillsdale, convened at the house of James D. Van Hoevenbergh, on the 13th day of December, 1834, Lyman Blackmar was chosen Chairman, and James Olds Secretary. First: *Resolved*, unanimously, That the inhabitants will petition the Legislative Council to organize said county. Second: *Resolved*, unanimously, To divide the county into four townships, each township to consist of one range through the county; range 1 to be called Wheatland, the first township-meeting to be held at the house of Elias Banch; range 2 to be called Moscow, the first township-meeting to be held at the house of L. Blackmar; range 3 to be called Fayette, the first township-meeting to be held at the house of J. D. Van Hoevenbergh; range 4 to be called Allen, the first township-meeting to be held at the house of R. W. Corbus. Third: *Resolved*, That the following persons be recommended for the officers of the county: Lewis T. Miller and Henry Stevens, Associate Judges; Chauncey W. Ferris, County Clerk; James D. Van Hoevenbergh, Sheriff; Newel Kane, Judge of Probate; James Olds, Register or Recorder; David Harrington, County Commissioner; Aaron B. Goodwin, Surveyor; E. P. Champlin, County Treasurer.

"Adjourned to Wednesday, the 17th instant, at Lyman Blackmar's. Chairman, Lyman Blackmar; Secretary, James Olds.

"Attest: CHARLES GREGORY, *Township Clerk.*"

Of the proceedings of the adjourned meeting we have no record. It is certain, however, that the legislative council looked favorably on the petition of the inhabitants, though it did not entirely coincide with them in the selection of officers. On the 11th day of February an act was passed detaching the county from Lenawee and organizing it, with the following officers: Sheriff, James D. Van Hoevenbergh; Clerk, Chauncey W. Ferris; Register, James Olds; Treasurer, John P. Cook; Judge of Probate, Ly-

man Blackmar. The other officers are believed to have been the same as those recommended by the meeting in December, viz.: Lewis T. Miller and Henry Stevens, Associate Judges; David Harrington, Coroner; Aaron B. Goodwin, Surveyor.

On the 17th of March another act subdivided the township of Vance into four new townships, with the names and boundaries recommended in the resolutions before given,—the survey townships of range 1 throughout the county forming the civil township of Wheatland; those of range 2, the civil township of Moscow; those of range 3, the civil township of Fayette; those of range 4, the civil township of Allen. The first town-meetings were all held on the 4th day of April, 1835, and all at the places designated in the resolutions, except that the meeting in Wheatland was directed to be held at the house of Thomas Gamble.

The first supervisors of the organized county, elected at the time just specified, were Heman Pratt, of Wheatland; Benjamin Fowle, of Moscow; Brooks Bowman, of Fayette; and Richard W. Corbus, of Allen.

At the same time measures were in progress to form a State government for Michigan, and secure its admission into the Union. A convention was called by the legislative council to form a State constitution. The Territory was divided into districts, containing, as near as might be, a thousand people each, and each district was entitled to one member in the constitutional convention. Hillsdale and Branch Counties constituted the ninth district. An election for members of the convention was held at the time of the annual town-meeting, in April, when Judge Lewis T. Miller was chosen to represent the ninth district.

Not only was the county government started in the spring of 1835, and the first movements made towards a State government, but this was the period when the people were startled by the great "Toledo war." The result of this celebrated tragi-comic contest had a direct though slight effect upon Hillsdale County. If the claim of Michigan had been recognized, this county would have extended from two to three miles farther south, increasing its area between fifty and sixty square miles. A brief account of the causes of the controversy, therefore, will not be out of place here.

The ordinance of 1787, passed by the old Confederate Congress to provide for the government of the Northwest Territory, and confirmed by one of the first acts of the United States Congress after the adoption of the Federal constitution, declared that the territory in question should at some future time be divided into three States, the line between the first and second (counting from the east) being the present east line of Indiana, and that between the second and third being the present west line of the same State, both lines to be extended north to the British dominions. But it was also provided in the same act that Congress might form two other new States north of a line running east and west through the southern extremity of Lake Michigan. It did not say that the two northern States should go south to that line, but inferentially, at least, that they should not go beyond it.

In 1802, Congress passed an act enabling the people of Ohio to form a State constitution, and locating the northern boundary of the new State on the line laid down by the ordinance of 1787, viz., one running east from the southern extremity of Lake Michigan to Lake Erie. But the Constitutional Convention of Ohio, desiring to secure to that State the trade of the Maumee River, inserted a provision in the constitution that if the east and west line before mentioned should strike south of the mouth of the Maumee, then the northern boundary of the State should be a line from the southern extremity of Lake Michigan, not due east, but running straight to the northernmost cape of Maumee Bay. The constitution was not submitted to the people, but under it Ohio was admitted as a State by act of Congress.

In 1805 the Territory of Michigan was detached from Indiana by Congress, embracing all north of the east and west line before mentioned. But as Indiana desired a little shore-line on Lake Michigan, Congress granted it a strip about nine or ten miles wide north of the line, thus causing the notch made by that State into this county,—a tract a mile wide east and west, and about six miles long north and south, being carved out of the southwest corner of the township of Camden by the Hoosier State.

From the last mentioned year until 1835 nothing was done to settle the title. The disputed strip, about six miles wide at the eastern end, and about three and a half at the western boundary of Ohio, was included in the latter State by its constitution, and in Michigan by the law of Congress. It was, however, mostly a wilderness, and when settlements were made in the eastern part of it, the settlers, who were largely from Ohio, generally yielded voluntary obedience to the laws of that State. But when Michigan took steps to form a State constitution the disputed boundary at once became a question of importance.

In February, 1835, the Legislature of Ohio passed an act asserting its jurisdiction over the disputed territory, organizing townships, and directing the people to elect officers in April following; also directing Governor Lucas, of that State, to appoint three commissioners to resurvey and mark the old "Harris line,"—that is, the line as claimed by Ohio,—beginning on the 1st of April. Forthwith the legislative council of Michigan passed an act making it punishable with fine and imprisonment for any one on the disputed territory to accept office from Ohio or exercise official functions under that State. The acting Governor of Michigan at this time was the Secretary, Stevens T. Mason, a fiery young Virginian, about twenty-five years old. He promptly ordered General Brown, of Tecumseh, who has before been mentioned in connection with the Black Hawk war, to call the militia of his brigade to arms. Brown sent out the necessary orders, and soon there was mustering in hot haste and hurrying to and fro and all the due preparation for war in the counties of Southeastern Michigan.

We regret that we are not able to give, as in the case of the Black Hawk war, a list of the heroes from Hillsdale County (if any there were) who took part in the Toledo war.

There was from the first a certain element of the farcical in all this pomp and circumstance of war, and yet it was a farce which might easily have been turned into a tragedy by

any reckless demagogue on either side. To all appearances the contest was a very unequal one between the populous and wealthy State of Ohio, having already nearly a million inhabitants, and the forest-covered, ague-smitten Territory of Michigan, with less than a hundred thousand; yet the discrepancy was to some extent balanced by the nearness of the settled parts of Michigan to the scene of trouble, and by the greater promptness, or rather recklessness, of its Governor. Mason and Brown soon raised a force of a thousand to twelve hundred men, with which they took possession of Toledo, already a rising young port, and the chief bone of contention. Meanwhile, Governor Lucas, of Ohio, had only obtained five or six hundred men, with whom he came to Perrysburg, but halted there when he found his opponents in possession of Toledo, wisely hesitating to precipitate the shedding of blood.

Meanwhile the government at Washington had been apprised of the impending war, and sent commissioners to endeavor to avert it. These proposed to the belligerent Governors that the Ohio commissioners should be allowed to run out the "Harris line," but without gaining any new rights thereby; that the people of the disputed district should obey whichever officers they pleased until the end of the next session of Congress, which would endeavor to settle the matter. Governor Lucas agreed to this, and disbanded his force. Mason partly disbanded his troops but, as he claimed, did not agree to the proposition.

President Jackson, on hearing of the trouble, had referred the question to his attorney-general, who reported favorably to Michigan.

Governor Lucas' commissioners proceeded to resurvey the "Harris line," beginning at the northwest corner of the State, being the southwest corner of Hillsdale County. In the woods there was no trouble, but as the officials and surveyors reached the more settled districts, several of their party were arrested by the under-sheriff of Monroe County, Michigan. The commissioners escaped. Governor Lucas sought the interposition of the President. Governor Mason continued to order arrests, employing a large part of the people of Monroe County in doing so. One of the Michigan officers was stabbed by a man bearing the curious name of "Two Stickney." This we believe was the only blood shed during the "war." Stickney fled to Governor Lucas, and was protected by him.

Matters were really approaching a crisis. The President recommended, as his commissioners had done before him, that Ohio be allowed to run her line. But this had no effect upon Mason, whose blood was up and who was determined to win at every cost. At length the President removed him from the secretaryship, and appointed Charles Shaler in his place. Shaler declined, and John W. Horner was appointed; being the last territorial secretary and acting Governor of Michigan. After this the "war" raged less furiously, though there was still a frequent display of troops on the part of the belligerents. F. M. Holloway, Esq., of this county, was then a resident of the disputed territory, and like almost all the rest of the inhabitants was friendly to Ohio, in whose forces he held the rank of captain.

Without following the "war" through all its vicissitudes, in which letters and proclamations played a much more influential part than bullets and bayonets, suffice it to say that when Congress met they decided that Ohio should have the land in dispute, and that Michigan should be consoled with what has since been known as the "Upper Peninsula," and with the cession of the title to large tracts throughout the State for educational and other purposes. Although the value of the territory thus yielded by Congress was far greater than that claimed, yet the passions of the people had been so aroused that a convention chosen to consider the proposed terms promptly rejected them. Zachariah Van Duser, the member from this county, however, voted in favor of accepting them, as did Harvey Warner, of Branch County, a still-surviving resident of Coldwater. It will be observed that these two counties each had a representative in the convention, instead of having one in common as before. But as Congress persistently refused to admit the new State on any other terms, and as the inhabitants at length reluctantly made up their minds that they couldn't fight both the State of Ohio and the United States of America, they elected a second convention, called somewhat informally, which accepted the terms, and Michigan became a State, though not until the beginning of 1837, more than two years after the first movement was made in that direction.

Thus it was that Hillsdale County failed to be twenty-eight miles long instead of twenty-five and a half; and thus, too, it happened that the southern boundary of the county is not an east and west line, but a line bearing north of east, diverging from a true east line about half a mile in the width of the county.

Notwithstanding the little unpleasantness just referred to, emigration was flowing into Hillsdale County and the rest of Southern Michigan, during 1835 and 1836, with greater rapidity than ever before. Reading and Camden both received their first settlers during the former year. These were the celebrated "flush times" throughout the West, and in fact throughout the United States. Every State granted almost unlimited indulgence to everybody that wanted to issue bank-notes; but Michigan was the most liberal of all. There the "Wild Cat" and the "Red Dog," as the two principal species of currency were called, flourished with a vigor and ferocity never known before nor since in financial zoology.*

Strangely enough, none of these were established in Hillsdale County, but there were plenty on every side, and money was almost as free as water and hardly as valuable. The *fever* for cheap money, land speculation, and all kinds of money-making without work, was raging pretty strongly in 1835; it reached fever heat in 1836, and the bubble burst in 1837.

In 1835 the first church edifice was built in the county, the location being at Jonesville. It was erected by the Presbyterian denomination, and was a small frame building,

* A "Wild-Cat" bill was one issued by a bank with no sufficient foundation, but which had means enough to have bills engraved for its own use with its own name on them. The "Red-Dog" bills were engraved with the name of the bank in blank, and each impecunious institution had its own name printed on them in red ink; hence the name.

which is still standing there, being now used as a marble-shop. It was also used as a court-house, as the people did not consider themselves able to build one. A jail, however, would be less expensive and even more necessary. A rude but substantial structure was accordingly erected at Jonesville in 1835, which served for the detention of criminals while the county-seat remained at that point.

Among other enterprises of this fertile period was one which resulted more successfully than most of them did. A single settler had located on the site of Hillsdale City, in 1834; another came in 1835, and built a tavern. During the latter year several gentlemen of Jonesville and elsewhere purchased land there, and in 1836 they built a mill and made other improvements. The details are given in the history of the city of Hillsdale. Suffice it to say here, that this offspring of the flush times did not collapse when the financial bubble broke, but continued to progress with steady pace until it is now one of the most pleasant and thriving cities of Southern Michigan.

In 1837, as before stated, came the great crash, the beginning of the celebrated "hard times." There have been several other periods known by that disconsolate name, but that extending from 1837 to 1840, or a little later, was the "hard times" *par excellence*, in comparison with which all other times have been years of luxurious ease.

In the spring of 1837 money was plenty, and all the productions of this region were exhausted by the heavy emigration of that year and the year before. Provisions and other necessaries were brought in from Ohio, and brought a very high price. Flour was worth nine dollars a barrel, oats seventy-five cents a bushel, and other farm products in proportion. The next fall, after harvest, and after the financial collapse, everything had fallen to half the previous price, and ere long a still lower depth was reached. Wheat was only thirty-five cents a bushel. Pork and beef brought two dollars and a half a barrel, in "store pay." Farm products could hardly be sold for money at any price. Salt was considered a cash article, and was not included in the general designation of "store pay." A man could hardly exchange a barrel of beef for enough salt to cure another with.

When the crash came the State suspended work on the Southern Railroad before it reached Hillsdale County. Another road, which was projected from Adrian to Marshall, and surveyed through Hillsdale, was also abandoned.

Among other enterprises of the day, we find an act passed in March, 1837, incorporating the Adrian and Coldwater Turnpike Company, to build a turnpike between those two places, through Hillsdale County. Addison J. Comstock, E. C. Winter, Henry Wood, George Crane, Samuel Comstock, Rockwell Manning, and Hiram Cowles were appointed commissioners to take stock. There were to be nine directors, and the above gentlemen, with Hiram Alden and L. B. Crippin, of Coldwater, were made the first board of directors. Six toll-gates were provided for; but if the proposed road should intersect the Chicago road before reaching Coldwater, there were to be no gates on that road, which was under the control of the United States. The toll was fixed at six cents for twenty hogs or sheep; twenty cents for the same number of cattle; ten cents for a two-horse wagon and team, and three cents for each additional horse; fifteen cents for each two-horse coach or pleasure-wagon, and five cents for each additional horse; five cents for a two-ox cart, and five cents for each additional yoke, etc., etc. Sleighs and sleds half-price. The line was located through Jonesville, leaving Hillsdale at one side. But the whole scheme fell through, as did nearly all similar ones in this county. Before the turnpikes could be built the railroads came, and then people thought they could get along without the more humble kind of improvements.

It was in the forepart of 1837, just as the "hard times" were about to come down upon the country with crushing force, that the Legislature of the young State of Michigan embarked in a grand scheme of internal improvements. A loan of five million dollars was authorized, and a board of commissioners of internal improvement organized, who in March, 1837, were directed to survey and build three railroads across the State. Of these, the southern road was to run from near Monroe, through the southern tier of counties to New Buffalo, on Lake Michigan.

Almost as a matter of course there were various routes proposed, and much heated discussion regarding their respective advantages. The two routes which were surveyed by the examining engineers, ran,—one of them through Tecumseh, in Lenawee County, Jonesville, Coldwater, and thence westward to New Buffalo; the other through Adrian, Hillsdale village, Branch (then the seat of justice of Branch County), and thence westward to the same destination. The latter route was adopted, though the line was afterwards deflected so as to run from Hillsdale through Jonesville and Coldwater, and thence through Branch.

New townships were rapidly being formed. In 1836 Adams was created from Moscow, leaving the latter township with its present boundaries, and itself embracing not only the present town of Adams, but Jefferson, Ransom, and the east half of Amboy. The same year Pittsford was formed from Wheatland, embracing the present Pittsford and Wright, and leaving to the former town the present Wheatland and Somerset. Scipio was also formed from Fayette in 1836, embracing the whole of township 5, south, range 3, east.

In 1837 the new town of Adams was subdivided by the creation of another called Florida, the name of which was afterwards changed to Jefferson, and which, on its formation, embraced Jefferson, Ransom, and the east half of Amboy. Adams was thus left to its present boundaries. The same year both Litchfield and Reading were formed from Allen. The former, as now, embraced survey-township No. 5, in range 4; Allen, after the two towns were taken off, contained only survey-township No. 6, in the same range; while Reading embraced survey-townships 7, 8, and fractional 9, in the same range, now comprising the townships of Reading and Camden. In 1837, also, the township of Somerset was formed from Wheatland, both, after the division, having their present boundaries.

Thus at the end of 1837 there were no less than eleven organized townships in Hillsdale County,—indicative of at least some scattered settlements in all except the extreme southern portion. The hard times did not stop

emigration, although they may have decreased it. People, it is true, did not come West with the same enthusiastic expectation of becoming rich in a year and a half which animated them during the flush times, but there were a great many who were glad to emigrate to escape the consequences of the financial troubles in the East.

As will be remembered, the treaty of 1833, by which the reservation of Nottawa-Seepe was sold to the United States, provided that all the bands of Southern Michigan, including the one led by Baw Beese, should be transported beyond the Mississippi at the end of two years. But when the time came none of the bands wanted to go. They had numerous excuses: that they had been cheated in the sale of the land; that the bones of their fathers were buried here, and they could not leave them; that if they went West the large and powerful tribe of the *Sioux*, who inhabited these regions, would fall upon them and destroy them.

Whenever any commissioners or other officials came around to require them to leave, they scattered into the forest, or made elusive promises which no one could induce them to carry out. So far as Baw Beese and his band were concerned, they seem to have always been on first-rate terms with the settlers, and the latter did not generally object to their remaining.

Often, in a cold winter night, a pioneer would hear a knock at his door or window, and on opening the former would be confronted by two or three brawny Indians, or perhaps a single warrior with his squaw and pappooses. "How, how!" was the invariable salutation with which they greeted their white friends. Then would follow the demand for shelter:

"Indian cold; squaw cold; pappoose cold; want fire."

Then the settler would pile the logs up in the big old-fashioned fireplace, and the Indians would lie down upon the stone hearth or the puncheon floor, as close as they could get to the blaze without burning their blankets, and there rest contentedly until morning.

Sometimes they would ask not only for shelter but food, and even this was generally given them. No one seems to have feared them, or to have remembered that their ancestors had engaged in indiscriminate destruction of the Americans during the Revolutionary and other wars, or even that some of these very men might have followed Tecumseh to battle in the war of 1812, and have taken part in the dreadful scenes on the banks of the river Raisin.

As for the pioneers themselves, their hardships and trials are depicted at more or less length in the sketches of individuals in the various township histories. Hard, indeed, were their struggles, for not only were the most of them obliged to clear away the dense forest with their own hands, before they could raise a single bushel of grain; not only were they obliged to construct their own rude cabins, often without boards for a floor or glass for a window; but, worse than all, sickness dogged their steps with pitiless tenacity for many a weary year. The rich, fresh soil, unconquered by cultivation, was saturated with malaria, and when upturned by the plow of the pioneer the air became loaded with the fever-breeding exhalations. Large tracts, too, in some localities, were of a swampy nature, and in many places a man could stamp on the thin crust which covered a miry basin, and shake it for a dozen rods around.

True, the prevailing disease was "only ague," and attracted but little sympathy for the sufferers. But when the unlucky pioneer, or his still more unfortunate wife, had been in the grasp of this trembling yet powerful foe for several months, shaking every alternate day, and perhaps every day, even though able to get up and out between the attacks, they were little inclined to jest regarding its powers. Moreover, fever and ague frequently ran into malarial fevers of various kinds, which often resulted fatally. Sickness was the great enemy of the pioneers of Michigan through all the early days.

To add to the difficulties of the situation, quinine, which was the sole specific relied on against ague, was, like salt, a cash article, and it was frequently almost or quite impossible for physicians or patients to obtain a sufficient quantity of the desired article.

The very hardest of all hard times for the people of Hillsdale County was between 1837 and 1840, and those who went through the hardships of that period, whether men or women, may as truly consider themselves veterans as those who have dared and survived the dangers of a dozen well-fought battles.

Yet, with steady cultivation, the malaria was to a great extent eliminated from the soil, and even the soil itself became more solid in those localities where, as before mentioned, the semi-fluid marsh below was covered with a thin surface of earth. Year after year witnessed a steady improvement, and at the present time, although we cannot say that ague is entirely unknown in the county (for it is not in mortal fortune to be entirely free from some form of disease), yet this is none the less one of the healthiest counties in the West; the salubrity of its atmosphere rivaling the sparkling beauty of its myriad lakes and verdure-clad hills.

Among other troubles which the settlers had to encounter were wolves and bears, and an occasional panther. The last-named animal was too uncommon to be much feared, and the bears were too clumsy to do much damage, except by carrying off an occasional pig; but the wolves were a real pest to every one who wanted to keep sheep. At night their howling was heard far and wide through the forest, and woe to the unfortunate wool-bearer caught outside of a well-built fold.

As an evidence of injury apprehended from these savage animals, we may note that in 1838 a law was passed giving eight dollars for the scalp of every wolf, and four dollars for that of every whelp.

Four new towns were organized between the end of 1837 and that of 1840: Canaan in 1838, Camden in 1839, and Rowland (now Ransom) and Woodbridge in 1840. The first named, afterwards called Wright, was taken from Pittsford, leaving to the latter only survey-township No. 7 in range 1 (of which it is still composed), and itself comprising, as now, township 8 and fractional township 9 in the same range. Camden was formed from Reading, which it left of its present size, and embraced survey-township 8 and fractional 9 in range 4. Rowland was erected from Jefferson, and included the present township of that name, and the east half of Amboy, the whole comprising survey-

township No. 8 and fractional No. 9 in the second range.* Jefferson was thus restricted to the limits of township 7 in that range, which are still its bounds. Down to 1840, the township of Fayette extended from Scipio south to the Indiana line, six miles wide and nearly twenty-one miles long. The creation of Woodbridge in that year brought Fayette down to the present dimensions of Fayette, Hillsdale, and Hillsdale City, and gave the new township officials authority over survey-townships 7, 8, and fractional 9 in range 3, now known as Cambria, Woodbridge, and the west half of Amboy.

Thus the number of civil townships was increased to fifteen; the total population, by the census of 1840, being seven thousand two hundred and forty.

Down to the beginning of 1840, Baw Beese and his band had continued to wander over the territory which had so long been the hunting-ground of their ancestors, evading, as did their brethren in Branch and St. Joseph Counties, every attempt to enforce their removal in accordance with the provisions of the treaty of 1833. They seemed to have retained the good-will of the settlers of Hillsdale County to the last.

An incident is recounted, however, where the chief became rather too friendly to suit the taste of his white acquaintances. Meeting one of the judges of the county and a physician of Hillsdale in that village, he proposed that they should drink with him. As the noble red man usually expected some one else to "stand treat," the judicial and medical functionaries promptly accepted the unwonted invitation. Baw Beese called for liquor and a single tumbler, filled the latter full, drank off half of it, and proffered the remainder to one of his friends. The latter and his comrade both declined it, but proposed to drink from their own glasses.

"No, no; that no friendship," said the chief; "if you my friend you drink with me,—same tumbler."

In vain the two gentlemen professed their undying love for all the *Pottawattamies* in America, and especially for their great chieftain, the noble Baw Beese; the latter became decidedly angry at their persistent refusal to accept his generous offer. He had condescended to honor two of the leading professions of the pale-faces by asking the gentlemen to drink with him; they had accepted, and now they insulted him by asking for separate glasses. The ghosts of his ancestors, the heroes of Braddock's field and the siege of Detroit, were ready to leap from their long-closed graves, brandishing their shadowy tomahawks and scalping-knives at this degrading proposition. It was only after many protestations and the interposition of the landlord, Adam Howder, that the chieftain consented that his own tumbler might be refilled and that his two friends might use their separate glasses.

Meanwhile, the people of St. Joseph and Branch Counties hardly felt secure in the possession of the reservation lands as long as the *Pottawattamies* remained in the vicinity, and were exceedingly anxious for their removal, and in 1840 the government positively determined to compel the whole tribe to move West. Various efforts to compass the desired result were made during the summer, but still the Indians evaded the official demands. Baw Beese was particularly averse to the step.

"*Sioux* kill me; *Sioux* kill us all," he said. "*Sioux* bad Indians, tomahawk squaw, scalp papoose; ugh!"

At length, in November, when the government found the year drawing to a close, and the Indians still in Michigan, they sent not only civil commissioners, but a detachment of soldiers to enforce their immediate removal. Even then the task was a difficult one. The commissioners formed a camp and sent the soldiers to bring the Indians in. They made no resistance, but the young men would break away every chance they saw, and the squaws would hide so adroitly that it required the utmost skill to find them.

At length nearly all of them were assembled under a strict guard, and the officials declared themselves ready to start. Poor, good-natured old Baw Beese wept bitterly when he found that the dreaded removal was inevitable.

"*Sioux* kill me; *Sioux* kill us all," was his reply to every attempt at consolation.

Mr. Holloway has furnished us a description of the mournful cortege as it passed through Jonesville, the next day after leaving camp. At the head of the column rode the aged chieftain in an open buggy, drawn by an Indian pony, alone, with his gun standing between his knees. A single infantry soldier, with musket on shoulder, preceded the buggy, while another marched on each flank. The chief had ceased to complain, but his countenance was dejected to the last degree as he drove in mournful silence away from the land of his forefathers.

His wife, a woman of sixty, followed next, mounted on a pony, a single soldier being considered sufficient for her guard. After her came Baw Bee, a sub-chief, and half-brother of Baw Beese, with about a dozen more middle-aged and youngerly Indians and squaws, some on ponies and some on foot, and some of the squaws with pappooses on their backs. These were probably the children and grandchildren of Baw Beese, and a special escort of half a dozen soldiers was assigned to them.

After these came the main body of the band, in groups of five, ten, or twenty each, stretching along for half a mile or more. A few were on ponies but most of them on foot; stalwart warriors, with rifles on their shoulders, but with mournful faces; women, still more dejected, with their blankets drawn over their heads; boys and girls, careless of the future, and full of mischievous tricks; and, slung on their mothers' backs, the black-haired, bright-eyed, brown-faced pappooses, the cutest-looking creatures in the world, gazing with infant wonder on the curious scene. On each side of the road marched the soldiers, scattered along, a considerable distance apart, as if guarding a wagon-train.

The Indians were acquainted with almost every one, and as they recognized one and another of those who had been their friends, they called to them by name:

"Good-by, good-by."

"Good-by, good-by," responded the whites; and thus with friendly salutations the last of the *Pottawattamies* left forever the home of their ancestors.

* This township has had a curious record in regard to names, having been first Rowland, then Ransom, then Bird, and finally Ransom again. See township history.

After Baw Beese and his band joined the rest of the tribe the women and children and some others were put in wagons. All were then taken to Peoria, Ill., and embarked upon steamboats. Thence they were carried down the Illinois and Mississippi Rivers to the mouth of the Missouri, and up the latter stream to Council Bluffs, Ia., nearly due west of their former home, where the government had allotted them a large reservation.

They disliked the location, however, partly on account of the scarcity of timber, which made the country so different from the densely-wooded hills and dales of their ancient hunting-grounds, and partly on account of the nearness of the dreaded *Sioux*, who ranged at will over the broad plains less than a hundred miles to the northward and westward. They continuously besought the government to remove them to some other locality, and at last gained their point. About 1850 they were transferred to a tract about thirty miles square on the Kansas River, some seventy-five miles west of its junction with the Missouri, in what was then a part of the Indian Territory. On the formation of Kansas Territory, embracing this tract, the *Pottawattamies* were left there on a reservation, and there they still reside. A report has gained some credence in this county that, while the tribe resided near Council Bluffs, Baw Beese was actually slain by the *Sioux* whom he so much dreaded. This, however, is incorrect; the chieftain died a natural death in extreme old age.

Those who have been interested in the changeful history of these children of the wilderness may, perhaps, be gratified to learn that, according to official reports, the two thousand *Pottawattamies* in Kansas have much improved in their new home, and that their moral and intellectual standing is higher than that of almost any other tribe in that State.

Their removal in 1840 terminated their connection with Hillsdale County; for, although a very few of those who were sent West escaped from the guard and returned to Michigan, we cannot learn that a single one of them took up his residence in this county.

With the end of 1840 we close our chapter on what we have designated as "The Pioneer Era," meaning to indicate roughly the period of the hardest struggles in the settlement of Hillsdale County. There was a good deal of pioneering done after that, yet with the lightening of the financial pressure of 1840, the rapid emigration soon swept away many of the difficulties incident to a new country, constant cultivation removed many of the causes of sickness, and the county soon entered on a course of rapid and prosperous development.

Before leaving the year 1840, however, we must mention a curious result of the contest which had been going on for several years between Hillsdale and Jonesville for the county-seat. As is the case in many political contests, both of the chief rivals came very near losing the prize for which they were striving, in favor of a "dark horse." Finding that they were in growing danger of losing the county-seat, on account of Hillsdale's nearness to the centre of the county, the Jonesville people joined with those in the eastern part of the county and procured the passage of an act on the 31st of March, 1840, by which a majority of the county commissioners were directed to fix the site of the county buildings in Osseo. The new city was so small that the Legislature was obliged to describe it as being in sections 4 and 9, township 7, range 2, where a lot of not less than three acres was to be deeded for the use of the county. But the courts and offices were to be kept at Jonesville until the county commissioners should certify that suitable buildings had been erected at Osseo for their accommodation. As no such buildings were ever erected, the county-seat was never removed to Osseo, but remained at Jonesville until it was finally located at Hillsdale.

CHAPTER VIII.

THE ERA OF DEVELOPMENT.

The Railroad—Laws to Facilitate its Construction—Its Completion to Hillsdale—Marked Improvement—Orchards and Fields—Another Township—The County-Seat moved to Hillsdale—A New County Building—The Old Jail Burned—New Jail—County Offices and Records burned—New Court-House built—The State sells its Railroad—It is extended to Jonesville—Rapid Construction to Chicago—Formation of Amboy—The Frame-House Era—The Crisis of 1857—The Last Township—The Tocsin of War—Hillsdale's Response.

By far the most important public object to which the attention of the people of Hillsdale County was attracted at the opening of the new decade was the attainment of a railroad. This was to be the magic power which should connect the lonesome settlements in the still uncongenial forests of Michigan with the great world outside.

The country was beginning to recover from the stunning blows of 1837, and the Legislature of Michigan still adhered to the theory that the State could profitably build and manage any kind of public works that might be deemed necessary. Accordingly, in March, 1841, a law was passed granting two hundred thousand dollars to build the Southern Railroad as far west as Hillsdale village. Work was begun along the line between Adrian and Hillsdale, but not very rapidly.

In February, 1842, another law was passed authorizing the board of commissioners of internal improvement to pledge the net proceeds of the Southern road for five years, in order to iron the road and to build it from Adrian to Hillsdale. Through 1842 the work was continued with much energy, the people watching with intensest interest, as if, instead of grimy engineers and brakemen, a host of shining angels were expected to come over the slender rails.

At length, in the spring of 1843, the road was completed as far as Hudson, close to the eastern border of Hillsdale County. Renewed efforts were made, and in the autumn of the same year it was finished sixteen miles farther to Hillsdale, and the first locomotive began its regular trips in the county.

Nor were the people much mistaken in thinking that the railroad would be the harbinger of an era of great prosperity. The road, in connection with the great improvement in business consequent on the reaction from the previous depression, certainly worked marvelous changes in Hillsdale County. The products of its farms, so long imprisoned by the unfathomable roads between here and Lake Erie, now found

ready egress to the East, and brought back returns of money which, in comparison with the supplies of previous years, might be called abundant. New facilities were also furnished for emigration, and for several springs and summers not a week, hardly a day, passed without some newcomer from the East making his home amid the dense forests or fertile openings of Hillsdale County.

Improvement began to be observed, too, in the condition of the farms and character of the buildings. The massive stumps, which looked as if they could defy the assaults of an army of giants, began rapidly to disappear under the destructive influences of time. Although log houses still remained the rule, yet here and there a modest frame house was to be seen even outside of the only two villages in the county—Jonesville and Hillsdale. Orchards had been set out by nearly all the early settlers very soon after their arrival, and during the decade now under consideration their fruits became comparatively common throughout the county.

Meanwhile, another civil township was organized; Cambria being formed from Woodbridge, in 1841, embracing same territory as at present,—survey-township No. 7, in range 3.

As before stated, ever since Hillsdale village had been founded its proprietors and inhabitants had been striving to make it the county-seat. The law directing the removal of the seat of justice to Osseo had been a failure, because very few really wanted it there, and the commissioners had not procured the erection of any buildings there. Hillsdale still continued its efforts to remove the coveted "seat" to its own "Court-House Square," while Jonesville struggled desperately to retain its failing grasp. Vigorous efforts were made on either side to elect representatives and senators favorable to Hillsdale or to Jonesville, as the case might be, and ordinary politics were subservient for a time to the all-important question of the county-seat.

At length, however, the central position of Hillsdale triumphed, and the long-vexed question was finally settled. On the 30th of January, 1843, a law was passed declaring that the present seat of justice of Hillsdale County (without specifying whether it was at Jonesville or Osseo) was thereby "vacated," and establishing the same on the Court-House Square, in the village of Hillsdale. The courts were directed to be held at Hillsdale as soon as commissioners named in the bill should procure the use of a suitable building to be occupied until a permanent one could be erected.

Heman Pratt, John Mickle, and Wray T. Palmer were appointed by the act commissioners to carry out the removal, and in this case there was no hesitation about doing so. A temporary building was at once procured, and the change was speedily consummated.

The new law also provided that the supervisors should sell all the county buildings and lands in Jonesville, and build a jail at Hillsdale with the proceeds. There were no "county buildings" at Jonesville except the old log jail. This was used until 1844, when it caught fire, and was speedily consumed. The jail still standing in Hillsdale City was begun in 1845 and finished in 1846.

In 1843, soon after the passage of the law moving the county-seat, a building was erected on the site of the present court-house, for county purposes. It was merely a one-story wooden structure, about twenty-five feet by forty, with a hall through the middle, and rooms on each side for the treasurer, clerk, register, and sheriff. The courts were held in the Presbyterian church, now belonging to the Catholics.

In 1847, the county building just described was burned to the ground. Nearly all the records were destroyed with it; in fact, scarcely anything was saved except the book which recorded the various canvasses of votes and certificates of elections. This, however, is just what is necessary for our purposes, and from it we have been able to obtain a nearly full list of the county officers with their terms of service.

For two or three years nothing was done to repair the loss, but at the session of the Legislature in 1850 an act was passed authorizing the Board of Supervisors of Hillsdale County to borrow money for the purpose of building a court-house. The board forthwith proceeded to exercise the authority thus conferred, and the same year they made the necessary loan and began the erection of the present plain but substantial stone edifice.

The new structure was completed in the winter of 1850–51. F. M. Holloway was the first official occupant; taking possession of the room assigned to the register of deeds about the middle of February, 1851.

Meanwhile there had been some progress in railroad-building. By 1846, the people had become thoroughly disgusted with the experience of the State in that kind of work, and in that year the Legislature sold the Southern Railroad to a company, with Edwin C. Litchfield at its head, for five hundred thousand dollars, in ten equal annual instalments. During the next four years the new company only built four miles, extending the track as far as Jonesville. In fact, it could hardly be said that the company built even that. As before stated, the route, as adopted by the State Commissioners, ran westward from Hillsdale, leaving Jonesville out in the cold. But after the Litchfield company bought the road, the people of Jonesville offered, if the company would bring it there, to build the road from Hillsdale to that place, ready for the iron, free of cost. The offer was accepted and the road was built. Ransom Gardner, a public-spirited citizen of Jonesville, obtained as large a subscription as he could, and then proceeded to grade the track and put down the ties. It was completed to Jonesville in 1849.

In 1851, the company began building the road westward. They pushed it forward with extraordinary rapidity, constructed it far beyond the western boundary of Hillsdale County the same year, and in March, 1852, completed it to Chicago.

Another township was also added to the previous number. Amboy was formed in 1850, from the southern portions of Ransom and Woodbridge; comprising the southern tier of sections in township 8 and fractional township 9 in range 2, the corresponding parts of the same numbered townships in range 3. The new township was thus twelve miles long east and west, by from two miles and a third to two miles and two-thirds north and south, being the narrowest at the east end. The extreme tenuity of Amboy is one of the results of the "Toledo war." If it had not

been for the enforced yielding by Michigan to Ohio of the territory which the former had long claimed as her own, the fractional townships would have been from three to four miles wider. In that case, doubtless, three more civil townships would have been organized in the south part of Hillsdale County. So that, by the adverse termination of that memorable conflict, the people have been deprived of the services of three sets of town officers, which is a great pity.

The population of the county by the census of 1850 was sixteen thousand one hundred and fifty-nine, and the increase both in population and improvements went steadily forward. The remaining forests were rapidly going down before the woodsman's axe, thousands of fertile acres were every year uncovered to the sun, and smiling orchards took the places lately occupied by gloomy elms and towering oaks.

The decade lasting from 1850 to 1860 also witnessed a great part of the change which especially marks to the outward eye the transition from the pioneer period to the farming period; viz., the change from log houses to frame houses. Outside the two villages of Jonesville and Hillsdale there were almost no frame houses erected before 1840. From 1840 to 1850 a comparatively small number had taken the places of their rude though serviceable predecessors, but between 1850 and 1860 a decided majority of the farmers found themselves able to enjoy the luxury of frame houses of various styles and sizes.

Pumps, too, took the place of the picturesque "sweeps," which in every pioneer's door-yard had greeted the eye afar, and from each of which depended the "old oaken bucket" renowned in song, but somewhat difficult for a woman or small boy to manage. Changes from inconvenience to convenience were to be seen in every part of the county, and prosperity was unquestionably the order of the day.

The "crisis" of 1857 only slightly checked the tide. It was so light in comparison with the terrible crash of 1837 that old settlers scarcely considered it as worthy of the name of crisis.

In 1858 the eighteenth, and till the present time the last township in the county was formed,—that of Hillsdale. It comprised the south half of the former township of Fayette (survey township 6 south, in range 3 west). At the same time Fayette was extended so as to take in the southern tier of sections of Scipio. These changes were made by the Board of Supervisors, which had been invested with authority to act in such cases.

After a year or two of depression, the business of the county again began to manifest its old vitality. The census of 1860 showed a population of twenty-five thousand six hundred and seventy-five, an increase of fifty-nine per cent. in ten years. Thus prosperous, and, perhaps, as happy as could well be expected in this world of difficulty, the people of Hillsdale County entered the fateful year 1861, hardly able to believe that the treasonous threats wafted on every Southern breeze would be carried out by American citizens, however frenzied in their devotion to slavery and their hatred of freedom.

But the electric tocsin which sounded through the land on the 14th day of April, 1861, quickly dispelled this delusive trust in the patriotism of the South, and from the Atlantic to the Pacific the North sprang to arms in defense of the country. Among all the millions who thus responded to the call of patriotism, none made a better record than did those who represented the county of Hillsdale. In the following chapters we give that record so far as we have been able to obtain it.

CHAPTER IX.

THE FIRST AND SECOND INFANTRY.

Preliminary Remarks—Basis of Military Records—The First Infantry—Number from Hillsdale County—On the Peninsula—Second Bull Run—Antietam and Fredericksburg—Hard Fight at Gettysburg—The Campaign of 1864—The Siege of Petersburg—Capturing Fortifications at Poplar Grove Church—The Final Conflict—List of Members—The Second Infantry—Its Numbers from this County—On the Peninsula—Severely engaged at Williamsburg—Also at Fair Oaks—Other Conflicts—The Second joins Grant—Battle at Jackson—Ordered to Knoxville—A Desperate Conflict—Back to the Potomac—The Wilderness and Spottsylvania—Hard Fighting before Petersburg—Storming a Breach—Other Battles—Storming of Fort Steadman—Final Victory—Names of Members.

In order to show as fully as possible the part taken by the soldiers of Hillsdale County, we have determined that in every case in which there were twenty or more men from that county in a regiment, we would give a slight sketch of the services of the regiment in question; although, of course, where the number was as small as that, the notice can only be extremely brief. When there was a larger number in a regiment, and especially when there were two or three hundred, the regimental record has been given at considerable length. Attached to each regimental history are the names of the officers and soldiers from Hillsdale County belonging to that regiment. All those belonging to regiments in which there were less than twenty Hillsdale men each, are grouped together in the closing chapter of the military record.

That record is derived mostly from the admirable reports of Gen. John C. Robertson, adjutant-general of the State throughout the war, and still holding that position. His reports are more full than those of almost any other State, and being obtained from the commanders of regiments from year to year during the war, are far more reliable than any accounts which could now be gathered elsewhere, unless the latter were based on the diaries of officers or soldiers. We have found none such, however, in this county, and have, therefore, depended principally upon the adjutant-general's reports, eking them out in some cases by incidents derived from members of the regiments. We are under especial obligations to Mr. Asher B. La Fleur, now county treasurer, for interesting items regarding the 4th Infantry. We have, of course, used only such portions of the reports as are applicable to Hillsdale County men, and in case of small detachments have condensed the official statements into very small compass.

The lists of officers and soldiers are also based on those reports, though there are occasional corrections made by those who have personal knowledge of the matter. The list of officers from this county could only be obtained at the adjutant-general's office, as their residence is not given in the published reports. We beg leave to acknowledge the

courtesies extended us there, as well as the great aid afforded us in our work by the reports. Without further preliminary, we proceed at once to tell the story of the part taken by the soldiers of Hillsdale County in the war for the Union.

FIRST MICHIGAN INFANTRY.

There were, during the war, fifteen Hillsdale County men in Company C of this regiment, four in Company H, one in Company I, and one in Company K; in all twenty-one. The regiment, organized for three years, after the discharge of the first regiment of three-months' volunteers, left the State in September, 1861. During the succeeding winter it was in Maryland, guarding the Baltimore and Washington Railroad. In the spring of 1862, it went with the Army of the Potomac to the Peninsula, where it took part in the battles of Mechanicsville, Gaines' Mills, and Malvern Hill.

Joining Pope's army immediately after, the 1st participated in the battles of Gainesville, Second Bull Run (in which over half its members were killed or wounded), Antietam, and Fredericksburg.

The next spring it took part in the campaign of Chancellorsville, and after numerous severe marches reached Gettysburg on the 2d of July, 1863, in time to engage in that memorable encounter. Nearly a third of the small number which followed its banner were killed or wounded.

During the remainder of the year and the forepart of 1864, the 1st was engaged in the various movements made in Virginia by the Army of the Potomac, and in the mean time was reorganized as a veteran regiment. Going into the great campaign of 1864 on the 1st of May, the regiment took part in most of the battles and skirmishes of that terrible time, including Alsop's Farm, Spottsylvania, North Anna, Jericho Mine, and Cold Harbor. In June, 1864, when the 4th Infantry went home to be mustered out and reorganized, its veterans and the later recruits were assigned to the 1st, and remained with them until June, 1865. It took an active part in the siege of Petersburg, was present at the battle of Weldon Railroad, and participated in the desperate conflict of Poplar Grove Church, where alone it carried two strong fortifications, and a part of an intrenched line.

The regiment remained engaged in the siege of Petersburg throughout the winter, taking part in the battle of Hatcher's Run in February, and in another conflict at the same place in March. It was also engaged in the closing battles of the great struggle, including the affair at Appomattox Court-House on the 9th of April, 1865. The regiment was mustered out in July.

LIST OF MEMBERS FROM HILLSDALE COUNTY.

Luther S. Millard, Co. C; killed at Gaines' Mill, Va., June 27, 1862.
Eliab F. Rogers, Co. C; died Sept. 18, 1862, of wounds received at Bull Run.
John Ball, Jr., Co. C; died.
John E. Crane, Co. C; died at Fortress Monroe, Va., Sept. 21, 1862.
George Garrett, Co. C; died at Washington, D. C., Oct. 1, 1862.
John Smalts, Co. C; died at Washington, D. C., Oct. 10, 1862.
Truman A. Hodgkins, Co. H; missing in action, Jan. 15, 1864.
Ambrose Cole, Co. I; died of wounds, July 2, 1864.
Isaac Smith, Co. C; died near Alexandria, Va.
Michael Helmick, Co. C; disch. for disability, April 3, 1862.
John C. Iles, Co. C; disch. at Point Lookout, Md., Feb. 1, 1863.
James McDougall, Co. C; disch. to re-enl. as veteran, Feb. 17, 1864.
Wm. R. Newman, Co. C; disch. to re-enl. as veteran, Dec. 25, 1863.
Cornelius Fuller, Co. H; disch. to re-enl. as veteran, Feb. 17, 1864.
Allen O. Goodrich, Co. C; trans. to Vet. Res. Corps, July 1, 1863.
James McDougall, Co. C; must. out July 9, 1865.
Julius R. Newman, Co. C; must. out at expiration of service, Oct. 24, 1864.
Wm. H. Pettit, Co. C; must. out at expiration of service, Nov. 19, 1864.
Cornelius Fuller, Co. H; must. out July 9, 1865.
Charles D. Hodgkin, Co. H; disch. for disability, Feb. 15, 1863.
Philo M. Palmer, Co. K; must. out July 9, 1865.

SECOND INFANTRY.

This regiment numbered among its members no less than seventy soldiers from Hillsdale County; comprising eighteen in Company A, forty in Company D, three in Company E, five in Company F, one in Company G, and one in Company K.

It was the first three-years' regiment which left the State; setting out in the forepart of June, 1861. Its only combat that season was at Blackburn's Ford, Va., on the 18th of July. Remaining near Alexandria during the winter, it went to the Peninsula in March, 1862. After taking part in the siege of Yorktown, the regiment proceeded to Williamsburg, where it was actively engaged in the battle of that name; having seventeen killed, thirty-eight wounded, and four missing. It also took an active and gallant part in the battle of Fair Oaks, where ten of its members were killed and forty-seven wounded. The regiment shared the fortunes of the Army of the Potomac during the remainder of the year, being present at the battles of Glendale, Malvern Hill, second Bull Run, Chantilly, and Fredericksburg, but being so stationed as not to suffer very serious loss.

In March, 1863, the 2d was ordered West, and in June of that year, as a part of the 9th Corps, it joined the army of Gen. Grant, near Vicksburg. It arrived in front of Jackson, Miss., on the 10th of June. The next day it advanced in skirmish-line and drove the rebel skirmishers from their rifle-pits, but was in return driven back by the main line of the enemy; the total of killed, wounded, and captured during the battle being fifty-six. It remained in the vicinity, aiding the operations which resulted in the fall of Vicksburg, about a month after which it went up the river to Kentucky.

In September, 1863, the 2d marched to Knoxville, Tenn., and remained in East Tennessee throughout the year. In the latter part of November and forepart of December it was actively engaged in the celebrated defense of that city, which resulted in the complete defeat and withdrawal of the enemy. In a charge made on the 24th, the regiment assailed the rebel intrenchments with desperate valor, more than half the number engaged having been killed or wounded.

Having re-enlisted as veterans in January, 1864, the regiment returned home on furlough. In April it again joined its old comrades in the Army of the Potomac, and soon plunged into the long and bloody campaign which was to decide the fate of the nation. In the battle of the Wilderness, on the 6th of May, the 2d had six men killed and thirty-two wounded; at Spottsylvania Court-House, on the 12th, it had two killed and nine wounded; and at Bethesda Church, on the 2d of June, two were killed and thirty-six wounded.

After crossing the Chickahominy and James Rivers to the vicinity of Petersburg, the regiment took part in the severe battles of the 17th and 18th of June, 1864; having eight killed and seventy-four wounded on the former day, and fourteen killed and sixty-nine wounded on the latter.

Again, on the 30th of July, after the explosion of the celebrated Petersburg mine, the regiment took an active part in the fruitless attempt to storm the breach, having six men killed, fourteen wounded, and thirty-seven captured by the enemy. It was also in the battles of Weldon Railroad, Poplar Spring Church, and Boydton Plank-Road.

During the winter of 1864–65 the 2d was actively engaged in the siege of Petersburg, taking its full part in trench and picket duty, and sharing all the hardships of that gloomy period. On the 25th of March it took part in the storming of Fort Steadman, suffering heavily in killed and wounded. After the capture of Petersburg and surrender of Lee the regiment was on duty in and near Washington until the 1st of August, when it was sent home and discharged.

OFFICERS AND SOLDIERS FROM HILLSDALE COUNTY.

Edwin J. March (previously capt. of the 27th Inf.), appointed lieut.-col. April 1, 1864; wounded before Petersburg, June —, 1864; commissioned col. Sept. 30, 1864; resigned April 17, 1865.
Richard W. Ricaby, appointed capt. April 1, 1864; wounded June 24, 1864; com. lieut.-col. Dec. 1864; disch. for disability Dec. 14, 1864.
Edward A. Sherman, com. 1st lieut. April 1, 1864; wounded near Petersburg, June, 1864; died Aug. 1864.
Hurlburt Regg, com. 2d lieut. April 1, 1864; wounded July 17, 1864; disch. for disability Oct. 14, 1864.
Franklin Burns, Co. A; killed near Petersburg, Va., June 18, 1864.
Mathew M. Ormsby, Co. A; died of wounds June 19, 1864.
Sanford Rogers, Co. A; died of wounds Aug. 16, 1864, at David's Island, N. Y.
Edwin C. Holmes, Co. D; killed near Petersburg, Va., June 18, 1864.
George Hatch, Co. D; died of wounds at Washington, D. C., Aug. 2, 1864.
George Crisp, Co. G; died of wounds at Washington, D. C., July 28, 1864.
Roselle S. Dickson, Co. D; died at Washington, D. C., July 28, 1864.
Samuel B. Rogers, Co. A; missing in action near Petersburg, Va., July 30, 1864.
Richard Hogarth, Co. A; missing in action near Petersburg, Va., July 30, 1864.
Warren Copeland, Co. A; missing in action near Petersburg, Va., Sept. 30, 1864.
John Tracy, Co. A; missing in action near Petersburg, Va., Sept. 30, 1864; returned.
Charles W. Daniels, Co. D; missing in action near Petersburg, Va., July 30, 1864; returned.
James Beard, Co. D; missing in action near Petersburg, Va., July 30, 1864; returned.
Alvin E. Hank, Co. D; missing in action near Petersburg, Va., Oct. 27, 1864; returned.
Luke Stage, Co. A; died of wounds Oct. 27, 1864.
Thomas Weston, Co. D; killed near Petersburg, Va., Feb. 23, 1865.
William Priestly, Co. D; died of wounds May 18, 1865, at Philadelphia, Pa.
Emanuel Eddinger, Co. E; died of wounds June 26, 1864, at City Point, Va.
William Cartwright, Co. F; killed near Petersburg, Va., Feb. 22, 1865.
John Tracy, Co. A; died at Salisbury, N. C., Feb. 18, 1865.
George Crisp, Co. D; died at Washington, D. C., July 28, 1864.
Edward M. Brown, band; must. out Aug. 1, 1862.
William L. Mapes, Co. B; disch. for wounds Aug. 25, 1862.
Warren Eddinger, Co. E; disch. for disability Sept. 26, 1864.
Alexander Campbell, Co. K; disch. for disability, July 1, 1864.
Lavant Palmer, Co. B; disch. Dec. 31, 1863, to re-enl. as veteran.
Edward Bohner, Co. A; must. out June 2, 1865.
Thos. H. Curtis, Co. A; must. out Aug. 2, 1865.
Lucius E. Gridley, Co. A; must. out July 28, 1865.
Warren Muller, Co. A; must. out July 28, 1865.
Franklin Russell, Co. A; must. out June 2, 1865.
B. Franklin Sweet, Co. A; must. out May 25, 1865.
George Touse, Co. A; must. out July 28, 1865.
Adna M. Woolsey, Co. A; must. out July 28, 1865.
William Young, Co. A; must. out July 28, 1865.
John W. Stone, Co. D; must. out Aug. 19, 1865.
James Beard, Co. D; must. out July 18, 1865.
Dewitt C. Cherington, Co. D; must. out July 28, 1865.
Levi Dunn, Co. D; must. out July 28, 1865.
Michael Overly, Co. D; must. out June 7, 1865.
Thos. C. Rudabaugh, Co. D; must. out Aug. 3, 1865.
Alvin E. Hank, Co. D; must. out July 28, 1865.
Charles W. Daniels, Co. D; must. out July 28, 1865.
Andrew A. Ewing, Co. D; must. out July 28, 1865.
William Beard, Co. D; must out July 28, 1865.
Freeman Havens, Co. D; must. out July 28, 1865.
Frederick Knecht, Co. D; disch. for disability, May 22, 1865.
Wm. W. Marshall, Co. D; must. out July 28, 1865.
Christian Knecht, Co. D; must. out July 28, 1865.
Ebenezer W. Warren, Co. D; disch. for disability, June 26, 1865.
George Hart, Co. D; must. out June 20, 1865.
Henry Fried, Co. D; must. out July 28, 1865.
Samuel H. Helsel, Co. D; must. out July 28, 1865.
Franklin D. Ford, Co. D; must. out June 20, 1865.
James N. Root, Co. D; must. out July 28, 1865.
Myron H. Smith, Co. D; must. out July 28, 1865.
William Morley, Co. D; must. out May 24, 1865.
Andrew Hall, Co. D; disch. for disability, July 30, 1865.
John Ackerman, Co. D; must. out July 28, 1865.
Joseph H. Crisp, Co. D; must. out May 12, 1865.
John Truax, Co. D; disch. for disability, May 26, 1865.
Henry M. Ewing, Co. D; disch. for disability, June 23, 1865.
Marshall Crandall, Co. D; must. out July 28, 1865.
Sidney Jackson, Co. D; must. out June 16, 1865.
Orrin C. Fry, Co. D; must. out June 24, 1865.
David L. Havens, Co. D; must. out June 20, 1865.
John T. Corwin, Co. F; disch. from V. R. C., May 30, 1865.
Alvarus Derthick, Co. F; must. out July 28, 1865.
Wm. H. Vandebogart, Co. F; must. out May 11, 1865.
George Carpenter, Co. F; must. out July 28, 1865.
William Havens, Co. F; disch. by order, June 17, 1865.
William B. May, Co. K; must. out July 28, 1865.

CHAPTER X.

THE FOURTH INFANTRY.

Number from Hillsdale County—The "Grosvenor Guard" and "Hillsdale Volunteers"—The Fourth in Virginia—Its Conduct after Bull Run—It goes to the Peninsula—Its Gallantry at New Bridge—Also at Malvern Hill, Bull Run, and Antietam—A Night Attack—A Brilliant Success—A Battery Captured—Fredericksburg and Chancellorsville—Desperate Fight at Gettysburg—The Campaign of 1864—In the Wilderness—Death of Col. Lombard—Victory at Laurel Hill—Continuous Fighting—Time Expires—Veterans, etc., detached—Various Items—The Reorganized Fourth—Eight new Companies Raised—Off for Alabama—A Fight as soon as it Arrives—The Enemy Defeated—Service in Tennessee—Ordered to Texas—Hard Service—Mustered out in 1866—List of Officers and Soldiers.

THIS regiment, including the recruits added on its reorganization, embraced the largest contingent of Hillsdale County soldiers of any in the service, and was likewise one of the most distinguished of the Michigan regiments for excellent discipline and unflinching valor. Previous to the reorganization the number of soldiers from this county who served in Company B was three; in Company C, seven; in E, a hundred and seventeen; in H, ninety-five; and in T, nine; total, two hundred and eighteen. In the new organization there were seventy-one Hillsdale County men in Company A, twenty-three in Company B, twelve in C, one in D, seven in E, and seventeen in F; total, one hundred and thirty-one; making a grand total of three hundred and forty-nine; sixty-three more Hillsdale County men than were contained in any other regiment.

When the war news first rang through the country two companies were immediately raised in Hillsdale County; the headquarters of one being at Jonesville, and that of the other at Hillsdale. The former was called the "Grosvenor Union Guard," in honor of Hon. E. O. Grosvenor, of Jonesville, and was under the command of Capt. M. A. Funk, while the latter was known as the "Hillsdale Volunteers," commanded by Capt. George W. Lombard, a prominent lawyer of that place.

The young men of Fayette, Litchfield, Scipio, and other

northern towns hastened to fill the ranks of the Grosvenor Guard, while those from the southern towns mostly enlisted in the Hillsdale Volunteers. A few, as has been seen, went into other companies. Being ordered to Adrian, where the 4th Infantry was in process of formation, Capt. Funk's command became Company H of that regiment, while Capt. Lombard's became Company E.

The regiment was speedily filled up, and left Adrian on the 25th of June, 1861, with over a thousand men. Arriving in Virginia, the 4th took an active part in the movements connected with the first battle of Bull Run, and after that disastrous conflict it was one of the few regiments which retired in good order, covering the rear of the demoralized army. The regiment also aided largely in the construction of the works around Washington.

During the winter of 1861–62 it was encamped at Miner's Hill, Va. In the spring of the latter year it went with McClellan's army to Yorktown, and thence up the Peninsula. On the 24th of May, it was on the north side of the Chickahominy, at New Bridge. An order came to make a reconnaissance in force. Five companies of the 4th were directed to cross the river. They plunged in under a heavy fire, and made their way steadily across. In many places the water was up to the men's necks, and they could only keep their cartridges dry by hanging the boxes on their bayonets and holding their rifles above their heads. Once on the other side, the battalion quickly formed and engaged in a desperate conflict with the celebrated Louisiana Tigers, driving them back with heavy loss. They were highly complimented by Gen. McClellan for their gallantry, and at once took rank among the best regiments in the service.

On the 26th of June the 4th took part in the battle of Mechanicsville, and in that of Gaines' Mills on the following day. Still retiring with the shattered Army of the Potomac, on the 1st of July it reached the hills of Malvern, where the Union forces stood at bay. The 4th Michigan was on the extreme left of the Union lines. One of the divisions of Stonewall Jackson's corps formed on its left, with the evident intention of turning its flank. The brigade to which the 4th belonged changed front, so as to face the enemy, and poured a deadly fire upon them. Meanwhile the gunboats in the James River, which lay so as to cover the Union flank, also opened fire on the foe with their big guns, throwing, as our informant expressed it, "shells as big as nail-kegs." As their terrible missiles, which cut off trees like pipe-stems, joined their destructive powers to the thick-flying bullets of the 4th Michigan and their comrade regiments, the rebels were very glad to retire in all haste from the position, and did not again attempt to occupy it.

During the fierce battle which followed, Col. Woodbury, the commandant of the 4th, was killed. Capt. George W. Lombard, of Hillsdale, was promoted to lieutenant-colonel of the regiment for gallant conduct at Malvern Hill, his commission dating from July 1,—the day of the battle. The total of casualties in the 4th during the battles of June and July was fifty-three killed, a hundred and forty-four wounded, and fifty-two missing; in all two hundred and thirty-one.

The regiment soon after went north with the Army of the Potomac, being present in the battles of Gainesville, Second Bull Run, and Antietam, but without suffering very serious loss. Three days after the latter battle, on the 20th of September, 1862, the 4th was stationed on the east side of the Potomac, at Shepherdstown Ford. On the western side of the river was a rebel battery of five guns, which kept up a most annoying fire on the troops on the eastern side. Gen. Griffin, the commander of the brigade, rode up to the commander of the 4th, saying,—

"Can't you take your regiment quietly into the river after dark, march across, and capture that battery?"

"I can try, sir," promptly replied the officer addressed.

"That's all that any one can do," said the general; "go ahead and try it."

Accordingly, about nine o'clock at night, the 4th, alone, moved quietly down and took post in the bed of the Baltimore and Ohio Canal, which ran close to the bank of the river, and from which the water had been drained by the breaking of the locks. All orders were passed in a whisper, and the utmost care was taken to prevent any untimely noise from disclosing the enterprise to the enemy.

The men looked with considerable distrust on the undertaking; it seemed like a big job to ford a river a third of a mile wide in face of a hostile battery and capture it. However, the order was imperative, and few or none were disposed to flinch. When all was ready, the requisite orders, still in whispers, were passed along the line, and the men silently arose and passed over the bank into the river. The night was dark, and although the enemy's pickets were close to the water on the other side, they could see nothing of the movement which was in progress.

In some places the water was only ankle-deep, in others knee-deep, and in others waist-deep. In complete silence the line moved steadily forward until the middle of the stream was nearly reached. Then some of the men stumbled on the slippery rocks, and, in saving themselves from falling, made considerable splashing in the water. The attention of the rebel pickets was aroused, and, on peering eagerly into the darkness, they could discern the dim line of the silent 4th making its way across the river. The next instant a dozen rifles flashed their angry welcome. Their leaden messengers whistled among the ranks of the advancing "Yankees," and the sharp reports re-echoed along the rocky banks of the Potomac.

No more need of silence now.

"Forward!" shouted the colonel; "forward! forward!" repeated the line-officers, and forward went the gallant regiment, all striving to see how quickly they could reach the shore.

On the other hand, the rebels, who seem to have been without much infantry support, got their guns ready for action as speedily as possible, and began a tremendous cannonade. But the battery was on high ground, and by the time it opened fire the 4th was so close that the rebel balls went harmlessly over their heads. With a thundering cheer, the Union line charged up the steep, rushed with fixed bayonets upon the artillerists, and captured about twenty of them, while the rest fled at the top of their speed into the darkness, leaving their five cannon the prize of the conquerors. So well had the plan been arranged and carried

out that only two or three men were killed in what had at first appeared to be an undertaking of extreme danger. Its very audacity largely assisted its success.

Four of the guns thus taken had been captured by the rebels at the first Bull Run battle from the battery then commanded by Capt. Griffin, of the regular army, who in 1862 was the brigadier-general that ordered the assault just described, and who was intensely gratified at the unexpected recapture of his former pets.

After this exploit, the regiment engaged in the usual marches through the mud and snow of Virginia, until the battle of Fredericksburg, on the 13th and 14th of December, 1862, in which it took an active part, having nine men killed and forty-one wounded. It remained in the vicinity of Fredericksburg until the 1st of May, 1863, when it became engaged in the battle of Chancellorsville, though not in the hottest part of the field. The total of casualties there—killed, wounded, and missing—was thirty.

Then followed the long march northward under a blazing sun, till on the 1st of July they reached the field of Gettysburg. On the 2d they were in the thick of the fight, being then in the 5th Corps. Here they met the Louisiana Tigers, their old enemies of the Chickahominy, with other regiments, in one of the few hand-to-hand conflicts of the war. For a time the conflict was of the most deadly description. Col. Jeffords, the commander of the regiment, fell dead pierced by half a dozen bayonets. Several other officers were killed and wounded. Lieut.-Col. Lombard assumed command and gallantly continued the fight, but the loss of the regiment was very serious. When, on the 4th of July, after the glorious victory of the Union arms was assured, the rolls of the 4th Michigan were called, it was found that twenty-eight men had been killed, eighty were wounded, and seventy-nine were missing.

After Gettysburg the 4th participated in the pursuit of the enemy and other movements of the Army of the Potomac, and was encamped during the winter of 1863–64 at Bealton, on the Orange and Alexandria Railroad. Lieut.-Col. Lombard, of Hillsdale, was promoted to colonel, dating from the 3d of July, 1863.

On the 30th of April, 1864, the 4th broke camp, and set out on the great campaign which was only to close with the overthrow of the Rebellion. On the 5th, 6th, and 7th of May the regiment was engaged in the battle of the Wilderness. Though not in the thickest of the fight, it suffered a severe loss on the first-mentioned day, the gallant and genial Col. Lombard being mortally wounded by a rebel bullet.

On the morning of the 8th of May, the 4th, with the rest of Griffin's Division, arrived at Laurel Hill, between the Wilderness and Spottsylvania Court-House. They remained here during the 8th and 9th, exchanging frequent shots with the enemy, but without a heavy battle. On the morning of the 10th of May, while the 4th was supporting a battery, the enemy made a charge on the guns. The supports remained in the rear, and the first charge was repulsed by the battery alone.

It was seen, however, that another and more determined charge was about to be made, and pretty soon the gray lines came rushing forward, sounding the well-known rebel yell. The brigade to which the 4th belonged was ordered to keep quiet till the enemy was within about ten rods. Then, at the sound of the bugle, the Union line advanced rapidly to the battery and delivered a well-directed volley among the advancing Confederates. Scores of the latter fell, killed or wounded, before the deadly blast, but, with redoubled yells, the survivors rushed forward towards the coveted cannon. The 4th and their comrades stood their ground, and for a few moments a fierce hand-to-hand conflict raged among the guns and caissons. In some instances, when bayonets were knocked off the rifles were clubbed and shattered on the heads of foemen.

A brief experience of this kind of fighting was sufficient to satisfy the assailants, and very soon the gray-coats were seen streaming back to the shelter of their rifle-pits. Then a counter-charge was ordered, and with a cheer the Union brigade rushed forward, capturing a large number of prisoners and taking and holding the first line of the rebel works. This was the signal for a general advance along the Union lines, by which several thousand prisoners were captured. In the brief conflict of the morning the 4th had twenty men killed and wounded, which was nearly ten per cent. of the number engaged.

The 4th was in the advanced lines of the 5th Corps throughout the 11th, 12th, 13th, and 14th days of May, a large part of the time being actively engaged as skirmishers. It also participated in a brisk conflict near Jericho Mills, on the North Anna River. In fact it was at this period engaged in fighting nearly every day and almost all day. On the 29th, 30th, and 31st days of May, and the 1st day of June it was skirmishing south of the Pamunkey River, and on the 3d of the latter month it took part in the capture of the enemy's works at Bethesda Church.

Crossing the James River, the regiment arrived in front of Petersburg on the 16th of June, and the next day was engaged in a skirmish. Its time expired on the 19th of June, and on that very day it took part in a sharp engagement, having eight men killed and wounded. That evening it was relieved from duty and the next day embarked for Washington. It arrived in Detroit on the 26th of June, and on the 30th was mustered out of service.

A hundred and twenty-nine of the men, however, had re-enlisted as veterans, which, with recruits who joined after the organization, brought up the number of those whose time had not expired to two hundred and eighty soldiers and three officers. These were assigned to duty with the 1st Michigan Infantry when the 4th left the seat of war.

Of the ten hundred and eighty-five gallant officers and men who left Adrian in the 4th Infantry for the front in June, 1861, there were only two hundred and twenty-three on the rolls at the time of muster out, in addition to the one hundred and twenty-nine re-enlisted veterans. Of those who had been dropped from the rolls nearly two hundred had been killed in action or died of wounds. Only about fifty had died of disease during the whole time, but about two hundred and fifty were discharged for disability. The report for 1862 is defective, so that we cannot give the exact numbers. During the last eight months of service only twelve had died of disease, while forty had been killed in action, showing that the men had become pretty well seasoned to the hardships of camp-life.

THE REORGANIZED FOURTH INFANTRY.

The one hundred and twenty-nine veterans of the old 4th formed but a small basis for a new regiment, but a determined effort was made to organize one. The veterans were consolidated into two companies, and an order was issued for the enlistment of eight more. A camp was established at Adrian on the 26th of July, and Lieut.-Col. Hall of the old 4th was made colonel of the new organization. The work was completed in about two months and a half, and on the 14th of October, 1864, the new regiment was mustered into service. As before stated, there served in A company of the new 4th (commanded by Capt. Geo. A. Knickerbocker) seventy-one men of Hillsdale County; in B company, twenty-three; in C, twelve; in D, one; in E, seven; and in F, seventeen,—total, one hundred and thirty-one.

On the 22d of October the regiment left Adrian, proceeding to Decatur, Ala., which they reached on the 28th, where their career was at once inaugurated by a battle with the forces of the rebel general Hood, who had already attacked that town. The assailants were repulsed, the 4th having only one man killed and four wounded. It was afterwards sent to Murfreesboro', where it was kept on picket and guard duty until the middle of January, 1865. It then went to Huntsville, Ala., where it was assigned to the 3d Division, 3d Brigade, 4th Army Corps.

In the latter part of March it was ordered to East Tennessee. It remained there, constantly on the march, about a month, when it returned to Nashville. It stayed at that point until the middle of June, when, with its corps, it was sent to New Orleans. It was then joined by the detachment of the old 4th Infantry which had previously been on duty with the 1st. The regiment proceeded to Texas in July.

The fighting was over but the service was severe; owing to the heat, and the scarcity and badness of the water, many died. The regiment was on duty at various points in Texas, mostly at San Antonio and vicinity, until May 26, 1866, when it was mustered out of service at Houston, in that State. On the 10th of June it arrived at Detroit, where it was paid off and disbanded.

OFFICERS AND SOLDIERS OF THE OLD AND NEW 4TH INFANTRY, FROM HILLSDALE COUNTY.

George W. Lombard, commissioned capt. May 16, 1861; lieut.-col., July 1, 1862; col., July 3, 1863; mortally wounded in battle of the Wilderness, May 5, 1864; died May 6, 1864.

C. C. Doolittle, com. 1st lieut. May 16, 1861; capt., Aug. 20, 1861; wounded at Gaines' Mill, June 27, 1862; col., 18th Infantry, July 27, 1862; brig.-gen. of vols., May 11, 1865; brev. maj.-gen. of vols., June 13, 1865; must. out Nov. 30, 1865.

Simon B. Hadley, com. 1st lieut. May 16, 1861; resigned; re-app. as capt., Feb. 1, 1863; res. May 31, 1864, to accept app. as assist. adj.-gen. with rank of capt.; finally res. Jan. 1, 1865.

Moses A. Funk, com. capt. May 16, 1861; resigned.

Charles B. Parsons, com. 2d lieut. May 16, 1861; wounded at Gaines' Mills, June 27, 1862; res. March 7, 1863.

William H. McConnell, com. 2d lieut. May 16, 1861; res. Jan. 2, 1862.

Charles Marvin, com. 2d lieut., 1861; 1st lieut., 1862; capt., 1862; res. Jan. 2, '63.

Robert Campbell, com. qr.-mr. Sept. 1, 1862; must. out June 30, 1864.

Josiah D. Emerson, com. 2d lieut. Sept. 3, 1862; 1st lieut. Dec. 13, 1862; must. out June 30, 1864.

William H. Sherman, com. 1st lieut. April 5, 1864; res. Sept. 13, 1864.

Horatio G. Lombard, com. 1st lieut. Nov. 14, 1862; captured at Gettysburg, July 2, 1863.

Jacob H. Stark, com. 1st lieut. Sept. 13, 1864; must. out May 26, 1866.

George A. Knickerbocker, com as capt. July 26, 1864; res. Jan. 31, 1865.

Samuel S. Walker, com. 2d lieut. July, 1862; must. out on expiration of service.

Levi J. Courtright, Co. E; killed at Hall's Hill, Sept. 4, 1861.

Truman K. Blatchley, Co. H; killed at Malvern Hill, July 1, 1862.

Henry L. Morehouse, Co. H; killed at Malvern Hill, July 1, 1862.

Oliver C. Vanderpool, Co. H; killed at Malvern Hill, July 1, 1862.

William M. Worden, Co. E; died near Falmouth, Va., March 30, 1863.

David Cronk, Co. F; died at Adrian, Mich., June 10, 1861.

Isaac Coleman, Co. H; died at Harrison's Landing, Va., July 12, 1862.

Columbus L. Bradley, Co. H; died on hospital boat, en route to New York, Aug. 7, 1862.

David C. Brock, Co. E; killed at Malvern Hill, Va., July 1, 1862.

Alfred H. Dolph, Co. E; killed at Malvern Hill, Va., July 1, 1862.

Frank B. Forncrook, Co. E; killed at Malvern Hill, Va., July 1, 1862.

Thos. Van Valkenburg, Co. E; killed at Malvern Hill, Va., July 1, 1862.

Thos. Prestol, Co. E; died July 15, 1862, of wounds received in action.

John Millions, Co. H; killed at Gaines' Mills, Va., June 27, 1862.

Avery Randall, Co. E; died Dec. 18, 1861.

David Worden, Co. E; died April 20, 1862.

Oliver Gilbert, Co. H; died Oct. 27, 1861.

William H. Sloan, Co. H; died Dec. 3, 1861.

Madison Van Meter, Co. H; died Aug. 23, 1861.

Francis Yawger, Co. H; died Nov. 16, 1861.

James T. Wood, Co. H; died at Philadelphia, Pa., Aug. 25, 1862.

Watson W. Fuller, Co. H; missing at Malvern Hill, Va., July 1, 1862.

Charles W. Gregory, Co. H; killed at Gettysburg, Pa., July 2, 1863.

James H. Pendleton, Co. H; killed at Gettysburg, Pa., July 2, 1863.

Edwin G. Tripp, Co. H; died at Gettysburg, Pa., of wounds, July 12, 1863.

Sewell A. Jennison, Co. E; died in camp, March 30, 1863.

Elam J. Todd, Co. H; died at Philadelphia, Pa., Sept. 18, 1862.

Cyrenus Cargill, Co. C; missing at Gettysburg, Pa., July 2, 1863.

Riley N. Ainsworth, Co. E; died in rebel prison, at Richmond, Va.

Wm. R. Fuller, Co. E; missing at Gettysburg, Pa.

John Tarsney, Co. E; missing at Gettysburg, Pa.

George A. Walker, Co. E; returned.

James R. Stillwell, Co. H; returned.

Chester Yawger, Co. H; returned.

Seth English, Co. C; died of wounds, June 22, 1864, near Petersburg, Va.

George W. Teachout, Co. C; killed at North Anna, Va., May 23, 1864.

Heman S. Thewing, Co. C; died of wounds, June 19, 1864, at Washington, D. C.

James Tarsney, Co. E; killed in the Wilderness, Va., May 5, 1864.

James Terwilliger, Co. E; killed in the Wilderness, Va., May 5, 1864.

Amon C. Lake, Co. E; died May 14, 1864, of wounds received in Wilderness.

Benjamin Best, Co. E; killed at Wilderness, May 15, 1864.

George A. Walker, Co. E; killed at Spottsylvania, Va., May 9, 1864.

John P. Fuller, Co. F; died at Fredericksburg, Va., of wounds, June 20, 1864.

John Goodenberger, Co. F; died at Washington, D. C., of wounds, May 22, 1864.

Ira Worden, Co. H; killed near Richmond, Va., June 3, 1864

Emery B. Kelly, Co. I; killed at Wilderness, Va., May 5, 1864.

Stephen C. Bond, Co. C; died at Baltimore, Md.

Edward Rhodes, Co. C; missing while on picket, Aug. 21, 1864.

John W. Vanness, Co. C; missing while on picket, Aug. 21, 1864.

Timothy B. Burch, Co. E; missing at Wilderness, Va., Nov. 23, 1863.

Wm. H. Smith, Co. E; missing at Wilderness, Va., Nov. 23, 1863.

Horatio B. Parker, Co. H; died at Harrison's Landing, Va., Aug. 4, 1862.

Charles W. Page, Co. F; died at Hatcher's Run, Feb. 6, 1865.

John Hardy, Co. H; died at White Oak Swamp, Va., June 14, 1864.

Wm. T. Fiester, Co. E; trans. to new 4th Inf., June 28, 1865.

James H. Harrison, Co. E; trans. to new 4th Inf., June 28, 1865.

Charles T. Hartson, Co. E; trans. to new 4th Inf., June 28, 1865.

Thomas Taroney, Co. E; trans. to new 4th Inf., June 28, 1865.

Allen Freeman, Co. F; trans. to new 4th Inf., June 28, 1865.

Harvey B. Braddock, Co. F; trans. to new 4th Inf., June 28, 1865.

Warren M. Champlain, Co. F; trans. to new 4th Inf., June 28, 1865.

Wm. B. Duryea, Co. F; trans. to new 4th Inf., June 28, 1865.

James H. Duryea, Co. F; trans. to new 4th Inf., June 28, 1865.

John A. Alden, Co. H; trans. to new 4th Inf., June 28, 1865.

John Dean, Co. H; trans. to new 4th Inf., June 28, 1865.

Origen H. Getter, Co. H; trans. to new 4th Inf., June 28, 1865.

Asher Lafleur, Co. H; trans. to new 4th Inf., June 28, 1865.

Wm. Marks, Co. H; trans. to new 4th Inf., June 28, 1865.

Enos S. Nobles, Co. H; trans. to new 4th Inf., June 28, 1865.

Wm. Robinson, Co. H; trans. to new 4th Inf., June 28, 1865.

Joseph Sandbar, Co. H; trans. to new 4th Inf., June 28, 1865.

Andrew J. Cook, Co. I; trans. to new 4th Inf., June 28, 1865.

John Wallace, Co. I; trans. to new 4th Inf., June 28, 1865.

Jesse D. Critchfield, Co. E; disch. for disability, April 20, 1862.

George Comfort, Co. E; disch. for disability, March 5, 1862.

Isaac Chase, Co. E; disch. for disability, Jan. 20, 1862.

Charles M. Drake, Co. E; disch. for disability, March 6, 1862.

Newton Green, Co. E; disch. for disability, Sept. 6, 1861.

Alvro F. Gleason, Co. E; disch. July 15, 1861.

George E. Gates, Co. E; disch. July 15, 1861.

John D. Neal, Co. E; disch. April 24, 1862.

Justin Russell, Co. E; disch. June 24, 1861.

Watson C. Simmons, Co. E; disch. for disability, April 22, 1862.

John W. Brown, Co. E; disch. Dec. 18, 1861.

Eli Burk, Co. E; disch. Aug. 13, 1861.

George E. Beebe, Co. E; disch. for disability.

William H. Ross, Co. E; disch. for disability, Oct. 6, 1862.
Billings B. Merritt, Co. E; disch. for disability, Oct. 27, 1862.
F. Brown, Co. E; disch. for disability, Aug. 4, 1862.
William R. Bird, Co. E; disch. for disability, Nov. 14, 1862.
Marc A. Merrifield, Co. E; disch. for disability, Nov. 18, 1862.
Walter W. Wright, Co. E; disch. for disability, Nov. 18, 1862.
Chauncy A. Brown, Co. E; disch. for disability, Oct. 18, 1862.
Wm. F. D. McCarty, Co. E; disch. Nov. 3, 1862, to enl. in regular service.
Lawrence Wright, Co. E; disch. Nov. 3, 1862, to enl. in regular service.
Albert W. Wilson, Co. E; disch. for disability, Dec. 2, 1862.
Joseph Stevens, Co. E; disch. for disability, Dec. 3, 1862.
Oliver P. Stone, Co. E; disch. Nov. 20, 1862, to enl. in regular service.
Charles T. Jeffers, Co. H; disch. for disability, Dec. 12, 1861.
William Lindsley, Co. H; disch. for disability, May 5, 1862.
Charles S. Birdsall, Co. H; disch. for disability, April 29, 1862.
Allen Anderson, Co. H; disch. for disability, Jan. 13, 1862.
John Warren, Co. H; disch. for disability, July 29, 1861.
Jesse L. Hadley, Co. H; disch. for disability, Dec. 18, 1861.
Marion F. Howe, Co. H; disch. for disability, Dec. 9, 1861.
George W. Jeffers, Co. H; disch. for disability, Sept. 6, 1861.
Michael Miller, Co. H; disch. for disability, Nov. 21, 1861.
Ira Murdock, Co. H; disch. for disability, July 29, 1861.
Byron F. Nutton, Co. H; disch. for disability, Nov. 21, 1861.
James H. Ostrander, Co. H; disch. for disability, Sept. 16, 1861.
Samuel S. Parker, Co. H; disch. for disability, Jan. 6, 1862.
Erastus W. Page, Co. H; disch. for disability, Jan. 15, 1862.
John Pittwood, Co. H; disch. for disability, July 29, 1861.
Mosley S. Ten Eyck, Co. H; disch. for disability, Sept. 24, 1861.
Henry Upthegrove, Co. H; disch. for disability, Jan. 2, 1862.
Charles P. White, Co. H; disch. for disability, Nov. 21, 1861.
William Wilder, Co. H; disch. for disability, July 29, 1861.
Jules L. Williams, Co. H; disch. for disability, Jan. 2, 1862.
Linden H. Allen, Co. H; disch. for disability, Sept. 27, 1862.
Martin McConnell, Co. H; disch. for disability, July 19, 1862.
Olney J. Smith, Co. H; disch. for disability, Nov. 17, 1862.
Cornelius M. Hadley, Co. H; disch. for disability, Oct. 23, 1862.
Orson L. Parks, Co. H; disch. for disability, Nov. 12, 1862.
William Smith, Co. H; disch. for disability, Oct. 25, 1862.
Lafayette Young, Co H; disch. for disability, Sept. 18, 1862.
Charles S. Duncan, Co. B; disch. by order, Jan. 2, 1863.
Jarvis D. Rolfe, Co. E; disch. for disability, Jan. 1, 1863.
Ira Williams, Co. E; disch. for disability, Dec. 26, 1862.
Orlando Gilchrist, Co. E; disch. for disability, Nov. 30, 1862.
Thomas Vanvalkenburgh, Co. E; disch. for disability, Feb. 4, 1863.
Charles H. Smith, Co. E; disch. for promotion, March 27, 1863.
Edward Gavitt, Co. E; disch. by order, Sept. 15, 1863.
George B. Brown, Co. E; disch. for disability, April 14, 1863.
William L. Worden, Co. E; disch. for disability, Feb. 16, 1863.
Debzon C. Allen, Co. E; disch. for disability, Jan. 24, 1863.
Webster H. Abbott, Co. E; disch. for disability, Aug. 1, 1863.
Gilbert D. Ward, Co. E; disch. for disability, Oct. 14, 1863.
Orlando F. Weaver, Co. E; disch. for disability, Oct. 13, 1863.
Orlando Nash, Co. H; disch. for disability, Jan. 2, 1863.
Alonzo B. Vanscoter, Co. H; disch. for disability, Dec. 22, 1862.
William G. Gay, Co. H; disch. for disability, Jan. 12, 1863.
William Morehouse, Co. H; disch. for disability, Jan. 31, 1863.
William Dover, Co. H; disch. for disability, April 6, 1863.
David W. Todd, Co. H; disch. for disability, Jan. 26, 1863.
Edward L. Walter, Co. H; disch. for disability, Feb. 20, 1863.
James Henry, Co. H; disch. for disability, Jan. 25, 1863.
Manley Rood, Co. H; disch. for disability, Feb. 28, 1863.
Miles Jones, Co. H; disch. for disability, March 13, 1863.
George Krimer, Co. H; disch. for disability, Dec. 1862.
Darius Van Allen, Co. H; disch. for disability, Dec. 1862.
John Coleman, Co. H; disch. by order, July 1, 1863.
Sidney A. Willis, Co. H; disch. by order, Sept. 15, 1863.
Lyman Osborne, Co. H; disch. by order, Oct. 1, 1863.
Charles S. Duncan, Co. B; disch. at expiration of service, June 30, 1864.
Charles Coppins, Co. B; disch. at expiration of service, Nov. 7, 1864.
George W. Coffin, Co. E; disch. at expiration of service, Nov. 11, 1863.
Oscar B. Abbott, Co. E; disch. at expiration of service, Nov. 11, 1863.
Charles A. Fletcher, Co. E; disch. at expiration of service, June 28, 1864.
Henry W. McGee, Co. E; disch. at expiration of service, June 28, 1864.
Marion F. Hunt, Co. E; disch. at expiration of service, June 28, 1864.
William R. Fuller, Co. E; disch. at expiration of service, June 28, 1864.
William F. Bristol, Co. E; disch. at expiration of service, June 28, 1864.
Augustus R. Barker, Co. E; disch. at expiration of service, June 28, 1864.
Benjamin Best, Co. E; disch. at expiration of service, June 28, 1864.
Timothy F. Burtch, Co. E; disch. at expiration of service, June 28, 1864.
Chauncey V. Burnette, Co. E; disch. at expiration of service, June 28, 1864.
William H. H. Birge, Co. E; disch. at expiration of service, June 28, 1864.
Joseph Crisler, Co. E; disch. at expiration of service, June 28, 1864
John F. Dugan, Co. E; disch. at expiration of service, June 28, 1864.
Wm. H. Dilldine, Co. E; disch. at expiration of service, June 28, 1864.
David Fox, Co. E; disch. at expiration of service, June 28, 1864.
John Fleming, Co. E; disch. at expiration of service, June 28, 1864.
John Farley, Co. E; disch. at expiration of service, June 28, 1864.
James H. Hullinger, Co. E; disch. at expiration of service, June 28, 1864.
Thaddeus Huff, Co. E, disch. at expiration of service, June 28, 1864.
Hiram L. Hartson, Co. E; disch. at expiration of service, June 28, 1864.
John Hewitt, Co. E; disch. at expiration of service, June 28, 1864.
George W. Hughes, Co. E; disch. at expiration of service, June 28, 1864.
Frank Miller, Co. E; disch. at expiration of service, June 28, 1864.
Stephen H. Mallory, Co. E; disch. at expiration of service, June 28, 1864.
Charles H. Rupert, Co. E; disch. at expiration of service, June 28, 1864.
Philip Stanback, Co. E; disch. at expiration of service, June 28, 1864.
George H. Stacy, Co. E; disch. at expiration of service, June 28, 1864.
William H. Smith, Co. E; disch. at expiration of service, June 28, 1864.
James K. Spence, Co. E; disch. at expiration of service, June 28, 1864.
Mark W. Taylor, Co. E; disch. at expiration of service, June 28, 1864.
Archibald Wier, Co. E; disch. at expiration of service, June 28, 1864.
Francis C. Waller, Co. E; disch. at expiration of service, June 28, 1864.
Sylvanus Atherton, Co. H; disch. for disability, June 24, 1863.
Martin V. B. Rhodes, Co. H; disch. at expiration of service, Dec. 22, 1863.
William H. Sutherland, Co. H; disch. at expiration of service, Nov. 11, 1863.
John Staley, Co. H; disch. at expiration of service, June 30, 1864.
Herbert D. Smith, Co. H; disch. at expiration of service, June 30, 1864.
Hiram Dodge, Co. H; disch. at expiration of service, June 30, 1864.
James Cooley, Co. H; disch. by order, Nov. 16, 1863.
Alvin Dodge, Co. H; disch. for disability, March 9, 1864.
Frank Shadbolt, Co. E; disch. to re-enl. as veteran, Jan. 20, 1864.
James H. Harroun, Co. E; disch. to re-enl. as veteran, Feb. 13, 1864.
James H. Quackenbush, Co. E; disch. to re-enl. as veteran, Dec. 29, 1863.
Seth Bolles, Co. E; disch. to re-enl. as veteran, Dec. 29, 1863.
Charles W. Decker, Co. E; disch. to re-enl. as veteran, Dec. 29, 1863.
Amos Strong, Co. E; disch. to re-enl. as veteran, Dec. 29, 1863.
William T. Feister, Co. E; disch. to re-enl. as veteran, Dec. 29, 1863.
Thomas Tarsney, Co. E; disch. to re-enl. as veteran, Dec. 29, 1863.
Asher B. Lafleur, Co. H; disch. to re-enl. as veteran, Dec. 29, 1863.
Enos S. Nobles, Co. H; disch. to re-enl. as veteran, Dec. 29, 1863.
John A. Alden, Co. H; disch. to re-enl. as veteran, Dec. 29, 1863.
Henry L. Case, Co. H; disch. to re-enl. as veteran, Dec. 29, 1863.
John Dean, Co. H; disch. to re-enl. as veteran, Dec. 29, 1863.
John D. Hardy, Co. H; disch. to re-enl. as veteran, Dec. 29, 1863.
William H. Marks, Co. H; disch. to re-enl. as veteran, Dec. 29, 1863.
William W. Robinson, Co. H; disch. to re-enl. as veteran, Dec. 29, 1863.
Ira Worden, Co. H; disch. to re-enl. as veteran, Dec. 29, 1863.
Archibald Gilchrist, Co. E; disch. for disability, Jan. 29, 1863.
George Moon, Co. E; disch. for disability, Oct. 23, 1862.
Amos Strong, Co. E; must. out Aug. 5, 1865.
Albert M. Wilbur, Co. E; disch. for disability, Dec. 2, 1862.
George Ward, Co. E; disch. at expiration of service, June 28, 1864.
Clarence L. Northrup, Co. E; disch. at expiration of service, March 18, 1865.
Henry S. Seage, Co. E; disch. at expiration of service, Sept. 12, 1864.
Thomas Terwilliger, Co. E; disch. at expiration of service, Sept. 12, 1864.
Franklin Shadbolt, Co. E; must. out Sept. 11, 1865.
Herbert D. Bryan, Co. E; must. out June 5, 1865.
Joseph H. Jagger, Co. E; must. out June 5, 1865.
William Washburn, Co. E; must. out June 5, 1865.
George L. Brewster, Co. E; must. out June 5, 1865.
S. Spencer, Co. E; must. out June 5, 1865.
Henry M. Brodock, Co. F; disch. for disability, May 1, 1865.
Henry L. Case, Co. H; disch. for disability, June 9, 1865.
David T. Cobb, Co. H; disch. for disability, Jan. 27, 1863.
George Kinney, Co. H; disch. for disability, June 4, 1862.
William H. H. Marsh, Co. H; must. out Sept. 26, 1865.
William Robinson, Co. H; must. out July 31, 1865.
James Stillwell, Co. H; disch. at expiration of service, Jan. 13, 1865.
Chester Yauger, Co. H; disch. at expiration of service, Jan. 4, 1865.
Darius Briggs, Co. H; disch. at expiration of service, Sept. 3, 1864.
David G. Cornell, Co. I; must. out May 12, 1865.
Charles E. Nichols, Co. I; must. out June 15, 1865.

NEW FOURTH INFANTRY.

Arthur D. Pierce, non-commissioned staff; died at Murfreesboro', Tenn., Jan. 7, 1865.
Thomas Weir, non-com. staff; died at Hillsdale, Mich., Jan. 30, 1865.
George Austine, Co. A; died at San Antonio, Tex., Oct. 8, 1865.
William Greening, Co. A; died at San Antonio, Tex., Nov. 8, 1865.
Lewis A. Hill, Co. A; died at Huntsville, Ala., March 6, 1865.
Giles C. Hodgman, Co. A; died at Knoxville, Tenn., March 30, 1865.
Horace J. Mosher, Co. A; died at Nashville, Tenn., Dec. 28, 1864.
Samuel McLane, Co. A; died at Nashville, Tenn., March 18, 1865.
George W. Norton, Co. A; died at St. Louis, Mo., Dec. 31, 1864.
Hamlin Treat, Co. A; died at Jeffersonville, Ind., Jan. 17, 1865.
Cicero S. Taylor, Co. A; died at Murfreesboro', Tenn., May 18, 1865.
Floyd Thomas, Co. A; died at Larkinsville, Ala., Nov. 13, 1864.
Jehiel Wisner, Co. A; died at Nashville, Tenn., May 14, 1865.
Alvin Wisner, Co. A; died at Murfreesboro', Tenn., March 23, 1865.
William C. Norton, Co. A; died at San Antonio, Texas, Oct. 22, 1865.
George Duryee, Co. A; died at Nashville, Tenn., May 3, 1865.
William Darling, Co. A; died at Huntsville, Ala., Jan. 25, 1865.
Daniel S. Chapman, Co. A; died at Huntsville, Ala., Jan. 25, 1865.

Alfred M. Davis, Co. A; died at Nashville, Tenn., Feb. 9, 1865.
George S. Donaldson, Co. A; died at St. Louis, Mo., Dec. 25, 1865.
Nathan Smith, Co. B; died at Nashville, Tenn., Feb. 18, 1865.
William G. Straight, Co. B; died at Nashville, Tenn., June 7, 1865.
Asa W. Houghton, Co. E; died at Nashville, Tenn., May 23, 1865.
Samuel Richardson, Co. E; died at Adrian, Mich., Oct. 15, 1864.
John Holtslander, Co. E; died at Nashville, Tenn., May 30, 1865.
A. Wisner, Co. I; died at Nashville, Tenn., March 23, 1865.
Samuel A. Alden, Co. K; died at Petersburg, Va., Aug. 10, 1864.
Harvey C. Beam, Co. K; died at Green Lake, Texas, Aug. 3, 1865.
Stephen C. Bond, Co. K; died at Baltimore, Md., July 1, 1864.
Henry A. Chapman, Co. K; died at Philadelphia, Pa., June 20, 1865.
Cyrus P. Cobb, Co. K; died at Washington, D. C., June, 1865.
Seth English, Co. K; died of wounds received June 22, 1865.
Thomas King, Jr., Co. K; died at Hudson, Mich., Sept. 19, 1864.
Justus Macoy, Co. K; died at Philadelphia, Pa., Oct. 6, 1864.
Washington Pease, Co. K; died at Washington, D. C., May 25, 1865.
Charles B. Raynor, Co. K; died at Alexandria, Va., June 26, 1864.
George W. Teachout, Co. K; died at North Anna, Va., May 22, 1864.
Thomas S. Thewing, Co. K; died at Washington, D. C., March 19, 1864.
Rynear Van Wagner, Co. K; died at Alexandria, Va.
Laban A. Howard, N. C. S.; must. out June 12, 1866.
James H. Thiell, Co. A; must. out May 28, 1866.
Orrin E. Nichols, Co. A; must. out June 14, 1865.
Thomas J. Lowery, Co. A; must. out Aug. 30, 1865.
Dexter C. Avery, Co. A; must. out May 26, 1866.
Charles F. Clark, Co. A; must. out June 20, 1865.
Jacob Pepper, Co. A; must. out May 26, 1866.
Warren Clements, Co. A; must. out May 23, 1865.
Corydon Barnes, Co. A; must. out Aug. 8, 1865.
James E. Herbert, Co. A; must. out March 3, 1865.
William H. Bailey, Co. A; must. out Jan. 18, 1866.
Nelson F. Abbott, Co. A; must. out Aug. 3, 1865.
James Blanks, Co. A; must. out May 26, 1866.
Thos. E. Bisi op, Co. A; must. out Aug. 18, 1865.
Joseph Baker, Co. A; must. out May 26, 1866.
John W. Bagerly, Co. A; must. out June 3, 1865.
Myres Brodock, Co. A; must. out May 26, 1866.
John Beems, Co. A; must. out May 26, 1866.
Edmond Buck, Co. A; must. out May 26, 1866.
Leroy Brown, Co. A; must. out May 26, 1866.
William Burch, Co. A; must. out Aug. 26, 1865.
De Forest J. Carroll, Co. A; must. out Aug. 18, 1865.
Henry T. Clark, Co. A; must. out May 30, 1865.
Charles Carlton, Co. A; must. out May 26, 1866.
William Carlton, Co. A; must. out May 26, 1865.
Walter L. Fink, Co. A; disch. by order, June 2, 1865.
George Q. Fitzsimons, Co. A; must. out July 13, 1865.
Frank Greening, Co. A; must. out May 8, 1866.
Orville W. Hodge, Co. A; must. out June 22, 1865.
William P. Holden, Co. A; must. out June 1, 1865.
Edward Haggar, Co. A; must. out May 26, 1866.
Joseph Howard, Co. A; must. out May 8, 1866.
George Hungiton, Co. A; must. out March 6, 1866.
Silas W. Haynes, Co. A; must. out May 26, 1866.
George Kimball, Co. A; must. out May 26, 1866.
John Millson, Co. A; must. out May 26, 1866.
William Moore, Co. A; must. out June 21, 1865.
Benjamin F. Ogden, Co. A; must. out May 23, 1865.
Loren Ostrand, Co. A; must. out Jan. 18, 1866.
Leonard Parish, Co. A; must. out May 26, 1866.
Rollin L. Rice, Co. A; must. out May 26, 1866.
Charles E. Riker, Co. A; must. out June 14, 1866.
Crawford Stourk, Co. A; must. out July 31, 1865.
Frederick L. Storm, Co. A; disch. by order, June 9, 1865.
Archibald Storm, Co. A; disch. by order, June 9, 1865.
Byron G. Saxton, Co. A; must. out May 26, 1866.
Thomas Williams, Co. A; must. out June 12, 1866.
James Thompson, Co. A; must. out May 26, 1866.
Reeves E. Taylor, Co. A; must. out Aug. 14, 1865.
Cornelius Vaneeter, Co. A; must. out May 26, 1866.
Alexander Vrooman, Co. A; must. out May 26, 1866.
Robert Wilson, Co. A; must. out May 26, 1866.
Thomas A. Wilcox, Co. A; disch. by order, June 6, 1865.
John S. Pierson, Co. A; disch. at expiration of service, April 13, 1866.
George A. Losey, Co. B; must. out May 26, 1866.
Alanson S. Teed, Co. B; disch. by order, Aug. 17, 1865.
Orlando Miner, Co. B; must. out May 26, 1866.
Jerome Wilcox, Co. B; must. out May 26, 1866.
Jonathan Burton, Co. B; must. out Jan. 17, 1866.
Lewis Britton, Co. B; disch. by order, July 13, 1865.
Augustus Blurton, Co. B; must. out May 26, 1866.
Henry Barnes, Co. B; must. out May 26, 1866.
David Carlisle, Co. B; must. out July 26, 1865.
Martin Carpenter, Co. B; must. out May 26, 1865.
William H. Carpenter, Co. B; must. out June 16, 1865.
George H. Dennis, Co. B; must. out Jan. 25, 1866.
Charles H. Fairbanks, Co. B; must. out May 25, 1866.
Stephen G. Fuller, Co. B; must. out May 25, 1866.
Thomas W. Lea, Co. B; disch. by order, May 23, 1865.
Henry A. Piper, Co. B; must. out May 26, 1866.
Sylvanus Soles, Co. B; must. out May 26, 1866.
Franklin Tayer, Co. B; must. out May 23, 1865.
Elbridge Williams, Co. B; must. out Aug. 31, 1865.
Daniel Wean, Co. B; disch. by order, June 5, 1865.
Asher Lafleur, Co. B; must. out June 5, 1865.
Enos S. Nobles, Co. C; must. out Feb. 26, 1866.
William T. Feister, Co. C; must. out Feb. 26, 1866.
John Alden, Co. C; disch by order, Sept. 11, 1865.
Seth Bowles, Co. C; must. out Feb. 1866.
David Cornell, Co. C; disch. by order, May 12, 1865.
Warren H. Champlin, Co. C; must. out Jan. 15, 1866.
John Dean, Co. C; must. out Feb. 26, 1866.
James H. Harman, Co. C; must. out Feb. 26, 1866.
Charles E. Nichols, Co. C; disch. by order, June 15, 1865.
William H. Robinson, Co. C; must. out Feb. 10, 1866.
Amos Strong, Co. C; must. out Sept. 11, 1865.
Frank Shadbolt, Co. C; must. out Aug. 5, 1865.
George H. Southwick, Co. D; must. out May 26, 1866.
Edward Crisher, Co. E; must out May 26, 1866.
Andrew J. Earles, Co. E; must. out May 23, 1865.
Charles H. Foote, Co. E; must. out May, 1866.
William Sawyer, Co. E; must. out Oct. 10, 1865.
Cassius M. Windsor, Co. F; must. out Sept. 21, 1865.
Robert Seeley, Co. F; must. out Aug. 7, 1865.
William Brooks, Co. F; must. out Aug. 5, 1865.
James H. Kelley, Co. F; must. out May 26, 1866.
Hugh Keeney, Co. F; must. out July 3, 1865.
Laurence Miner, Co. F; must. out Nov. 12, 1865.
Atcheson Mellen, Co. F; must. out April 10, 1865.
George N. Mayson, Co. F; must. out July 13, 1865.
George M. D. Southworth, Co. F; must. out May 26, 1866.
Myron Vancloke, Co. F; must. out May 26, 1866.
Charles Town, Co. F; must. out Sept. 29, 1865.
Henry Van Vleet, Co. F; disch. by order, Sept. 12, 1865.
Edwin D. Plumb, Co. F; disch. at exp. of service, March 23, 1866.
Andrew Walters, Co. F; disch. at exp. of service, March 7, 1866.
Francis E. Hill, Co F; must. out Aug. 29, 1865.
Calvin Maloney, Co. F; disch. at exp. of service, March 7, 1866.
Quincy Farmer, Co. F; disch. at exp. of service, March 27, 1866.
J. S. Bush, Co. K; must. out May 26, 1866.
William E. Newell, Co. K; must. out May 26, 1866.
Amos English, Co. K; must. out May 26, 1866.
Wm. B. Duryee, Co. K; must. out May 26, 1866.
Alfred A. Irish, Co. K; must. out May 26, 1866.
Luman H. Dillon, Co. I; must. out May 26, 1866.
Albert W. Vanness, Co. K; must. out May 26, 1866.
Charles Buchanan, Co. K; must. out May 26, 1866.
Almon S. Bassett, Co. K; must. out May 26, 1866.
Henry M. Brodock, Co. K; must. out June 14, 1865.
William Bryant, Co. K; must. out May 4, 1865.
George W. Booth, Co. K; must. out Feb. 28, 1865.
Marcus H. Cole, Co. K; must. out May 26, 1866.
Andrew J. Cook, Co. K; must. out May 26, 1866.
James Duryea, Co. K; must. out May 26, 1866.
Adelbert Delameter, Co. K; disch. by order, Feb. 23, 1866.
Samuel A. Delameter, Co. K; must. out June 10, 1865.
C. W. Decker, Co. K; disch. by order, Feb. 23, 1866.
John W. Fowler, Co. K; must. out May 30, 1865.
Ezra M. Fish, Co. K; must. out Sept. 9, 1865.
Francis E. Hill, Co. K; must. out Aug. 29, 1865.
Oscar A. James, Co. K; must. out Nov. 15, 1864.
J. B. Jones, Co. K; must. out June 8, 1865.
Lawrence King, Co. K; must. out Sept. 25, 1865.
William Long, Co. K; must. out July 3, 1865.
Ira G. Miller, Co. K; must. out May 30, 1865.
Barzilla S. Miller, Co. K; must. out Aug. 29, 1865.
Henry C. Petier, Co. K; must. out Nov. 26, 1864.
Edward Rhodes, Co. K; must. out June 8, 1865.
William H. Ross, Co. K; must. out Feb. 23, 1866.
Jacob H. Stark, Co. K; must. out March 16, 1865.
Alphonso Shafer, Co. K; must. out Feb. 23, 1866.
Henry S. Wells, Co. K; must. out June 8, 1865.
James A. Wright, Co. K; must. out Feb. 23, 1866.
Peter Whitmore, Co. K; must. out June 14, 1865.
Andrew J. Franklin, Co. K; must. out April 18, 1866.
Milton E. Fisher; must. out Aug. 9, 1865.
Enoch Dowling; must. out Aug. 6, 1865.
Matthew Dowling; must. out Aug. 6, 1865.
Norman B. Cole; must. out May 4, 1865.

CHAPTER XI.

THE SEVENTH AND TENTH INFANTRY.

The Jonesville Light Guard—It joins the 7th Infantry—Other Members from this County—Ball's Bluff—West Point and Fair Oaks—The Seven Days' Fight—The Battle of Antietam—Fredericksburg—Crossing the Rappahannock under Fire—The Charge up the Heights—The Great March to Gettysburg—Severe Conflict there—Spottsylvania—Cold Harbor—Fighting before Petersburg—Storming the Enemy's Works—Final Victory—Muster out—List of Officers and Soldiers—Tenth Infantry—Company K from Hillsdale County—Light Service in Tennessee—Buzzard's Roost—The Georgia Campaign—Battle of Jonesboro'—The March to the Sea—Through the Carolinas—Battle of Bentonville—List of Members.

THE 7th Michigan Infantry was formed at Monroe, during the summer of 1861. One of the first companies to reach the headquarters of the regiment was the "Jonesville Light Guard," commanded by Capt. Henry Baxter. It had been recruited at Jonesville, but its members hailed from all the north part of Hillsdale County, including a few from outside the county limits. On reaching Monroe the "Light Guard" was mustered in as Company C of the 7th Infantry, and its fanciful name was thenceforth laid aside. The number of Hillsdale County men in Company C throughout the war was sixty-nine; in Companies A, B, F, and G, one each; in Company K, two; and in the non-commissioned staff two; total, seventy-seven.

The regiment left Monroe for Virginia on the 15th of December, 1861. Arriving there, it was stationed on the upper Potomac. It was one of the regiments detailed to go to Ball's Bluff on the 21st of October, under Gen. Baker, and shared the losses inflicted by the sudden and overwhelming attack of the enemy on that disastrous day.

In the spring of 1862, the 7th went with the Army of the Potomac to the Peninsula, where it was engaged in the siege of Yorktown, and afterwards in the affair at West Point on the 7th of May. It also took an active part in the battle of Fair Oaks on the 31st of May and 1st of June. When the Confederate force was massed to attack the Union right, the 7th was with the columns which were forced back through the disastrous "Seven Days' Fight;" taking part in the actions at Peach-Orchard Creek on the 29th of June, at Savage Station on the same day, at White Oak Swamp on the 30th of June, at Glendale on the same day, and finally on the 1st of July, at Malvern Hill, when victory at length perched on the Union standard, and the rebel hordes were repulsed with terrific loss.

The 7th went northward with the Army of the Potomac, and was present at the second battle of Bull Run. It then crossed the Potomac with McClellan, took part in the battle of South Mountain, and on the 17th of September, 1862, stood face to face with the enemy on the field of Antietam. Here it was engaged in one of the hottest struggles of the war, and bravely maintained itself throughout, though the victory which it achieved was purchased at the cost of a list of killed and wounded embracing more than half the men present in the action.

After Antietam, the 7th continued with the Army of the Potomac in its marches through Northern Virginia until the 11th of December, 1862, when that army stood on the north side of the Rappahannock, gazing across at the enemy's works at Fredericksburg.

During the night of the 10th the Union engineers had laid a pontoon-bridge partly across the stream, but at daylight the rebel sharpshooters soon drove them away. Volunteers were called for to cross the river and seize a foothold on the opposite shore. Lieut.-Col. Baxter, then in command, called on the 7th for that duty, and as one man they responded to the call. Foremost of all the army, they sprang into the boats and set out for the opposite shore. The rebel bullets fell thick and fast among them, and many were slain or wounded,—among the latter being their gallant commander,—but still they held on their way, and at length made good their landing. Close behind them came a Massachusetts regiment. The two formed on the bank, dashed up the heights above, drove the enemy from his intrenchments, and captured several hundred prisoners at the point of the bayonet. The pontoons were then laid across the river, and a portion of the army crossed in safety. The subsequent disasters which befell the forces of Gen. Burnside in that action cannot dim the glory of the brilliant exploit of Col. Henry Baxter and the 7th Michigan Infantry.

The regiment acted as provost-guard at Falmouth until the 3d of May, 1863, when it again crossed the Rappahannock to take part in the battle of Chancellorsville. It was not closely engaged, but the enemy's artillery fire wounded ten of the men.

During the Gettysburg campaign the 7th underwent even more than the usual hardship of that torrid and dusty period. On the 27th of June it marched thirty-seven miles, on the 28th six miles, and on the 29th thirty-two miles, making seventy-five miles in three days; a remarkable exploit when it is considered that every soldier carried a rifle, bayonet, cartridge-box, belts, blanket, haversack, and canteen, and that marching in column in a cloud of dust is twice as fatiguing as walking by a single individual.

On the 2d of July the 7th arrived at Gettysburg, and was immediately placed in the front of battle on Cemetery Hill. In this exposed position it remained until the close of the action on the 3d of July, meeting and repelling some of the fiercest attacks of the enemy. So much had the regiment been depleted by its previous conflicts that only fourteen officers and a hundred and fifty-one men went into this fight. Of this small number twenty-one were killed (including the commander, Lieut.-Col. Steele) and forty-four wounded; the total of casualties being nearly half of the whole number engaged.

After taking part in the pursuit of the enemy, the 7th went to New York a short time during the enforcement of the draft, and then returned to the Army of the Potomac. On the 7th of December, after considerable marching and skirmishing in Northern Virginia, it went into winter quarters at Barry's Hill. Here, notwithstanding all its hardships and losses, a hundred and fifty-three men re-enlisted as veterans, and the regiment was sent home to Monroe on the 1st of January to recruit. After a thirty days' furlough it returned to Barry's Hill, where it remained until the grand advance of the army on the 3d of May.

It was lightly engaged in the Wilderness on the 5th of

May, but on the succeeding day it had a severe conflict with the enemy, having eight men killed, thirty-eight wounded, and eight missing. On the 10th it was at Spottsylvania Court-House, where it was subjected to a severe fire from the rebel sharpshooters, and also made an assault on the enemy's works. The total of casualties during the day was five killed and twelve wounded. The next day it was again slightly engaged, and on the 12th it took part in Hancock's charge on the left of the enemy's line, eleven of the men being wounded. The next day there was another fight, when the 7th had three men killed and ten wounded.

Continuing, with the Army of the Potomac, the flank movements to the left which constantly brought it nearer to Richmond, the 7th passed the North Anna and Pamunkey Rivers, being frequently engaged as skirmishers, and on the 30th and 31st of May, and 1st of June, it lost six killed and had nine wounded. At Cold Harbor it gallantly charged the enemy's works, but the long lines of intrenchments, behind which the rebel marksmen leveled their deadly rifles in almost perfect security, proved impervious to the thinned ranks of the 7th and their comrades, and the regiment fell back with a loss of sixteen killed and wounded.

The 7th reached the lines in front of Petersburg on the 15th of June, and at once entered on the tedious picket and trench duty, fighting nearly every day, and having twenty-three killed and wounded during the first ten days. In the battles of Strawberry Plains and Flussier's Mills (August 14 and 17) it had three men killed and eleven wounded. It was also engaged in the battle of Reams' Station on the 25th of August.

On the 26th of October, the 7th was one of the regiments which advanced on the enemy's right, and the next day it took part in no less than three battles; those of Hatcher's Run, Burgess Tavern, and Boydton Plank-Road. In this movement the 7th, alone, captured four hundred and eighty men and twenty officers of the 26th North Carolina rebel infantry.

From the beginning of the campaign to the 1st of November, the feeble regiment, in these constant battles and skirmishes, had had forty-one men killed and one hundred and thirty-one wounded, besides thirty-six captured by the enemy, and thirty reported as "missing in action," some of whom were killed and some captured. And still the Herculean task of destroying the rebel army was uncompleted.

The regiment remained in front of Petersburg during the winter, sharing all the dangers and hardships of the army, but not suffering as severely in killed and wounded as during the previous six months. On the 2d of April, the 7th, with detachments of the 1st Minnesota and 19th Massachusetts, were ordered to attack the enemy's works at Cat-Tail Creek. They advanced steadily to their task, and, notwithstanding the fire from the rebels, safely ensconced behind their intrenchments, the 7th dashed boldly forward, reaching the enemy's lines the first of the Union forces, and driving out the gray-back defenders at the point of the bayonet. The assaulting brigade quickly captured two forts and three cannon; then forming in flank, it swept along the rebel works, capturing five other forts and about five hundred prisoners.

The regiment was less fortunate on the 7th of April, when, after capturing many prisoners, it was cut off from the main army by a large force of rebel infantry and cavalry, and, in attempting to fight its way through, had three officers and thirty-four men taken prisoners. In the afternoon it was relieved and rejoined its brigade. Two days later, Lee's army surrendered, and the most serious trials of the 7th Michigan were ended.

It was sent to Louisville, Ky., and Jeffersonville, Ind., in June, very much to the disgust of the men, but was mustered out at Jeffersonville, on the 5th of July, 1865, sent immediately to Jackson, Mich., and paid off and disbanded on the 7th of that month.

OFFICERS AND SOLDIERS FROM HILLSDALE COUNTY.

Henry Baxter, commissioned capt. Aug. 19, 1861; lieut.-col. May 22, 1862; wounded at Antietam; severely wounded at Fredericksburg; com. brig.-gen. March 12, 1863; wounded in the Wilderness; brevetted maj.-gen. for gallant conduct; must. out Aug. 24, 1865.

Sidney B. Vrooman, com. 1st lieut. June 19, 1861; capt. May 22, 1862; wounded at Gettysburg; must. out. Oct. 5, 1864.

William W. Wade, com. 2d lieut. June 19, 1861; res. Jan. 30, 1862.

Gilbert Chaddock, appointed surg. Jan. 15, 1862; must. out at end of service.

Charles A. Nimocks, com. 2d lieut. Jan. 1, 1863; wounded at Gettysburg; com. 1st lieut. Oct. 2, 1863; capt. April 7, 1864; must. out Oct. 5, 1864.

John C. Tracy, com. 1st lieut. Oct. 2, 1863; wounded May 3, 1864; discharged on account of wounds, Sept. 6, 1864.

Charles Oakley, com. 1st lieut. April 3, 1864; wounded at North Anna River, May 24, 1864; died of wounds May 25, 1864.

Lewis D. Locklin, com. 1st lieut. Sept. 6, 1864; capt. June 20, 1864; must. out July 5, 1865.

James B. Coates, com. 2d lieut. May 22, 1862; died at Harper's Ferry, Va., Nov. 13, 1862.

Alonzo Smith, com. 1st lieut. June 12, 1864; must. out July 5, 1865.

John S. Edwards, Co. C; killed at Fair Oaks, Va., May 30, 1862.

George T. Storer, Co. C; killed at Fair Oaks, Va., May 31, 1862.

Elliott Todd, Co. C; killed at Fair Oaks, Va., May 31, 1862.

J. Henry Lewis, Co. —; died at Harrison's Landing, Va., July 12, 1862.

Appleton M. Crary, Co. C; died at Ship Point, Va., May 14, 1862.

Nelson Worden, Co. C; died at Camp Benton, Nov. 7, 1862.

James Williams, Co. C; died at Camp Benton, Feb. 4, 1862.

William White, Co. C; died at Camp Benton, Nov. 7, 1862.

Delos W. Harris, Co. C; killed at Gettysburg, Pa., July 2, 1862.

John M. Fitterling, Co. C; killed at Gettysburg, Pa., July 2, 1862.

Alex. McGregor, Co. C; missing at Reams' Station, Va., Aug. 25, 1864.

Thomas E. Cooney, Co. C; missing at Hatcher's Run, Va., Oct. 28, 1864; returned.

Henry L. Hartshorn, Co. C; killed at Antietam, Md., Sept. 17, 1862.

Robert B. Vanslyke, Co. C; died at Washington, D. C., Nov. 29, 1862.

Byron Cusick, Co. C; died at Andersonville, Ga., June 18, 1864.

Oliver Park, Co. C; trans. to Vet. Res. Corps, March 8, 1864.

George Manning, Co. C; trans. to Vet. Res. Corps, Jan. 15, 1864.

Perry E. Babcock, Co. C; trans. to 6th Mich. Cavalry.

William H. Sinclair, disch. for promotion, October, 1861.

Robert O. Sinclair, Co. C; discharged.

A. A. Foreman, Co. C; disch. for wounds, Nov. 12, 1862.

Samuel E. Gear, Co. C; disch. for disability, Nov. 29, 1862.

Chris'opher Myers, Co. C; disch. for wounds, Oct. 24, 1862.

Wm. N. Vanderpool, Co. C; disch. for disability, Nov. 15, 1862.

Henry O. Tucker, Co. C; disch. for wounds, Dec. 12, 1862.

Ezekiel C. Estus, Co. C; disch. by order, Aug. 8, 1863.

Sidney Barber, Co. C; disch. for disability, Feb. 27, 1863.

Joel E. Gray, Co. C; disch. for disability, Feb. 14, 1863.

William T. Brain, Co. C; disch. for disability, Feb. 6, 1863.

William I. Graves, Co. C; disch. for disability, Jan. 10, 1863.

William T. Searles, Co. C; disch. by order.

Charles Welkins, Co. C; disch. for disability, Feb. 6, 1863.

Charles St. John, Co. C; disch. for disability, March 30, 1863.

C. Berbeck, Co. C; disch. for disability, April 24, 1863.

T. H. McMillan, Co. C; disch. by order, July 16, 1863.

Leverett N. Case, Co. C; disch. at Detroit, Mich., July 1, 1862.

Arthur Cheney, Co. C; disch. at expiration of service, Sept. 9, 186 .

Jacob M. Lair, Co. C; disch. at expiration of service, Aug. 26, 1864.

Orril W. Avery, Co. C; disch. at expiration of service, Aug. 22, 1864.

Alex. Worden, Co. C; disch. at expiration of service, Aug. 24, 1864.

Seymour Underwood, Co. C; disch. to re-enl. as veteran, Dec. 16, 1863.

John Bowen, Co. C; disch. to re-enl. as veteran, Dec. 18, 1863.

John L. Rice, Co. C; disch. to re-enl. as veteran, Dec. 19, 1863.

James O. Hall, Co. C; disch. to re-enl. as veteran, Dec. 16, 1863.

Byron C. Ellis, N. C. S.; must. out July 5, 1865.

William A. Herring, band; must. out July 5, 1865.

Jacob W. Snyder, Co. A, must. out July 5, 1865.

William N. Dunn, Co. B; must. out July 5, 1865.

John R. Randall, Co. C; disch. for promotion in 18th Inf. July 27, 1862.
Clark R. Warren, Co. C; must. out July 5, 1865.
Clark W. Blair, Co. C; disch. for disability, July 18, 1862.
Philip Fox, Co. C; disch. for disability, Sept. 28, 1862.
John B. Fullerton, Co. C; disch. for disability, Feb. 27, 1863.
Joseph W. Fullerton, Co. C; disch. for disability, Feb. 28, 1863.
Wm. F. Nelson, Co. C; must. out July 5, 1865.
James H. Warring, Co. C; wounded at Fair Oaks; disch. Nov. 20, 1862; re-enl. in 46th N. Y. Inf. Aug. 14, 1864; in battles of Hatcher's Run, Peebles' Farm, and Petersburg; must. out June 20, 1865.
James Gibson, Co. C; disch.
Robert Gibson, Co. C; must. out July 5, 1865.
Robert D. Glasgow, Co. C; disch. Dec. 19, 1862.
George O. Nimocks, Co. C; disch. by order May 6, 1865.
Thomas Caldwell, Co. F; must. out July 5, 1865.
Thomas A. Cooney, Co. G; must. out July 5, 1865.
Walter Nichols, Co. K; disch. for disability March 1, 1865.
John Spillane, Co. K; must. out July 5, 1865.

TENTH INFANTRY.

The 10th Michigan Infantry was raised in the fall of 1861 and winter of 1862, its headquarters being at Flint, Genesee County. Company K was principally recruited in Hillsdale County, sixty-eight of those who served in it during the war being from that county. No other company was represented by Hillsdale County men, but Christopher J. Dickerson, of Hillsdale, was lieutenant-colonel of the regiment.

The 10th left Flint on the 22d of April, 1862, and joined the Southwestern Army. It took part in the siege of Corinth and in several skirmishes, but escaped any general engagement during that year. In the fall it was transferred to Middle Tennessee, and remained there over a year, engaged in the necessary but not very exciting duty of guarding trains, watching guerrillas, etc.

In November, 1863, the regiment started for Knoxville, in East Tennessee, but was suddenly sent back to Columbus, Ky., on the Mississippi River, and again as suddenly ordered to Chattanooga, which it reached on the 19th of December. On the 25th of February, 1864, the 10th took an active part in the severe battle of Buzzard's Roost, near Dalton, Ga., having thirteen men killed, thirty-six wounded, and seventeen missing. Lieut.-Col. Dickerson, who was in command of the regiment, was wounded and taken prisoner. Soon afterwards, three hundred and ninety-five of the men re-enlisted, as veterans, and, after a furlough at home, the regiment returned, in May, 1864, to take part in Gen. Sherman's Georgia campaign.

On the 17th of May it arrived in front of Rome, and the next day participated in its capture. At the battle of Kenesaw Mountain, on the 19th of June, the 10th was in the reserve. Pursuing its course, and sharing the toils and dangers of the army, it came into position in front of Atlanta on the 22d of July, and remained there during the rest of that month and the whole of August.

On the 1st of September the 10th bore a gallant part in the battle of Jonesboro', having thirty men killed (including Maj. Burnett, the commander) and forty-seven wounded. On the 8th of September its trials were rewarded by its entrance into captured Atlanta. On the 28th it returned to Chattanooga, and operated in that vicinity and in Northern Georgia until the 1st of November. It then returned to Atlanta, destroying bridges and railroads the whole distance, thus guarding Sherman's army from assault in the rear while it should make its contemplated "March to the Sea."

The 10th accompanied the army on this celebrated expedition, setting out from Atlanta on the 26th of November, 1864. The movement was mostly a holiday trip, but on the 31st of November three companies of the 10th, while on picket at Louisville, Georgia, were attacked by a large force of rebel cavalry. After a sharp fight the enemy was completely repulsed, leaving his killed and wounded on the field.

After reaching Savannah the regiment remained there until the 20th of January, 1865, when it moved with Sherman's army through the Carolinas. It was slightly engaged with the enemy near Fayetteville and Averysboro', N. C., from the 11th to the 16th of March. During the night of the 18th, the 10th, which was intrusted with the defense of the position at the junction of the Smithfield and Goldsboro' roads, was vigorously attacked, but succeeded in repulsing the enemy.

At the battle of Bentonville, on the 19th of March, the 1st Brigade, 2d Division, 14th Corps, was disposed in two lines, the 10th Michigan being in the second. The first line was charged by the enemy, but repulsed them, and in a counter-charge captured a large number of prisoners. The 10th, with the rest of the brigade, then moved forward to the first line, but in a few moments the rebels, having broken through the 1st Division, were discovered in the left flank and rear. The Union line was at once placed on the other side of its works. The enemy advanced rapidly, but the 10th and its comrade regiments poured a deadly volley into his ranks, and then charged with the bayonet, driving the foe in confusion from the field, and capturing a considerable number of prisoners. The regiment skirmished some the next day, which was its last service under fire.

It then proceeded to Richmond and Washington, participating in the grand review of Sherman's army in the latter city, on the 27th of May. On the 13th of June it was sent to Louisville, Ky., where it was mustered out of service on the 19th of July. On the 1st of August it was paid off and disbanded at Jackson, Michigan.

OFFICERS AND SOLDIERS FROM HILLSDALE COUNTY.

Christopher J. Dickerson, commissioned lieut.-col. Nov. 20, 1861; wounded and captured at Buzzard's Roost, Ga., Feb. 25, 1864; com. col. 6th Inf., Nov. 12, 1864; app. brevet brig.-gen. of vols., March 13, 1865.
Ethel Judd, com. capt. Oct. 1, 1861; res. July, 1862.
John T. Storer, com. 1st lieut. Oct. 1, 1861; res. June 21, 1862.
Avery A. Smith, com. 2d lieut. June 23, 1862; 1st lieut., March 31, 1863; res. Nov. 8, 1864.
George H. Sherman, com. 1st lieut. Feb. 24, 1865; must. out July 19, 1865.
John Cronk, Co. K; died June 3, 1862.
Horace F. Crosby, Co. K; died at Camp Farmington, May 3, 1862.
Alexander Robb, Co. K; died at Camp Thompson, Mich.
Norman Doolittle, Co. K; died at Camp Dennison, Ohio, July 12, 1862.
Alonzo Wood, Co. K; died at Camp Dennison, Ohio, July 12, 1862.
Homer Northrup, Co. K; died at Keokuk, Iowa, Aug. 18, 1862.
James Fuller, Co. K; died at Keokuk, Iowa, Aug. 18, 1862.
Alexander Williams, Co. K; died.
Emory C. Yost, Co. K; died.
Wm. Russell, Co. K; died at Evansville, Ind., Sept. 9, 1862.
John McGuiggan, Co. K; died at Stevenson, Ala., Oct. 6, 1863.
Samuel Fuller, Co. K; died at Nashville, Tenn., March 18, 1863.
Nelson Judd, Co. K; died at Keokuk, Iowa, Nov. 4, 1862.
John Van Deger, Co. K; killed near Dalton, Ga., Feb. 25, 1864.
Adriel Gibson, Co. K; killed at Jonesboro', Ga., Sept. 1, 1864.
Thos. Russell, Co. K; killed at Jonesboro', Ga., Sept. 1, 1864.
Joseph Wolfe, Co. K; killed at Buzzard's Roost, Ga., Feb. 25, 1864.
Warren Merritt, Co. K; disch. for disability, July 29, 1862.
Thomas Dean, Co. K; disch. for disability, July 29, 1862.
Paul Fifield, Co. K; disch. for disability, Oct. 8, 1862.
Lothario Chase, Co. K; disch. for disability.
Eugene Cronk, Co. K; disch. for disability.

James Fifield, Co. K; disch. for disability.
Ampton Otto, Co. K; disch. for disability, July 25, 1862.
Charles H. Spencer, Co. K; disch. for disability, Sept. 30, 1862.
Peter West, Co. K; disch. to enl. in marine service.
Jacob U. Squier, Co. K; trans. to Vet. Res. Corps, April 10, 1864.
John E. Cleveland, Co. K; disch. for minority, May 15, 1863.
Frederick J. Baker, Co. K; disch. to re-enl. as veteran, Feb. 6, 1864.
Jasper Bryan, Co. K; disch. to re-enl. as veteran, Feb. 6, 1864.
Christian Howold, Jr., Co. K; disch. to re-enl. as veteran, Feb. 6, 1864.
Giles P. Mesick, Co. K; disch. to re-enl. as veteran, Feb. 6, 1864.
John C. Ollin, Co. K; disch. to re-enl. as veteran, Feb. 6, 1864.
George Rose, Co. K; disch. to re-enl. as veteran, Feb. 6, 1864.
Gideon H. Sherman, Co. K; disch. to re-enl. as veteran, Feb. 6, 1864.
Philip B. Spencer, Co. K; disch. to re-enl. as veteran, Feb. 6, 1864.
John Vandusen, Co. K; disch. to re-enl. as veteran, Feb. 6, 1864.
Willard F. Lamb, Co. K; disch. July 8, 1862.
Frederick S. Baker, Co. K; must. out July 19, 1865.
Samuel Sanform, Co. K; disch. at expiration of service, Feb. 6, 1865.
Marshall Bartlett, Co. K; disch. at expiration of service, Feb. 6, 1865.
Albert Bates, Co. K; disch. at expiration of service, Feb. 6, 1865.
Sheldon W. Curtis, Co. K; disch. by order, May 16, 1865.
Thomas Faulkner, Co. K; must. out July 19, 1865.
Charles Goodrich, Co. K; must. out July 19, 1865.
Eben M. Lewis, Co. K; must. out July 19, 1865.
William Otto, Co. K; disch. for disability.
Valentine Riggs, Co. K; must. out July 19, 1865.
Benjamin F. Vreeland, Co. K; must. out July 19, 1865.
Wayne Vosburg, Co. K; must. out July 19, 1865.
George Young, Co. K; must. out July 19, 1865.
Emery Yost, Co. K; must. out July 19, 1865.
George G. Spencer, Co. K; must. out July 19, 1865.
Peter Ackerman, Co. K; disch. by order, June, 1865.
Abram Stall, Co. K; disch. at expiration of service, Feb. 6, 1865.
George Salmon, Co. K; disch. at expiration of service, Feb. 6, 1865.

CHAPTER XII.

THE ELEVENTH INFANTRY.

Hillsdale County Represented in Five Companies—Its First Battle—Gallant Conduct—Triumphant Charge through Stone River—In Thomas' Command at Chickamauga—The Grand Assault at Mission Ridge—The Georgia Campaign—The Old Regiment Mustered Out—Reorganization—Services of the New Regiment—List of Officers and Soldiers in both Organizations.

THE 11th Michigan Infantry was raised in the summer and autumn of 1861, in St. Joseph, Branch, Hillsdale, and other counties of Southern Michigan; its headquarters being at White Pigeon, in St. Joseph County. Hillsdale County was represented in no less than five companies, but in all by comparatively small detachments. The number serving during the war, in the respective companies in the first organization, was as follows: Twenty-four in B company; seven in C; thirty-eight in D; eleven in G; eleven in K; total, ninety-one. In the new organization the members were four in Company A; one in B; four in C; one in D; eleven in E; one in F; six in H; thirty-one in I; and three in K; total, sixty-two. Total in both organizations, one hundred and fifty-three.

The regiment moved from White Pigeon, on the 9th of December, 1861, to Bardstown, Ky. It remained in that State, and near Nashville, Tenn., until the advance of Gen. Rosecrans' army in December, 1862. Though not engaged in battle during this time it suffered very severely from sickness; no less than one hundred and eighteen men having died previous to the 1st of November, and one hundred and twenty-seven discharged on account of disability.

The first fighting of the 11th was at the battle of Stone River, on the 31st of December, 1862, and the 1st and 2d of January, 1863, and a most severe "baptism of fire" it was. On the morning of the 31st the enemy approached the position of the regiment from the right front. Skirmishers were thrown out, and the 11th steadily awaited the assault of the foe. Just as the men were bracing themselves for the expected attack a heavy fire of musketry and artillery showed that the principal advance of the rebels was on the left rear. The regiment immediately changed front under a heavy fire, and advanced in line of battle to the crest of a hill, from which a Union battery had recently been driven.

Here the heavy columns of the enemy were seen advancing, while a large part of his artillery appeared to be aimed at this point, and with terrible effect. Undismayed by the bullets and cannon-balls which riddled its ranks, and before which officers and men fell on every side, the 11th poured in a steady fire with severe effect on the advancing grays. This fire was kept up until the general in command, seeing that the enemy's fire was concentrated on that locality, sent orders to the 11th to retire.

It fell back about fifteen rods, faced about, fired on the rebels as they came over the hill, and then again retreated to the cover of a wood a short distance in the rear. Many other regiments were also there, and some confusion was temporarily manifested. Order, however, was promptly restored, and the 11th, with other regiments, moved slowly to the rear, keeping up a constant fire. At one point the regiment halted, and held the enemy in check nearly half an hour. A little later, in obedience to orders, they rallied on the colors, and made a sudden charge back with the bayonet, stopping the course of the startled foe, until, again in obedience to orders, they once more fell back to the Murfreesboro' Pike, which was steadily held by the Union troops.

During the 1st of January the 11th was not called on for active service, but in the afternoon of the 2d it performed one of the most brilliant feats of the war. It was at that time lying down as a reserve in rear of the Union batteries, on the right part of the left wing of Gen. Rosecrans' army. Between three and four o'clock, the rebels on the other side of Stone River made a heavy attack on the Union front. At the end of half an hour they succeeded in forcing back the Union troops, one regiment being driven in great disorder across the river and through the ranks of the 11th.

As soon as the enemy came within range, the 11th, with the rest of the brigade, rose up, fired one volley, and then charged at full speed, under a storm of bullets, across the river. It was the first regiment on the farther bank,—a fact which caused it to be publicly complimented by Gen. Negley after the battle. Its disordered ranks were speedily reformed, and volley after volley was poured into the rebel lines, until the graybacks were glad to flee to their intrenchments in the rear, leaving four pieces of artillery as the prize of the victors. The 11th and other regiments then formed line of battle, threw out skirmishers, and held the position until recalled by order across the river.

This brilliant charge had a most depressing effect upon the enemy, and was one of the principal causes of his retiring that night from the field, leaving the victory to the Union forces.

Col. Stoughton, from whose official report the above ac-

count is taken, spoke in the highest terms of the conduct of his troops. "They fought," said he, "with the bravery and coolness of veterans, and obeyed my commands under the hottest fire with the precision of the parade-ground."

The total loss of the 11th in the three days' fight known as the battle of Stone River was thirty-two killed, seventy-nine wounded, and twenty-nine missing.

After the retreat of the Confederate army, the regiment was detailed as provost-guard at Murfreesboro', remaining there until the advance made in June, 1863. On the 1st of July it was engaged in a skirmish at Elk River, and soon after went into camp at Decherd, Tenn., where it remained until the 1st of September. It then advanced with Rosecrans' army to the vicinity of Chattanooga. At the battle of Chickamauga, on the 19th and 20th of September, the 11th was in the 2d Brigade, 2d Division of the 14th Corps, in the command of the inflexible Thomas. On the last day of the battle, when the hosts which had routed the other two grand divisions came down upon the devoted columns of Thomas, the 11th was in the thickest of the fight, and did its full share in the heroic task of repelling this overwhelming force. It held one of the most important points in Thomas' line, successfully meeting numerous charges of the enemy, who came on flushed with former triumphs, but was compelled to stay his course by the hardy sons of Southern Michigan. The next day the 11th was one of the regiments which covered the retreat of the army to Chattanooga. Its casualties in the battle numbered eighty-three killed and wounded and twenty-three missing.

Equal gallantry was manifested by the 11th at the battle of Mission Ridge, one of the great decisive conflicts of the war; and that time the men had the pleasure of seeing that their efforts were completely successful, resulting in one of the most brilliant victories of the war. Far above the Union army, then commanded by Gen. Grant, were the Confederate forces of Gen. Bragg on the towering heights of Mission Ridge, their position, apparently almost impregnable by nature, being strengthened by long lines of intrenchments, with numerous redoubts, which seemed able to defy every attempt which could be made by the most desperate enemy.

No military achievement equal to the conquest of those lines had been accomplished in America since the army of Wolfe surmounted the rock-ribbed heights of Abraham, and vanquished the legions of Montcalm before the walls of Quebec. But Wolfe made his way to the top of the heights by means of a night-surprise, while at Mission Ridge the two armies were too large for that, and the Union forces were drawn out in broad day, with all the Confederate host as interested spectators. Yet when the order was given, the long blue lines advanced steadily up the embattled steeps, sometimes climbing by means of bushes, and firing, as they went, at the enemy (who from his vantage-ground sent thousands of bullets through their devoted ranks), pressing on without a thought of retreat, and finally driving the foe in utter confusion from all his rifle-pits, intrenchments, and redoubts,—capturing thousands of prisoners and scores of cannon, and seizing the key-position of Georgia and the Southeast.

The 11th Michigan was one of the most active and valiant regiments in the great charge, and was one of the very first to reach the enemy's works. It had thirty-nine men killed and wounded, including among the former its gallant commander, Maj. Bennett.

The 11th hastened in pursuit of the flying foe, and at Graysville it charged their rear, aiding in the capture of a whole battery of artillery, with the equipments complete.

It was then stationed at Rossville, Graysville, and vicinity until the 7th of May, when it entered on Gen. Sherman's Georgia campaign. It was frequently engaged in skirmishing and under heavy artillery fire, and on the 4th of July participated in a successful charge on the intrenchments near Marietta, having thirteen men killed and wounded. At Peach-Tree Creek, on the 20th of July, it lost eleven killed and wounded, and at the battle in front of Atlanta, on the 7th of August, it had fifteen men killed and fifteen wounded.

The regiment's term of service having now expired, it returned to Michigan, leaving behind a hundred and fifty-two veterans and recruits with unexpired terms. It was mustered out at Sturgis on the 30th of September, 1864.

ELEVENTH INFANTRY REORGANIZED.

It was determined, however, not to lose the name and prestige of a regiment which had won such renown, and, even before its muster out, orders were issued by the Governor for its reorganization. This was not accomplished until the 18th of March, 1865, when the new 4th was concentrated at Jackson. As before stated, it had sixty-two members from Hillsdale County.

About the 1st of April it proceeded to Chattanooga, where it was joined by the veterans and others who had been left behind on the return of the old regiment By this time the fighting in the West was over, but the regiment was retained in Tennessee until the middle of September, mostly engaged in guarding railroads, etc., in the eastern part of that State. It was paid off and disbanded at Jackson, Mich., on the 23d of September, 1865.

OFFICERS AND SOLDIERS FROM HILLSDALE COUNTY.

Arvin T. Whelan, app. asst. surg. Nov. 12, 1861; res. Oct. 13, 1862; app. surg. 1st Sharpshooters, Jan. 1, 1863; brevetted lieut.-col. March 13, 1865; must. out Jan. 28, 1865.

Chauncey E. Koon, com. 2d lieut. Nov. 26, 1862; 1st lieut. Jan. 7, 1863; capt. June 17, 1864; must. out at end of service, Sept. 30, 1864.

William G. Whitney, com. 2d lieut. Jan. 7, 1863; wounded at Chickamauga; 1st lieut. June 17, 1864; capt. March 1, 1865; must. out Sept. 16, 1865.

John Bosenbark, com. capt. March 1, 1865; res. May 31, 1865.

Justus Witherell, com. 1st lieut. March 1, 1865; capt. May 31, 1865; must. out Sept. 16, 1865.

Charles D. Pierce, com. 1st lieut. May 31, 1865; must. out Sept. 16, 1865.

Silas M. Kelly, Co. G; killed at Stone River, Dec. 31, 1862.

Bennett Smetts, Co. C; killed at Stone River, Dec. 31, 1862.

Stephen Bradshaw, Co. B; died at Bardstown, Ky., Jan. 28, 1862.

Richard E. Stone, Co. B; died at Bardstown, Ky., March 18, 1862.

Edward Sherman, Co. B; died at Bardstown, Ky., March 17, 1862.

Andrew J. M. Wood, Co. C; died Jan. 24, 1862.

Benjamin F. Cay, Co. F; died Feb. 4, 1862.

Joseph W. Fearnley, Co. F; died April 6, 1862.

John Masters, Co. F; died May 28, 1862.

Elias Sloan, Co. F; died Feb. 16, 1862.

John W. Wisner, Co. F; died April 15, 1862.

Pelatiah Hyde, Co. G; died Jan. 8, 1862.

Daniel Hure, Co. G; died Jan. 8, 1862.

Cyrus Sherman, Co. C; missing at Stone River, Tenn., Dec. 31, 1862; returned.

N. Myron Comstock, Co. F; missing at Stone River, Tenn., Dec. 31, 1862.

Wm. Spafford, Co. F; missing at Stone River, Tenn., Dec. 31, 1862.

Stillman Hedges, Co. H; cap. at Stone River; paroled; died before exchange.
A. J. Silverwood, Co. B; died Jan. 2, 1863, of wounds received at Stone River.
Joseph Miller, Co. K; died Jan. 2, 1863, of wounds received at Stone River.
James W. Seelay, Co. K; died of wounds, March 10, 1863, at Nashville, Tenn.
George C. Barnes, Co. F; died at Nashville, Tenn.
John Duffey, Co. G; died at Nashville, Tenn., March 9, 1863.
Horace Weaver, Co. F; missing at Chickamauga, Tenn., Sept. 20, 1863.
Isaac C. Mosher, Co. B; died at Danville, Va., of w'ds rec'd at Chickamauga.
James Pierce, Co. B; died in service.
Thomas Pixley, Co. F; killed near Dallas, Ga., May 31, 1864.
David Sloan, Co. F; died Dec. 22, 1863, of wounds, at Chattanooga, Tenn.
George Slayton, Co. B; disch. to enl. in regulars, Nov. 25, 1862.
Charles Hull, Co. F; drowned in Sequeachie Creek, Nov. 23, 1863.
John Metcalf, Co. F; trans. to Vet. Res. Corps, April 10, 1864.
John Vance, Co. F; died Jan. 18, 1863, at Murfreesboro', Tenn.
William Coplin, Co. B; trans. to 16th Mich. Inf., Sept. 20, 1861.
Charles B. Raynor, Co. B; disch. for disability, June 4, 1862.
John Russell, Co. B; disch. for disability, Oct. 10, 1862.
Charles Sylvester, Co. B; disch. for disability, Oct. 11, 1862.
Enoch H. Goodrich, Co. F; disch. for disability, June 7, 1862.
George Baker, Co. F; disch. for disability, Oct. 21, 1861.
Simon Kelly, Co. F; disch. for disability, April 25, 1862.
Orville Palmer, Co. F; disch. for disability, Oct. 26, 1861.
David W. Stroud, Co. F; disch. for disability, March 17, 1862.
Eugene Worden, Co. F; disch. for disability, July 6, 1862.
David Warren, Co. F; disch. for disability, March 17, 1862.
Clement Tubbs, Co. F; disch. for disability, Aug. 9, 1862.
Milo Scovill, Co. F; disch. for disability, Aug. 27, 1862.
Phillips Abel, Co. G; disch. for disability, Feb. 23, 1862.
Franklin Bobbitt, Co. G; disch. for disability, Feb. 24, 1862.
Lewis Britton, Co. G; disch. for disability, Feb. 13, 1862.
William K. Leonard, Co. G; disch. for disability.
William Rogers, Co. K; disch. for disability, June 3, 1862.
Lewis H. Storer, Co. K; disch. for disability, July 11, 1862.
Henry Palmeter, Co. K; disch. for disability, Dec. 3, 1862.
Warren Clemens, Co. B; disch. for disability, Feb. 1, 1863.
John Caldwell, Co. B; disch. for disability, May 23, 1863.
Charles Wilson, Co F; disch. for disability, April 20, 1863.
Thomas E. A. Cooney, Co. K; disch. for disability, Feb. 18, 1863.
Albert Palmeter, Co. K; disch. for disability, March 1, 1863.
James Fields, Co. B; trans. to U. S. Engineers, July 20, 1864.
Orrin J. Ford, Co. B; disch. at expiration of service, Sept. 30, 1864.
Randall C. West, Co. B; disch. at expiration of service, Sept. 30, 1864.
Oscar F. Avery, Co. B; wounded in service; disch. at exp. of serv., Sept. 30, '64.
Dillison S. Avery, Co. B; disch. at expiration of service, Sept. 30, 1864.
Halley M. Mills, Co. B; disch. at expiration of service, Sept. 30, 1864.
Bradley Mosher, Co. B; wounded at Stone River; disch. at expiration of service, Sept. 30, 1864.
James S. Raynor, Co. B; disch. at expiration of service, Sept. 30, 1864.
William Spencer, Co. B; disch. at expiration of service, Sept. 30, 1864.
O. J. Ford, sergt.
Henry V. Whitehead, Co. B; disch. at expiration of service, Sept. 30, 1864.
Clark Marsh, 1st sergt.; disch. at expiration of service, Sept. 30, 1864.
Horace Weaver, Co. F; disch. at expiration of service, Sept. 30, 1864.
George W. Whitney; disch. at expiration of service, Sept. 30, 1864.
Myron M. Comstock, Co. F; disch. at expiration of service, Sept. 30, 1864.
John M. Rhodes, Co. F; disch. at expiration of service, Sept. 30, 1864.
William C. Clark, Co. F; disch. at expiration of service, Sept. 30, 1864.
John Jubinville, Co. F; disch. at expiration of service, Sept. 30, 1864.
William B. Moon, Co. F; disch. at expiration of service, Sept. 30, 1864.
Samuel A. Oldfield, Co. F; disch. at expiration of service, Sept. 30, 1864.
Marion Perry, Co. F; disch. at expiration of service, Sept. 30, 1864.
John O. Taylor, Co. F; disch. at expiration of service, Sept. 30, 1864.
Alexander Weaver, Co. F; disch. at expiration of service, Sept. 30, 1864.
Reuben Wilson, Co. F; disch. at expiration of service, Sept. 30, 1864.
Samuel German, Co. G; disch. for disability, July 20, 1864.
James Crocker, Co. G; disch. at expiration of service, Sept. 30, 1864.
James Quilhot, Co. G; disch. at expiration of service, Sept. 30, 1864.
Wray T. Thorn, Co. G; disch. at expiration of service, Sept. 30, 1864.
William C. Johnson, Co. K; disch. at expiration of service, Sept. 30, 1864.
Carlos B. Johnson, Co. K; disch. at expiration of service, Sept. 30, 1864.
William H. Marrell, Co. K; disch. at expiration of service, Sept. 30, 1864.
Walter Myers, Co. K; disch. at expiration of service, Sept. 30, 1864.
Peter Seeley, Co. K; disch. at expiration of service, Sept. 30, 1864.
James Fields, Co. B; disch. to re-enl. as veteran, Jan. 30, 1864.
Stephen Caner, Co. C; disch. to re-enl. as veteran, March 24, 1864.
Watts Sherman, Co. C; disch to re-enl. as veteran, Feb. 27, 1864.
Samuel German, Co. G; disch. to re-enl. as veteran, Jan. 30, 1864.
Samuel H. Fellows, Co. B; disch. for disability, April 20, 1863.
Cyrus Sherman, Co. C; disch. at expiration of service, Dec. 9, 1864.
Stephen A. Caner, Co. C; disch. Sept. 26, 1865.
Urbane Hart, Co. D; disch. by order, May 29, 1865.
Thomas C. Filson, Co. F; disch. at expiration of service, Sept. 30, 1864.
James Thorp, Co. F; disch. for disability.
James Long, Co. K; disch. by order, June 16, 1865.
Morris Slayton, Co. B; died at Bardstown, Ky., April 19, 1862.
Cornelius H. Van Schaik, Co. F; died at Bardstown, Ky., Feb. 28, 1862.

ELEVENTH INFANTRY, REORGANIZED.

Byron D. Foster, Co. C; died at Chattanooga, Tenn., May 31, 1865.
Leroy Geer, Co. E; died at Chattanooga, Tenn., May 6, 1865.
Charles Martin, Co. E; died at Nashville, Tenn., April 2, 1865.
Frank Jennings, Co. I; died at Chattanooga, Tenn., April 14, 1865.
Joseph Whaley, Co. I; died at Chattanooga, Tenn., April 19, 1865.
Ed. A. Bassett, Co. A; must. out Sept. 16, 1865.
James D. Beyer, Co. A; must. out Sept. 16, 1865.
Melvin Mosher, Co. A; must. out Sept. 16, 1865.
Edwin M. Wilson, Co. A; must. out Sept. 16, 1865.
W. Whitney, Co. B; must. out Sept. 16, 1865.
Alfred Bush, Co. C; must. out Sept. 16, 1865.
Winfield S. Mapes, Co. C; must. out Sept. 16, 1865.
George Rush, Co. C; must. out Sept. 16, 1865.
Urbane Hart, Co. D; disch. by order, June 16, 1865.
Allen Anderson, Co. E; must. out. Sept. 16, 1865.
Edward E. Clapp, Co. E; must. out Sept. 16, 1865.
John Coleman, Co. E; must. out Sept. 16, 1865.
John P. Johnson, Co. E; must. out Sept. 30, 1865.
William Maybee, Co. E; must. out May 6, 1865.
Frank W. May, Co. E; must. out Sept. 16, 1865.
Freeman Pettis, Co. E; must. out Sept. 16, 1865.
Edwin B. Sheldon, Co. E; must. out Sept. 16, 1865.
James S. Whitney, Co. E; must. out Sept. 16, 1865.
Albert H. Mendel, Co. F; must. out Sept. 16, 1865.
Horatio M. Townsend, Co. H; must. out Sept. 16, 1865.
Joseph T. Bolger, Co. H; must. out Sept. 16, 1865.
Adoniram J. Burroughs, Co. H; must. out Sept. 16, 1865.
George M. Cooper, Co. H; must. out Sept. 16, 1865.
George Pratt, Co. H; must. out Sept. 16, 1865.
Levi Warrens, Co. H; must. out Sept. 16, 1865.
Hiram S. Ames, Co. I; must. out Sept. 16, 1865.
Lewis Baler, Co. I; must. out Sept. 16, 1865.
William Barnard, Co. I; must. out Sept. 16, 1865.
Benjamin Candee, Co. I; must. out Sept. 16, 1865.
James E. Case, Co. I; must. out Sept. 16, 1865.
George A. Converse, Co. I; must. out Sept. 16, 1865.
William Cook, Co. I; must. out Sept. 16, 1865.
Warren H. Green, Co. I; must. out Sept. 16, 1865.
John Gordon, Co. I; must. out Sept. 16, 1865.
Charles H. Laper, Co. I; must. out Aug. 15, 1865.
Freeman W. Lindsley, Co. I; must. out Sept. 16, 1865.
Charles H. Lindsley, Co. I; must. out Sept. 16, 1865.
Sanford Miller, Co. I; must. out Sept. 16, 1865.
Sumner Manning, Co. I; must. out Sept. 16, 1865.
Francis M. Rustine, Co. I; must. out Sept. 30, 1865.
Byron Rustine, Co. I; must. out Sept. 16, 1865.
Peter Silvernail, Co. I; must. out Sept. 16, 1865.
Jacob E. Smith, Co. I; must. out Sept. 16, 1865.
Francis Squier, Co. I; must. out Sept. 16, 1865.
Orlando Shark, Co. I; must. out Sept. 16, 1865.
Emerson S. Trumbull, Co. I; must. out Sept. 16, 1865.
Solomon B. Trumbull, Co. I; must. out Sept. 16, 1865.
William E. Williams, Co. I; must. out Sept. 16, 1865.
Allen E. Worden, Co. I; must. out Sept. 6, 1865.
John H. Wells, Co. I; must. out Sept. 16, 1865.
Charles W. White, Co. I; must. out Sept. 16, 1865.
Alanson Wales, Co. I; must. out Sept. 16, 1865.
Christ Young, Co. I; must. out Aug. 30, 1865.
Cyrus J. Dewey, Co. I; must. out Sept. 16, 1865.
John Roberts, Co. K; must. out Sept. 16, 1865.
James Wilkinson, Co. K; must. out Sept. 16, 1865.
Franklin Van Schaik, Co. K; must. out Sept. 16, 1865.

CHAPTER XIII.

THE FIFTEENTH AND SIXTEENTH INFANTRY.

A Scattering Representation—From Parade-Ground to Battle-Field—The 15th at Pittsburg Landing—Battle of Corinth—Siege and Capture of Vicksburg—Victories in Georgia—The March to the Sea—Through the Carolinas—Ordered to Arkansas—Brought Home and Disbanded—List of Officers and Soldiers—A Scant Delegation in the 16th—That Regiment in the Seven Days' Fight—Heavy Loss at Gaines' Mill—Second Battle of Bull Run—Gettysburg—Sharp Fight in the Wilderness—Subsequent Conflicts—Storming the Works at Poplar Grove Church—Hatcher's Run—The Final Struggles—The Muster-Out—List of Members.

THE 15th Infantry, raised under Col. J. M. Oliver at Monroe, was not able to leave that place for the front until the 27th day of March, 1862. The Hillsdale County sol-

diers who served in its ranks during the war numbered four in Company A, six in B, three in C, one in D, four in E, twelve in F, two in G, three in H, five in I, and ten in K, making just fifty men in the ten companies of the regiment. We believe this was the only regiment in the service in which every company embraced Hillsdale men, yet, as has been seen, the representation was exceedingly sparse.

The 15th was transferred almost instantaneously from the peaceful parade-ground at Monroe to the storm of battle at Pittsburg Landing It arrived the evening of the 5th of April, 1862. The next day the battle opened, and the 15th was hurried to the front, taking an active and gallant part, and having thirty-three officers and men killed and sixty-four wounded, while seven were reported missing.

The regiment served through the siege of Corinth, and was on duty in the vicinity until that place was attacked by the rebel generals, Price and Van Dorn, on the 1st and 2d of October, 1862. It was then on outpost duty, ten miles northwest of Corinth, and was assailed by the whole rebel force. It fell back, contesting the ground inch by inch, and with some other regiments held the enemy in check during the whole of that day, giving ample time for Gen. Rosecrans to prepare for the next day's conflict, in which he won a complete victory over the rebel army. The casualties of the 15th were thirteen killed, thirty-two wounded, and five missing.

The regiment served in Northern Mississippi until June, 1863, when it was ordered to Vicksburg. Having been assigned to the 9th Corps, it took part in the siege of that city, sharing the hardships and dangers, which were at length rewarded by the surrender of the place, with the grand army of Gen. Pemberton, on the ever-memorable Fourth of July, 1863. The 15th remained in Central Mississippi during the summer, and in October was sent with the 5th Corps to reinforce the Army of the Cumberland. It was stationed in Northern Alabama until February, 1864, when a portion of the men re-enlisted, and the regiment was sent home on veteran furlough, returning, to take part in Gen. Sherman's Georgia campaign, in May.

After unnumbered wearisome marches and many skirmishes, the 15th found itself in the 5th Corps, in front of the enemy, near Decatur, Ga. The rebels drove back the 17th Corps, which was on the left of the 5th. The 15th Michigan was ordered to take possession of an exposed position some distance from the line of its corps. On the regiment's arriving near the point indicated, it was found to be in possession of the enemy. The men of Michigan did not hesitate, but moved gallantly forward, and after a brief but sharp conflict captured the position, with seventeen rebel officers, a hundred and sixty-seven men, and three stands of colors. The loss of the 15th was only four killed and six wounded.

On the 28th of July the regiment won another victory over an assailing force of the enemy, which was driven off with heavy loss, leaving its dead and wounded on the field. Still another triumph was gained near Jonesboro' on the 31st of August, when the enemy attacked the fortified camp of the 15th, and was most decisively defeated.

After the surrender of Atlanta, the regiment went to Northern Alabama to operate against the rebel general, Hood, but returned in time to "march to the sea" with Sherman. It also marched through the Carolinas with that general; went from Washington to Little Rock, Ark., in June and July, 1865; returned to Detroit in August, and was discharged on the 1st of September.

OFFICERS AND SOLDIERS FROM HILLSDALE COUNTY.

Franklin B. Case, Jr., commissioned 2d lieut. Oct. 29, 1862; 1st lieut., Aug. 13, 1863; capt., March 30, 1865; must. out Aug. 13, 1865.
Daniel D. Case, com. 2d lieut. Feb. 1, 1863; 1st lieut., June 6, 1865; must. out Aug. 13, 1865.
James C. Kellogg, com. 1st lieut. March 30, 1865; must. out Aug. 13, 1865.
Charles E. K. Baxter, com. 1st lieut. March 30, 1865; must. out Aug. 13, 1865.
John W. Hughes, Co. F; died July 3, 1862.
Charles Hughes, Co. F; died May 3, 1862.
Eugene Godfrey, Co. K; killed at Jonesboro', Ga., Sept. 1, 1864.
George Hewitt, Co. K; killed at Rome, Ga., July 28, 1865.
Royal Willson, Co. F; disch. for disability, March 26, 1862.
Jeremiah Harris, Co. I; disch. for disability, June 12, 1862.
James Hughes, Co. F; disch for disability, July 17, 1862.
Chauncey Tupper, Co. F; disch. for disability, July 16, 1862.
Reuben Wilson, Co. F; disch. for disability, Sept. 2, 1862.
Cyrus Lawrence, Co. A; disch. by order, May 30, 1865.
Frederick Just, Co. A; must. out Aug. 13, 1865.
Walter B. Harrison, Co. A; must. out Aug. 13, 1865.
Edward G. Latham, Co. A; must. out Aug. 13, 1865.
Anthony Cooley, Co. B; must. out Aug. 13, 1865.
Calvin Weldin, Co. B; must. out Aug. 13, 1865.
John Patten, Co. B; disch. by order, June 29, 1865.
Chauncey A. Perham, Co. B; must. out Aug. 13, 1865.
John V. Robbins, Co. B; must. out Aug. 13, 1865.
Stephen Old, Co. C; disch. by order, May 30, 1865.
Volney White, Co. C; disch. by order, July 19, 1865.
George Weaver, Co. C; disch. by order, May 30, 1865.
Henry Fash, Co. D; must. out Aug. 13, 1865.
Alonzo Noyes, Co. E; must. out Aug. 13, 1865.
Charles La Carge, Co. E; disch. by order, July 17, 1865.
James McGreery, Co. E; must. out Aug. 13, 1865.
Richard Martin, Co. E; must. out Aug. 13, 1865.
Thomas R. Gallagher, Co. F; disch. for disability, July 16, 1862.
James B. Hughes, Co. F; disch. at expiration of service, Jan. 29, 1865.
Henry Upthegrove, Co. F; disch. by order, Sept. 12, 1865.
Sibley P. Wilder, Co. F; disch. for disability, May 6, 1862.
Horace Cory, Co. F; must. out Aug. 13, 1865.
James Silver, Co. F; must. out Aug. 13, 1865.
Charles F. Butler, Co. G; must. out Aug. 13, 1865.
John Spoor, Co. G; must. out Aug. 13, 1865.
Almon Cary, Co. H; must. out Aug. 13, 1865.
Henry Coy, Co. H; must. out Aug. 13, 1865.
Joel B. Myers, Co. H; must. out July 19, 1865.
John Crelley, Jr., Co. I; must. out Aug. 13, 1865.
William Lake, Co. I; must. out Aug. 13, 1865.
Herman Terril, Co. I; must. out Aug. 13, 1865.
George Mackay, Co. I; must. out Aug. 13, 1865.
John C. Cooley, Co. K; must. out Aug. 13, 1865.
George Sevick, Co. K; disch. by order, Aug. 1865.
John W. Resdorph, Co. K; disch. by order, May 22, 1865.
John Cruthers, Co. K; must. out Aug. 13, 1865.
George H. Godfrey, Co. K; must. out Aug. 13, 1865.
George Nisle, Co. K; must. out Aug. 13, 1865.
John H. Bradshaw, Co. K; must. out Aug. 13, 1865.
Washington J. Engle, Co. K; must. out Aug. 13, 1865.

SIXTEENTH INFANTRY.

The 16th barely comes within the limit we have prescribed as entitling a regiment to mention in these pages. It had, according to the adjutant-general's rolls, just twenty members who were residents of Hillsdale County, viz., one in Company B, seven in C, two in D, eight in E, and two in F.

It went to Virginia in September, 1861. In the spring of 1862 it moved with the Army of the Potomac to the Peninsula, and was engaged in the battles of Hanover Court-House, Gaines' Mills, and Malvern Hill. At Gaines' Mills alone it had no less than forty-nine officers and soldiers killed, one hundred and sixteen wounded, and fifty-five missing. At the second battle of Bull Run it had sixteen killed, sixty-three wounded, and seventeen missing.

At Antietam it was in reserve. At Fredericksburg it had twenty-three men killed and wounded, and at Chancellorsville one killed and six wounded. At Middleburg, on the 21st of June, 1863, the regiment captured a piece of artillery with nineteen officers and men, itself having nine men wounded. It was hotly engaged at Gettysburg, having twenty-four officers and soldiers killed, thirty-six wounded, and two missing.

The next battle of the 16th (which, in the mean time, had reorganized as a veteran regiment) was at the Wilderness, where, on the 7th of May, 1864, it was sharply and gallantly engaged, having thirty-five officers and men killed and wounded. The evening of the 8th, the rebels attacked the regiment while on the march, but were repulsed, and a rebel colonel and a large number of men were captured. On the 22d of May the 16th defeated the enemy's rear-guard, and made another large capture of prisoners.

After numerous skirmishes and two or three serious conflicts it reached the lines in front of Petersburg on the 17th of June. On the 30th of September it was part of the force which stormed the works at Poplar Grove Church, its commander, Col. Welch, being killed, and fifty-two others being killed and wounded. The regiment remained on duty before and near Petersburg until the 6th and 7th of February, 1865, when it was engaged in the battle of Hatcher's Run, and suffered heavy loss. It was also engaged to some extent in the conflicts at Five Forks, Amelia Court-House, High Bridge, and the crowning glory of Appomattox Court-House. After being ordered to Louisville, Ky., and Jeffersonville, Ind., in June, it was finally sent to Jackson, Mich., in July, where it was paid off and disbanded on the 25th of that month.

OFFICERS AND SOLDIERS FROM HILLSDALE COUNTY.

James R. Hall, Co. D; killed at Gettysburg, Pa., July 2, 1863.
William Simmons, Co. E; died of wounds.
Joseph Cilliway, Co. C; killed at Spottsylvania, Va., May 8, 1864.
Curtis Blanchard, Co. C; trans. to Vet. Res. Corps, July, 1863.
James N. Ish, Co. D; disch. Feb. 26, 1863.
William Coplin, Co. F; disch. Oct. 24, 1862.
Samuel Holstead, Co. C; disch. Sept. 7, 1864.
Abram Whitbeck, Co. C; disch. to re-enlist as veteran, Dec. 24, 1863.
James Spatch, Co. E; disch. to re-enlist as veteran, Dec. 21, 1863.
Reuben Weston, Co. F; disch. to re-enlist as veteran, Dec. 21, 1863.
William Ryan, Co. C; must. out July 8, 1865.
Nathaniel D. Milliard, Co. E; disch. for disability, April 16, 1863.
Patrick Meehan, Co. E; disch. for disability, Jan. 21, 1863.
James Parker, Co. E; disch. for disability, Jan. 15, 1863.
David Bellington, Co. C; killed at Malvern Hill, Va., July 1, 1862.
Malcolm McClellan, Co. E; killed at Gaines' Mills, Va., June 27, 1862.
Patrick Meehan, Co. E; killed at Gaines' Mills, Va., June 27, 1862.
Ephraim H. Hewlett, Co. B; died at Annapolis, Md., Oct. 11, 1862.
Henry Peck, Co. E; died at Baltimore, Md , Nov. 25, 1862.
Thomas Cilliway, Co. C; disch. for disability, Feb. 24, 1862.
Alphonzo Wakefield, Co. C; disch. for disability, Dec. 29, 1861.

CHAPTER XIV.

THE EIGHTEENTH INFANTRY.

A Special Hillsdale Regiment—Number from the County—How Raised—Camp at Hillsdale—Service in Kentucky—Provost Duty at Nashville—In Garrison at Nashville—Suprising the Rebels—Disaster near Athens—A Successful Defense—A Brilliant Sally—Subsequent Duties—Muster Out—The Officers and Soldiers.

THIS is generally considered as peculiarly a Hillsdale County regiment, as its rendezvous during formation was at Hillsdale village. It also contained more men from that county than did any other regiment under a single organization, though not as many as did the old and new 4th combined. The whole number of Hillsdale men in the regiment during the war was two hundred and eighty-six, distributed as follows: sixteen in Company A, ninety-two in Company D, eighty-three in Company F, seventy-four in Company G, nineteen in Company H, and two in Company I.

The 18th was one of the first organized results of President Lincoln's call for more troops after the disasters of the Peninsular campaign. The 17th Infantry was raised under that call by the State at large. Then it was arranged that each of the six Congressional districts in the State should raise one regiment to be numbered from eighteen to twenty-three, inclusive. The county of Wayne, however, which was then in the first district, undertook to raise an additional regiment by itself, and consequently the remaining counties of the first district, Monroe, Lenawee, and Hillsdale, were called on to supply a sufficient number of volunteers for the 18th Regiment.

The regimental camp was established at Hillsdale, and placed under the charge of Hon. Henry Waldron. So promptly did the young men of the three counties named respond to their country's call that on the 4th of September, 1862, the regiment left Hillsdale for Cincinnati with a thousand and two officers and men in its ranks. Of these, as has been seen, Companies D, F, G, were substantially from Hillsdale County, while small detachments represented the county in other companies. Charles E. Doolittle, of Hillsdale, then a captain of the 4th Infantry, was commissioned as colonel of the new regiment. The other field-officers were Lieut-Col. George Spaulding, of Monroe County, and Maj. John W. Homer, of Lenawee.

From Cincinnati the regiment was moved to Lexington, Ky., where it remained until February 21, when it marched to Danville. It retreated from Danville with Gen. Carter's force, skirmishing with the rebels under Gen. Pegram on the way. On the 28th, the Union men turned the tables on their late pursuers, chasing them over a rough mountainous road as far as Buck Creek. On the 7th of April the 18th marched to Lebanon, and thence proceeded to Nashville, Tennessee, where it arrived on the 14th of that month.

It remained at Nashville, doing duty as provost-guard, until the 11th of June, 1864, a period of fourteen months. Its duties were well performed, and it is understood that it was retained so long in that position at the request of Andrew Johnson, then Military Governor of Tennessee, and afterwards President of the United States. Of course, however, this detention prevented the regiment from winning glory in the field during the time of its stay.

On the date before named, the 11th of June, 1864, the 18th was released from duty as provost-guard, and promptly set out to meet the enemy in the field. The next day it reached Decatur, Ala., of which place it formed a part of the garrison during the succeeding summer and fall, though often engaged in scouting through the neighboring country and having several conflicts with the enemy.

On the 28th of June, in connection with a force of cavalry, it surprised the camp of Patterson's brigade of rebel cavalry, capturing all the equipage, wagons, stores, etc.,

and some prisoners. On the 25th of July, again in connection with a cavalry force, but marching in advance of it, the 18th attacked the same brigade at Cortland, Ala., and drove it in confusion from the field. On the 1st of September, it was sent to reinforce the garrison of Athens, Ala., arriving just in time to prevent Gen. Roddy's brigade of shot-gun cavalry from seizing the town.

On the 8th of September the regiment left Athens, with Gen. Streight's brigade, in pursuit of Gen. Wheeler, with whose troops it had a sharp skirmish near Florence, Ala. The pursuit being abandoned, the 18th returned to Decatur. On the 24th of September, two hundred and thirty-one officers and men of the 18th marched with about as many other troops to aid the garrison of Athens. About two miles from that place they were attacked by Gen. N. B. Forrest, the most vigorous and successful of all the rebel cavalrymen in the West, with a force since ascertained to have numbered four thousand. After expending all their ammunition in five hours' hard fighting against this immensely superior force, the detachment had fought its way to a point in sight of Athens, but all their hopes were extinguished by seeing that the town was already in possession of the enemy. The force intended to relieve it, including the detachment of the 18th, then also surrendered. Except a very few who escaped, the entire number above mentioned (two hundred and thirty-one) was killed or captured.

On the 26th of October Gen. Hood, then on his way, with the army withdrawn from Atlanta, to attempt the defeat of Thomas and capture of Nashville, appeared before Decatur. The siege continued until the 29th of October, the immense force of rebels making every effort to overwhelm the defenders of the town, but without success. That portion of the 18th not captured by Forrest was active in the defense, which at length resulted in the defeat of the enemy, and the withdrawal of his whole force.

At one time during the siege a detachment of the enemy's riflemen gained possession of a line of rifle-pits close to one of the Union forts. Fifty men of the 18th were sent out against them. The Michigan men managed to strike the rebels in flank, rout them from their rifle-pits, and capture a hundred and fifteen of them, almost before the bewildered Confederates knew what was going on.

On the 25th of November the 18th set out for Stevenson, Ala., but after remaining at the latter place about two weeks it returned to Decatur. From that point it proceeded to Huntsville, Ala., on the 11th of January, 1865, where it remained in garrison until the 20th of June. It was then ordered to Nashville, where it was mustered out on the 26th of that month. It arrived at Jackson, Mich., on the 2d of July, 1865, and on the 4th was paid off and disbanded.

OFFICERS AND SOLDIERS FROM HILLSDALE COUNTY.

Charles E. Doolittle (formerly of 4th Inf.), commissioned col. July 27, 1862; brig.-gen. of vols., May 11, 1865; brevet maj.-gen. of vols., May 11, 1865; must. out Nov. 30, 1865.

Simeon P. Root, com. surg. Aug. 7, 1862; res. Feb. 25, 1863.

James H. Pratt, com. 1st lieut. and qr.-mr. Aug. 2, 1862; assist. qr.-mr. U. S. Vols., March 29, 1863; must. out Jan. 8, 1866.

John R. Randall, com. 1st lieut. July 27, 1862; capt., Feb. 18, 1863; res. April 16, 1864.

George W. Bullock, com. capt. July 27, 1862; res. March 27, 1865.

Jacob O. Ames, com. 1st lieut. July 27, 1862; res. Jan. 16, 1863.

James G. Bunt, com. 2d lieut. July 27, 1862; 1st lieut., Dec. 13, 1862; capt., March 21, 1865; must. out June 26, 1865.

Stanley W. Turner, com. 2d lieut. July 27, 1862; res. Jan. 16, 1863.

Alonzo E. Clark, com. 2d lieut. July 27, 1862; 1st lieut., Feb. 18, 1863; must. out June 26, 1865.

Stanley W. Davis, com. 2d lieut. Jan. 31, 1863; wounded and captured at Athens, Ala., Sept. 24, 1864; paroled Nov. 14, 1864; must. out June 26, 1865.

Edward P. Champlin, com. 2d lieut. Jan. 16, 1863; 1st lieut. and qr.-mr., Sept. 28, 1863; assist. qr.-mr. U. S. Vols., June 30, 1864.

Seymour H. Adams, com. 2d lieut. Feb. 18, 1863; 1st lieut., Aug. 16, 1864; must. out June 26, 1865.

Charles B. Hoyt, com. 2d lieut. May 30, 1863; res. Jan. 9, 1865.

George W. Brewster, com. 2d lieut. Aug. 1, 1863; 1st lieut., March 21, 1865; must. out June 26, 1865.

Albert C. Smith, com, 2d lieut. Jan. 9, 1865; must. out June 26, 1865.

Clinton F. Norris, com. 2d lieut. Aug. 16, 1864; must. out June 26, 1865.

John Massaker, Co. D; died at Lexington, Ky., Oct. 25, 1862.

William G. Granger, Co. G; died at Camp Smith, Ky., Oct. 16, 1862.

Ashur T. Strong, Co. G; died at Covington, Ky., Oct. 2, 1862.

Daniel S. Foster, Co. D; died at Nashville, Tenn., July 3, 1863.

William T. Hart, Co. D; died at Nashville, Tenn., June 22, 1863.

Alonzo H. Orvis, Co. D; died at Lexington, Ky., Jan. 5, 1863.

William Folger, Co. D; died at Lexington, Ky., Jan. 7, 1863.

John Richey, Co. D; died at Lexington, Ky., Jan. 16, 1863.

Chauncey Ashley, Co. F; died at Nashville, Tenn., May 28, 1863.

Robert H. Cowgill, Co. F; died at Lexington, Ky., March 7, 1863.

John Croup, Co. F; died at Lexington, Ky., Feb. 8, 1863.

Albert S. Thorn, Co. F; died at Lexington, Ky., Jan. 8, 1863.

Loren M. Hammond, Co. F; died at Lexington, Ky., Jan. 21, 1863.

Charles E. Merrick, Co. G; died at Lexington, Ky., Feb. 19, 1863.

Francis Hunt, Co. G; died at Danville, Ky., March 23, 1863.

Byron Barber, Co. G; died at Danville, Ky., April 10, 1863.

John B. Webster, Co. G; died at Lexington, Ky., April 8, 1863.

William McCarthy, Co. G; died at Nashville, Tenn., May 4, 1863.

Seth Petrie, Co. G; died at Nashville, Tenn., May 23, 1863.

Ira E. Gay, Co. G; died at Nashville, Tenn., July 24, 1863.

Helon Vanscoy, Co. H; died at Louisville, Ky., July 27, 1863.

Irving Bramen, Co. H; died at Lexington, Ky., Feb. 10, 1863.

George W. Hughes, Co. H; died at Lexington, Ky., Feb. 13, 1863.

Eli Alvord, Co. H; died at Lexington, Ky., Jan. 22, 1863.

Ralph E. Stout, Co. F; killed at Courtland, Ala., June 27, 1864.

Samuel D. Douglass, Co. A; died at Nashville, Tenn., Jan 9, 1864.

Charles W. Davis, Co. A; shot at Nashville, Tenn., Nov. 27, 1863.

William McGaffee, Co. D; died at Nashville, Tenn., Feb. 18, 1864.

Charles H. Baker, Co. D; died at Nashville, Tenn., March 14, 1864.

Henry D. Narcott, Co. D; died at Nashville, Tenn., April 20, 1864.

Pliny Pettis, Co. D; died at Nashville, Tenn., March 10, 1864.

James W. Camp, Co. D; died at Decatur, Ala., Aug. 14, 1864.

William F. Cook, Co. D; accidentally shot, Nov. 27, 1863.

Milton Rice, Co. F; died at Reading, Mich., Dec. 29, 1863.

Philip J. Conklin, Co. F; died at Nashville, Tenn., Jan. 8, 1864.

Sheldon Carey, Co. F; died at Nashville, Tenn., Jan. 30, 1864.

John C. Hindes, Co. F; died at Nashville, Tenn., March 18, 1864.

Jacob Beiry, Co. F; died at Nashville, Tenn., March 22, 1864.

Henry H. Davis, Co. F; died at Nashville, Tenn., April 17, 1864.

Albert Tillotson, Co. F; died at Nashville, Tenn., May 12, 1864.

James Lickley, Co. F; died at Decatur, Ala., Sept. 11, 1864.

Willis M. Woods, Co. F; died at Decatur, Ala., Sept. 11, 1864.

Nelson L. Lyon, Co. G; died at Nashville, Tenn., March 24, 1864.

William B. Burt, Co. G; died at Nashville, Tenn., April 6, 1864.

Norman G. Markham, Co. G; died at Nashville, Tenn., April 4, 1864.

William D. Storer, Co. H; died at Nashville, Tenn., Feb. 22, 1864.

Nelson Slocum, Co. G; trans. to Vet. Res. Corps, Feb. 15, 1864.

James L. Avery, Co. D; killed at Athens, Ala., Sept. 24, 1864.

Levi Courtleff, Co. D; killed at Athens, Ala., Sept. 24, 1864.

Wm. H. Finch, Co. D; killed by explosion of steamer "Sultana," April 28, 1865.

John F. Schermerhorn, Co. F; killed at Athens, Ala., Sept. 24, 1864.

Jonathan Robbins, Co. A; killed by explosion of "Sultana," April 28, 1865.

William Moore, Co. D; died at Lexington, Ky., Dec. 27, 1862.

Albert W. Lawrence, Co. D; killed by explosion of "Sultana," April 28, 1865.

John E. Bird, Co. D; killed by explosion of steamer "Sultana," April 28, 1865.

Wm. Young, Co. D; killed by explosion of steamer "Sultana," April 28, 1865.

Silas C. Dodge, Co. D; died at Huntsville, Ala., March 12, 1865.

Edwin Ford, Co. D; killed by explosion, April 28, 1865.

Lemon Nelson, Co. D; killed by explosion, April 28, 1865.

Benjamin Morton, Co. D; died at Danville, Ky., April 8, 1863.

F. M. Sawyer, Co. D; died at Decatur, Ala., Dec. 17, 1864.

James Watkins, Co. D; killed by "Sultana" explosion.

Ward Wilson, Co. D; died in rebel prison, Cahawba, Ala., Nov. 17, 1864.

Washington Mann, Co. D; killed by "Sultana" explosion.

Levi J. Hoyle, Co. D; died at Decatur, Ala., Dec. 17, 1864.

Albert W. Barber, Co. F; died at Cahawba, Ala., in rebel prison, Sept. 24, 1864.

Alfred Dewell, Co. F; died at Nashville, Tenn., April 17, 1864.

Alexander Fuller, Co. F; killed by "Sultana" explosion.

Orris Gale, Co. F; killed by "Sultana" explosion.

Morgan L. Holmes, Co. F; killed by "Sultana" explosion.

Sherman Rupert, Co. F; died in Cahawba prison, Ala., Feb. 25, 1865.

George W. Vangorden, Co. F; killed by "Sultana" explosion.
George Lockler, Co. F; killed by "Sultana" explosion.
James Caldwell, Co. G; killed by "Sultana" explosion.
Foster Colby, Co. G; died at Vicksburg, Miss., April 5, 1865.
William F. Fanrat, Co. G; killed by "Sultana" explosion.
Patrick Lackey, Co. G; killed by "Sultana" explosion.
George W. Palmer, Co. G; killed by "Sultana" explosion.
Frederick D. Zeeley, Co. G; killed by "Sultana" explosion.
Jason Vanata, Co. G; killed by "Sultana" explosion.
Charles A. West, Co. G; killed by "Sultana" explosion.
Wm. Springer, Co. G; died at Huntsville, Ala., May 6, 1865.
Henry Thompson, Co. G; killed by "Sultana" explosion.
Simon Mattison, Co. H; killed by "Sultana" explosion.
George W. Angel, Co. H; died at Indianapolis, Ind., Jan. 9, 1865.
Henry H. Loper, Co. D; trans. to 9th Mich. Inf.
Sylvester Lyman, Co. D; trans. to 9th Mich Inf.
William Wilson, Co. D; trans. to 9th Mich. Inf.
Russell J. Ellis, Co. D; trans. to 9th Mich. Inf.
Milo M. Titus, Co. D; trans. to 9th Mich. Inf.
David Cowan, Co. D; trans. to 9th Mich. Inf.
Charles Richardson, Co. D; trans. to 9th Mich. Inf.
Sidney J. Smithson, Co. F; trans. to 9th Mich. Inf.
Andrew B. Crandall, Co. F; trans. to 9th Mich. Inf.
Thomas T. Cox, Co. F; trans. to 9th Mich. Inf.
William H. Smith, Co. G; trans. to 9th Mich. Inf.
Luther Benedict, Co. G; trans. to 9th Mich. Inf.
Edward Aiken, Co. G; trans. to 9th Mich. Inf.
John R. Duesler, Co. D; disch. for disability, Oct. 4, 1862.
John Beaver, Co. H; disch. for disability, Sept. 2, 1862.
Donald T. McCall, Co. A; disch. for disability, Jan. 3, 1863.
William B. Evatt, Co. A; disch. for disability, March 12, 1863.
Washington Pease, Co. D; disch. for disability, Jan. 26, 1863.
James H. Thill, Co. D; disch. for disability, Feb. 4, 1863.
Henry Hermance, Co. D; disch. for disability, Feb. 4, 1863.
James H. Wheeler, Co. D; disch. for disability, Feb. 4, 1863.
Henry C. Cole, Co. D; disch. for disability, March 20, 1863.
George Warren, Co. D; disch. for disability, May 23, 1863.
William O. Truman, Co. D; disch. for disability, June 1, 1863.
Charles H. Baker, Co. D; disch. for disability, June 14, 1863.
Hugh Killen, Co. D; disch. for disability, Oct. 15, 1863.
Francis Furry, Co. F; disch. for disability, March 26, 1863.
William Siddal, Co. F: disch. for disability, June 22, 1863.
Charles H. Randolph, Co. G; disch. for disability, April 23, 1863.
Orrin E. Nichols, Co. G; disch. for disability, April 23, 1863.
A. V. Ammerman, Co. G; disch. for disability, May 1, 1863.
Albert Bayer, Co. G; disch. for disability, May 27, 1863.
Cornelius Anable, Co. G; disch. for disability, June 8, 1863.
Charles E. K. Baxter, Co. G; disch. for disability, Sept. 15, 1863.
George Hancock, Co. H; disch. for disability, March 26, 1863.
Charles Button, Co. D; disch. for disability, June 15, 1864.
William W. Noe, Co. D; disch. by order, July 10, 1864.
James D. Smith, Co. F; disch. for disability, Jan. 15, 1864.
Lewis P. Swift, Co. G; disch. for promotion, April 20, 1864.
Marion I. Dillon, Co. A; must. out June 26, 1865.
Nathaniel W. Foglesang, Co. A; must. out June 21, 1865.
Nelson Hinckley, Co. A; must. out June 10, 1865.
Benjamin B. Martin, Co. A; must. out June 26, 1865.
Harvey Pixley, Co. A; must. out June 26, 1865.
Philo Stafford, Co. A; disch. for disability, Dec. 26, 1862.
Peter Vanderowligan, Co. A; must. out June 26, 1865.
Charles H. Levens, N. C. S, must. out June 26, 1865.
David H. Perry, Co. A; must. out June 26, 1865.
Thomas S. Finch, Co. A; must. out June 26, 1865.
Ephraim W. Benson, Co. A; must. out June 26, 1865.
Lyman Carr, Co. A; disch. for disability, Dec. 26, 1862.
John H. Purdy, Co. D; must. out June 26, 1865.
Henry C. Wood, Co. D; must. out June 22, 1865.
Joseph A. Mathews, Co. D; must. out June 26, 1865.
E. G. Kellogg, Co. D; disch. Dec. 27, 1862.
Charles N. Howland, Co. D; disch. Dec. 27, 1862.
Luther B. Walcott, Co. D; must. out June 26, 1865.
Aaron F. Brown, Co. D; must. out June 26, 1865.
John Acker, Co. D; must. out June 26, 1865.
Louis J. Barnes, Co. D; disch. for disability, Feb 18, 1865.
Hiram M. Clark, Co. D; lost right arm at Decatur, Ala., Oct. 26, 1864; disch. on account of wounds, March 23, 1865.
William Crisp, Co. D; must. out June 22, 1865.
Nelson Clark, Co. D; must. out June 30, 1865.
George W. Drake, Co. D; disch. for disability, Dec. 26, 1862.
James Ellis, Co. D; disch. for disability, Dec. 26, 1862.
George W. Duesler, Co. D; must. out June 22, 1865.
Ephraim Gillet, Co. D; must. out June 26, 1865.
Charles Hutchings, Co. D; must. out June 26, 1865.
William Y. Henry, Co. D; must. out June 26, 1865.
George N. Jones, Co. D; must. out June 26, 1865.
A. Jennings, Co. D; must. out July 10, 1865.
William N. Kinney, Co. D; must. out June 9, 1865.
Jacob Kausen, Co. D; must. out June 26, 1865.
William Lee, Co. D; must. out June 26, 1865.
Michael Mosher, Co. D; must. out June 26, 1865.
John Miles, Co. D; must. out June 26, 1865.
John McKee, Co. D; must. out June 26, 1865.
Harrison Mattison, Co. D; must. out June 26, 1865.
Nicholas G. Massaker, Co. D; must. out June 26, 1865.
Sampson Orenden, Co. D; must. out June 26, 1865.
Samuel Prescott, Co. D; must. out June 26, 1865.
Robert Scott, Co. D; must. out June 26, 1865.
Franklin Shaw, Co. D; must. out June 10, 1865.
Amos Sawyer, Co. D; must. out June 21, 1865.
Alvah Sawyer, Co. D; must. out June 26, 1865.
Oscar Tindell, Co. D; must. out June 26, 1865.
William Torry, Co. D; must. out Sept. 11, 1865.
Galusha Turner, Co. D; must. out June 26, 1865.
Ambrose C. Tyler, Co. D; must. out June 26, 1865.
John Warner, Co. D; must. out June 26, 1865.
George Williams, Co. D; must. out June 26, 1865.
David J. Watkins, Co. D; must. out June 26, 1865.
Hiram J. Wilson, Co. D; disch. Dec. 26, 1862.
William T. Whitney, Co. D; disch. for disability, May 21, 1865.
Henry S. Woodruff, Co. D; must. out June 26, 1865.
John W. Norcutt, Co. D, must. out July 19, 1865.
Foshen Smith, Co. D; must. out June 10, 1865.
Aaron Wood, Co. D; must. out June 24, 1865.
Isaac Coffin, Co. F; must. out June 26, 1865.
John Williams, Co. F; must. out June 26, 1865.
Commodore Smith, Co. F; must. out July 25, 1865.
Judah P. Cornell, Co. F; must. out June 10, 1865.
Albert Hancock, Co. F; must. out June 26, 1865.
Orlando Cole, Co. F; must. out June 29, 1865.
Peter G. Clow, Co. F; must. out June 26, 1865.
John T. Young, Co. F; must. out June 26, 1865.
Sidney Dodge, Co. F; must. out June 26, 1865.
Nelson Benedict, Co. F; must. out July 6, 1865.
Erastus Bates, Co. F; must. out June 26, 1865.
Ira Bryant, Co. F; must. out June 26, 1865.
Isaac Brown, Co. F; must. out June 26, 1865.
Miles O. Bailey, Co. F; must. out June 26, 1865.
John Burns, Co. F; must. out. June 26, 1865.
George E. Carter, Co. F; must. out June 26, 1865.
George H. Cornell, Co. F; must. out June 26, 1865.
Edward L. Cutter, Co. F; must. out June 26, 1865.
Loren W. Chapin, Co. F; must. out June 26, 1865.
Samuel Carlisle, Co. F; must. out June 26, 1865.
Daniel Clehane, Co. F; must. out June 10, 1865.
John Capon, Co. F; must. out June 26, 1865.
Henry R. Davis, Co. F; must. out June 26, 1865.
James N. Davis, Co. F; must. out June 26, 1865.
Jacob M. Divine, Co. F; must. out June 26, 1865.
Lewis Dewell, Co. F; must. out June 26, 1865.
Franklin Fuller, Co. F; must. out June 26, 1865.
Franklin J. Farnham, Co. F; must. out June 26, 1865.
D. Eddy Haskins, Co. F; must. out June 26, 1865.
Michael S. Howland, Co. F; must. out June 26, 1865.
Thomas Hodson, Co. F; must. out May 29, 1865.
Sylvester B. Kimball, Co. F; disch. in March, 1863.
Allen D. Lite, Co. F; must. out June 10, 1865.
Daniel W. Litchfield, Co. F; must. out June 26, 1865.
Le Grand B. Lamb, Co. F; must. out June 26, 1865.
Gad McDowell, Co. F; must. out June 26, 1865.
Joel F. Nevins, Co. F; must. out July 6, 1865.
Charles J. Owens, Co. F; must. out June 26, 1865.
William H. Petrie, Co. F; must. out June 26, 1865.
John Palmer, Co. F; must. out June 26, 1865.
William Rose, Co. F; must. out June 26, 1865.
William H. Shepherd, Co. F; must. out June 26, 1865.
Ransom Scovill, Co. F; must. out June 10, 1865.
S. B. Stubberfield, Co. F; must. out July 5, 1865.
Richard Shepardson, Co. F; must. out June 26, 1865.
James D. Smith, Co. F; disch. Jan. 16, 1863.
Martin V. Stuck, Co. F; must. out June 26, 1865.
George W. Sturdevant, Co. F; must. out June 26, 1865.
Charles W. Sackrider, Co. F; must. out June 26, 1865.
Alonzo Van Vlack, Co. F; must. out July 6, 1865.
William W. Wilson, Co. F; must. out June 26, 1865.
Luther W. Woods, Co. F; must. out June 26, 1865.
John Wear, Co. F; disch. for disability, April 12, 1865.
Nelson P. Woodruff, Co. F; must. out June 26, 1865.
Hiram A. Cole, Co. F; must. out June 26, 1865.
John P. Freeland, Co. F; disch. Dec. 26, 1862.
Thaddeus C. Ayers, Co. G; must. out June 26, 1865.
Horace C. Aldrich, Co. G; must. out June 26, 1865.
Marion F. Howe, Co. G; must. out June 21, 1865.
John M. O. Smith, Co. G; must. out June 26, 1865.
James A. Tyler, Co. G; must. out June 26, 1865.

Almon M. Pierce, Co. G; disch. Dec. 25, 1862.
Alfred Hopkins, Co. G; must. out June 26, 1865.
George W. Ankless, Co. G; must. out June 26, 1865.
Allen G. Brindage, Co. G; must. out May 17, 1865.
George W. Baker, Co. G; must. out June 26, 1865.
Daniel A. Benedict, Co. G; disch. Jan. 18, 1865.
Wesley Brooks, Co. G; must. out June 26, 1865.
Henry C. Bennett, Co. G; must. out June 26, 1865.
Nilare Branch, Co. G; must. out June 26, 1865.
Samuel D. Brown, Co. G; must. out June 26, 1865.
Edward Bemis, Co. G; must. out June 12, 1865.
John P. Cooper, Co. G; must. out June 26, 1865.
Peter Card, Co. G; must. out June 26, 1865.
George Curris, Co. G; must. out June 26, 1865.
George W. Crawford, Co. G; must. out June 26, 1865.
Corridor Cassady, Co. G; must. out June 29, 1865.
Martin W. Decker, Co. G; must. out June 26, 1865.
Door Darling, Co. G; must. out June 26, 1865.
Eli A. Fuller, Co. G; must. out June 26, 1865.
Lyman Havens, Co. G; must. out June 15, 1865.
Richard W. Hawkins, Co. G; must. out June 26, 1865.
Thomas J. Harris, Co. G; must. out June 26, 1865.
Allen C. Howe, Co. G; must. out June 26, 1865.
George C. Howe, Co. G; must. out June 26, 1865.
Ensign Johnson, Co. G; must. out May 22, 1865.
Benjamin Kaltenback, Co. G; must. out June 26, 1865.
Ira Kinney, Co. G; must. out June 26, 1865.
Julius Lewis, Co. G; must. out June 26, 1865.
Joseph W. Mullen, Co. G; must. out June 26, 1865.
John Mull, Co. G; must. out June 26, 1865.
Bradley O. Moore, Co. G; must. out June 26, 1865.
Sylvester Miller, Co. G; disch. Dec. 25, 1862.
Oscar C. Nash, Co. G; must. out June 26, 1865.
Philemon Plumer, Co. G; must. out June 26, 1865.
Elisha Remele, Co. G; disch. Dec. 26, 1862.
John J. Riggs, Co. G; must. out June 26, 1865.
Levi Riker, Co. G; must. out June 26, 1865.
Cyrus W. Simons, Co. G; must. out June 26, 1865.
David Stevens, Co. G; must. out June 26, 1865.
David Turner, Co. G; must. out June 26, 1865.
Cornelius Veli, Co. G; must. out June 26, 1865.
Edward A. Wright, Co. G; must. out June 26, 1865.
George W. Walker, Co. G; must. out June 26, 1865.
Willis W. Wright, Co. G; must. out June 28, 1865.
W. C. Seymour, Co. G; must. out June 9, 1865.
John C. Curtiss, Co. G; must. out May 14, 1865.
James Bradley, Co. H; disch. Dec. 25, 1862.
Jacob Barrett, Co. H; must. out June 26, 1865.
Theodore S. Bloomer, Co. H; must. out June 26, 1865.
James Barrett, Co. H; must. out June 26, 1865.
Christian German, Co. H; must. out June 26, 1865.
David Hand, Co. H; must. out June 26, 1865.
John Kurton, Co. H; must. out June 26, 1865.
Benjamin Osborn, Co. H; must. out June 26, 1865.
Henry Quanee, Co. H; must. out June 26, 1865.
Henry R. Stivers, Co. H; must. out June 26, 1865.
William D. Storer, Co. H; must. out June 26, 1865.
John Jibb, Co. I; disch. July 1, 1865.
John Kirkly, Co. I; disch. May 22, 1865.

CHAPTER XV.

THE TWENTY-FOURTH, TWENTY-SEVENTH, AND THIRTIETH INFANTRY.

A Score of Gallant Men—Fredericksburg and Chancellorsville—Severe Loss at Gettysburg—Capturing Rebel Colors in the Wilderness—A Third Cut Down at Petersburg—Defeating the Foe on the Weldon Railroad—Hatcher's Run—Mustered Out—List of Members—Origin of the 27th—The Second Independent Company of Sharpshooters—The Members from Hillsdale County—At Vicksburg—In Kentucky—Ordered to Knoxville—Checking Longstreet—Defense of Knoxville—Ordered to Maryland in 1864—The Wilderness and Spottsylvania—Bethesda Church—Assailing Petersburg—The Explosion of the Mine—Enormous Total of Losses—Duties during the Winter—Storming and Capture of Fort Steadman—Entering Petersburg—Close of Services—Officers and Soldiers—Thirtieth Infantry formed to stop Rebel Raids—The Hillsdale County Recruits—Brief Services—Muster-Out—List of Members.

THE 24th Infantry had only twenty-one men from Hillsdale County, two of whom were in Company B, four in D, one in F, six in G, two in H, one in I, and five in K. The regiment was raised mostly in Wayne County, its rendezvous being at Detroit. It left for Washington the last of August, 1862. Its first severe battle was at Fredericksburg, on the 13th and 14th of December, 1862, where it had twenty-three men killed and wounded. On the 29th of April, 1863, preliminary to the battle of Chancellorsville, the 24th and another regiment crossed the Rappahannock and drove the rebels from their rifle-pits, capturing one hundred and three prisoners, with a loss of only three killed and twenty-two wounded. The enemy left seventeen dead on the field. The regiment was not engaged in the main battle of Chancellorsville, but covered the retreat of the Union army.

At Gettysburg the 24th was a part of the first infantry engaged, and its loss on the first day was extremely severe, eight officers and sixty-five men being killed, thirteen officers and two hundred and fourteen men being wounded, and three officers and ninety-one men being reported missing, a total of three hundred and ninety-four. The twenty-one officers killed and wounded embraced nearly the whole number present. The regiment was not engaged during the second and third days of the battle.

The 24th was not again in any important conflict until it met the foe in the Wilderness, on the 5th of May, 1864, where it captured a number of prisoners and the colors of the 48th Virginia rebel infantry. It was also sharply engaged on the 6th and 7th of May, having sixty-four men killed and wounded during the three days. At and near Spottsylvania Court-House the 24th was under fire nearly every day for two weeks, having fifty men killed and wounded.

On the 23d of May the regiment defeated the enemy, which attacked it immediately after crossing the North Anna River. After some fighting near Cold Harbor, it advanced to the front of Petersburg, and on the 18th of June took part in the assault on that place, having one-third killed and wounded out of the little band of a hundred and twenty which gallantly advanced under its banner.

The regiment (scarcely more than a company in numbers) was severely engaged on the Weldon Railroad on the 19th of August, its casualties numbering twenty-five. Two days later it aided in defeating a rebel attack with great loss, this regiment alone capturing eleven rebel officers and sixty soldiers.

Its next serious conflict was at Hatcher's Run, on the 6th and 7th of February, 1865, where it had twenty-two members killed and wounded. Being soon after sent to Springfield, Ill., on guard duty, it was not again under fire. It was mustered out at Detroit, on the 30th of June, 1865.

SOLDIERS FROM HILLSDALE COUNTY.

Henry J. Phillips, Co. K; died at Camp Butler, Ill., April 7, 1865.
Jerome Pierce, Co. B; must. out June 30, 1865.
Charles Dobson, Co. B; must. out June 30, 1865.
William Millard, Co. D; must. out June 30, 1865.
David J. Kendall, Co. D; must. out June 30, 1865.
Edward Webster, Co. D; must. out June 30, 1865.
John A. Devoe, Co. D; must. out June 30, 1865.
John S. Ensign, Co. F; must. out June 30, 1865.
Michael Cassidy, Co. G; must. out June 30, 1865.
Thomas Delano, Co. G; must. out June 30, 1865.
Hub. Lull, Co. G; must. out June 30, 1865.
John Lyon, Co. G; must. out June 30, 1865.

James Smith, Co. G; must. out June 30, 1865.
Mathus Shinners, Co. G; must. out June 30, 1865.
Angus Matherson, Co. H; must. out June 30, 1865.
Edward F. Staples, Co. H; must out June 30, 1865.
Anselm Ball, Co. I; must. out June 30, 1865.
James K. P. Heath, Co. K; must. out June 30, 1865.
James K. Thompson, Co. K; must. out June 30, 1865.
Stephen Underhill, Co. K; must. out June 30, 1865.
William Wright, Co. K; must. out June 28, 1865.

TWENTY-SEVENTH INFANTRY.

The formation of the 27th Infantry was ordered by the Governor, with the consent of the national administration, in September, 1862, the rendezvous being at Port Huron. Soon afterwards the formation of the 28th Infantry was ordered at Ypsilanti. Such heavy drafts, however, had already been made on the then sparse population of Michigan that recruiting went on but slowly, and in January, 1863, it was determined to consolidate the two regiments just named. On the 1st of February the 27th accordingly removed to Ypsilanti, where the consolidation was effected, the resultant regiment taking the name of the 27th. Another 28th Regiment was afterwards raised, unconnected with this.

Company K of the 27th was entirely recruited in Hillsdale County, and during the war ninety-six citizens of that county served in its ranks; besides which, there were fourteen Hillsdale County men in Company D, twenty-eight in Company G, one in Company F, one in Company E, and two in Company H, making a total of a hundred and forty-one. In addition there was a company partly raised in Hillsdale County in the forepart of 1864 (fifty of its men being from that county), which was called the 2d Independent Company of Sharpshooters, and which joined the 27th in April, 1864, remaining with it during the war. Including these, there were a hundred and ninety-one officers and soldiers of Hillsdale County in or connected with the 27th Infantry.

Only eight companies were filled when the regiment was ordered from Ypsilanti to Cincinnati, in April, 1863. The two other companies, however, soon joined it. After some service in Kentucky it was attached to the 9th Corps, and in June was sent to Mississippi. It took part in the operations which resulted in the capture of Vicksburg, and after the surrender had a sharp skirmish with the enemy near Jackson. In August the regiment returned with the 9th Corps to Kentucky, and in September was ordered to Knoxville by way of Cumberland Gap.

On the 16th of November it was at Hoyt's Station, southwest from Knoxville, when Longstreet's army approached. The 27th with other regiments fell back toward Knoxville, closely followed by the rebels. In order to secure the trains a temporary stand was made at Campbell's Station, where this regiment had eleven men killed and wounded, besides eight missing. On reaching Knoxville the 27th took an active part in the celebrated defense of that place, where all the skill and valor of Longstreet's veterans were foiled by the steady courage of the Union volunteers, where every assault was defeated with disastrous loss, and whence at length the humbled Confederates retreated with shattered columns along the valley of the Tennessee. The regiment had eight killed and seventeen severely wounded during the month of November.

The 27th joined in the pursuit of the enemy, and after he had left the State remained in East Tennessee until the middle of January, 1864. It then marched to Kentucky, and was thence ordered to Maryland, where it was joined by the two companies of sharpshooters before mentioned. In the latter part of April it joined the Army of the Potomac, and almost immediately plunged into the terrible series of conflicts so deeply marked with blood in our country's history, but destined to result in the preservation of that country's existence.

Down to this time the regiment had not suffered very severely from the enemy's bullets, though its trials from hunger and cold around Knoxville had been very bitter, but it was now to know all the horrors of war and win all the glory that war confers. In the desperate conflict in the Wilderness on the 6th of May it had eighty-nine men killed and wounded, its commander, Maj. Moody, dying of wounds received there. At Spottsylvania Court-House it upheld its banner in the face of a still more destructive shower of rebel bullets, no less than a hundred and seventy-five officers and men being killed or wounded in those few hours of deadly strife. It should be remembered that all the regiments were greatly depleted by previous hardships and battles, and probably not over six hundred men entered the campaign under the banners of the 27th, including the two companies of sharpshooters. The regiment also took an active part in the battle of Bethesda Church, on the 3d of June, having seventy-six of its members killed and wounded.

Again it set forth on its blood-tracked path, escaping serious loss before the terrible lines of Cold Harbor, but having nearly a hundred men killed and wounded in the desperate charges on the enemy's works at Petersburg on the 17th and 18th of June. From the 8th to the 30th of July the regiment was in the advance immediately in front of the rebel forts, against which the Union engineers were directing their celebrated mine. When the mine was sprung, on the 30th of July, the 27th sprang forward to the assault, but shared the fate of so many other gallant regiments which were unable to force their way over the upheaved ground, the remaining intrenchments, and the storm of well-aimed bullets which still guarded the city. The casualties of the month of July, principally on the 30th, numbered one hundred and sixteen men killed and wounded.

On the 19th and 20th of August, the regiment took part in the battles near the Weldon Railroad, having seventeen men killed and wounded, and thirty-seven missing. It was also in the battle of Poplar Grove Church, on the 30th of September.

From the beginning of the campaign to the 1st of November, the 27th lost one hundred and forty-eight men killed in action or died of wounds, while the wounded reached the enormous number of four hundred and ninety-five. There were also about fifty who died of disease, thirty taken prisoners, and eighty reported "missing in action," mostly killed or captured. These items probably equaled or surpassed the number of men in the regiment when it entered the campaign; but its continued existence as an organization was due to the fact that a large part of the wounds were not such as to disable the men from further

fighting. Many of them, too, were wounded two or more times each. Some recruits were received, but not many.

During the winter of 1864–65 the regiment was engaged in very arduous picket and trench duty, but did not suffer from the enemy's bullets as during the preceding season. Recruits were also sent forward to join it, some prisoners were exchanged, some reported "missing" were found, and in the spring of 1865 the regiment was in quite respectable force.

On the 2d of April, at four o'clock in the morning, the 27th charged the rebel Fort Mahon, capturing the eastern part of it, with three cannon and a hundred and sixty-four prisoners, and holding the position throughout the day, in spite of repeated assaults of the enemy. During the night the men threw up breastworks, connecting the captured fort with the Union picket-line, and at three o'clock on the morning of the 3d of April advanced into the long-besieged and now abandoned city of Petersburg.

After assisting in the capture of Lee's army and performing some less important duties in Virginia and the District of Columbia, the 27th was mustered out at Tenallytown, in that district, on the 26th of July, 1865, and paid off and disbanded at Detroit about the 30th of the same month.

OFFICERS AND SOLDIERS OF THE TWENTY-SEVENTH INFANTRY, AND OF THE SECOND COMPANY OF SHARPSHOOTERS ATTACHED TO IT, FROM HILLSDALE COUNTY.

Edwin J. March, commissioned capt. Dec. 30, 1863; trans. as lieut.-col. to the 2d Inf. April 1, 1864; afterwards wounded before Petersburg; com. col., and res. April 1, 1864.
James W. Niblack, app. asst. surg. Dec. 15, 1863; must. out July 26, 1865.
Oscar Hancock, com. 1st lieut. Dec. 15, 1863; res. Nov. 5, 1864.
Richard Vosper, com. 2d lieut. in the 2d Ind. Co., Feb. 27, 1864; wounded near Petersburg, June 18, 1864; res. Sept. 27, 1864.
Thomas S. Mead, com. 1st lieut. 2d Ind. Co., Feb. 27, 1864; wounded near Petersburg, June 17, 1864; also at Poplar Grove Church, Sept. 30, 1864; died of wounds Oct. 16, 1864.
Albert C. Dunn, Co. G; killed at Petersburg, Va., June 3, 1864.
Nelson Kellogg, Co. G; killed at Petersburg, Va., June 3, 1864.
Harlow Haines, Co. G; killed at Petersburg, Va., June 3, 1864.
James P. Todd, Co. G; died of wounds, July 19, 1864.
Jacob Rarick, Co. K; killed at Petersburg, Va., June 17, 1864.
Henry Rich, Co. K; killed at Petersburg, Va., August, 1864.
David Smith, Co. K; died of wounds, June 29, 1864, at Washington, D. C.
Albert Blunt, Co. K; died of wounds, May 6, 1864, at Wilderness, Va.
Paul Fifield, Co. K; died of wounds, May 6, 1864, at Wilderness, Va.
Pulard Sappson, Co. K; died of wounds, May 12, 1864, at Wilderness, Va.
Leander Squires, Co. K; died of wounds, May 19, 1864, at Wilderness, Va.
John Ayres, Co. K; died of wounds, May 12, 1864, at Spottsylvania, Va.
Frederick Ostrander, Co. K; died of wounds, May 12, 1864, at Spottsylvania, Va.
David O. Smith, Co. K; died of wounds, June 1, 1864, at Petersburg, Va.
Conrad Straub, Co. K; died of wounds, May 12, 1864, at Spottsylvania, Va.
Jason Worden, Co. K; died of wounds, June 17, 1864, at Petersburg, Va.
Samuel Ostrahurt, Co. K; died of wounds, May 12, 1864, at Spottsylvania, Va.
Austin Paustle, Co. K; died of wounds, July 30, 1864, at Petersburg, Va.
Horace Drake, Co. K; died of wounds, June 23, 1864, in Michigan.
William D. Belden, Co. K; died of wounds, June 25, 1864, at Washington, D. C.
A. B. Culver, Co. K; died at Washington, D. C., Aug. 1, 1864.
Stephen Patch, Co. K; died at Annapolis, Md., Oct. 3, 1864.
John B. Burdick, Co. K; died at home, January, 1864.
James P. Todd, Co. G; missing in action, May 26, 1864.
Byron Brine, Co. G; missing in action, May 25. 1864.
D. G. Van Allen, Co. K; missing in action at Wilderness, Va., May 6, 1864.
E. D. Van Allen, Co. K; missing in action at Wilderness, Va., May 6, 1864.
John Anderson, Co. K; missing at Wilderness, Va., May 8, 1864.
E. W. Elliott, Co. K; missing at Petersburg, Va., July 30, 1864.
Stephen Patch, Co. K; missing at Petersburg, Va., July 30, 1864.
William H. Cole, Co. K; missing at Petersburg, Va., July 30, 1864.
Charles E. Duel, Co. D of regt.; died of wounds, May 12, 1864.
Nelson Winfield, killed before Petersburg, Va., July 30, 1864.
William B. Thorn, Co. G; died Dec. 2, 1864.
William H. Cole, Co. K; died at Danville, Va., Dec. 8, 1864.
Ira V. Strough, Co. K; died at Annapolis, Md., March 26, 1865.
Cicero D. Van Allen, Co. K; died at Andersonville, Ga., Nov. 26, 1864.
Henry M. Bird, missing in action May 12, 1864.
Franklin Smith, Co. D; trans. to V. R. Corps, May 1, 1865.
John Noonin, Co. K; trans. to V. R. Corps, Oct. 17, 1864.
Joseph M. Dolph, trans. to V. R. Corps.
Franklin Hoover, Co. D; must. out July 26, 1865.
William Dillon, Co. D; must. out July 26, 1865.
Charles Hannibal, Co. D; must. out June 19, 1865.
James Hoover, Co. D; must. out July 26, 1865.
James Lukes, Co. D; must. out June 12, 1865.
James McCluklin, Co. D; must. out July 26, 1865.
David Slaybaugh, Co. D; must. out June 15, 1865.
Levi N. Forrester, Co. D; must. out Aug. 11, 1865, from V. R. Corps.
Asahel Parks, Co. D; must. out June 13, 1865.
Charles Parks, Co. D; must. out July 26, 1865.
Charles Myers, Co. D; must. out July 26, 1865.
Birdsey S. Remmley, Co. D; must. out July 26, 1865.
Elmer Farry, Co. E; must. out May 27, 1865.
Thomas Brayman, Co. F; must. out July 26, 1865.
Byron Brine, Co. G; must out Aug. 24, 1865.
Nathaniel Millard, Co. G; must. out July 28, 1865.
Wm. N. Younglove, Co. G; must. out Sept. 4, 1865, from V. R. Corps.
Leslie Hackett, Co. G; must. out July 26, 1865.
Elisha Wilcox, Co. G; must. out July 26, 1865.
George Care, Co. G; must. out July 26, 1865.
John Cleveland, Co. G; must. out July 26, 1865.
Samuel H. Dillon, Co. G; must. out July 26, 1865.
Thomas W. Dillon, Co. G; must. out July 26, 1865.
Mathew Fifield, Co. G; must. out July 26, 1865.
Martin W. Holmes, Co. G; must. out July 26, 1865.
Rodney D. Johnson, Co. G; must. out July 26, 1865.
John Johnson, Co. G; must. out July 26, 1865.
Charles S. Marsh, Co. G; must. out July 26, 1865.
Michael O'Hara, Co. G; must. out July 26, 1865.
Eugene D. Putney, Co. G; must. out July 26, 1865.
Christopher Purchase, Co. G; must. out July 26, 1865.
John W. Rose, Co. G; must. out July 26, 1865.
Isaac Walter, Co. G; must. out July 26, 1865.
Christopher Wood, Co. G; must. out July 26, 1865.
Nathaniel Winans, Co. G; must. out July 26, 1865.
William C. Cook, Co. H; disch. Jan. 27, 1865, for wounds received Aug. 16, 1864.
Michael Schmoulder, Co. H; must. out May 27, 1865.
Charles T. Jeffers, Co. K; disch. in Sept. 1864, for promotion in U. S. C. T.
Lewis A. Briggs, Co. K; disch. for wounds, Dec. 24, 1864.
Marcus Hatch, Co. K; mustered out July 26, 1865.
Christopher Myers, Co. K; must. out July 26, 1865.
Truman C. Baker, Co. K; must. out May 31, 1865.
Cyrus W. Elliott, Co. K; must. out May 27, 1865.
Peter Cook, Co. K; must. out June 6, 1865.
Wm. H. H. Dunn, Co. K; must. out July 26, 1865.
Samuel G. Wright, Co. K; must. out July 26, 1865.
William C. Farnham, Co. K; must. out July 26, 1865.
William Kent, Co. K; must. out Aug. 7, 1865, from Vet. Res. Corps.
Solomon Armstrong, Co. K; must. out. July 26, 1865.
John Anderson, Co. K; must. out July 26, 1865.
Horace A. Brockway, Co. K; must. out July 26, 1865.
John D. Burgess, Co. K; must. out June 2, 1865.
John Beaver, Co. K; must. out July 26, 1865.
Albert W. Bates, Co. K; must. out July 26, 1865.
John Corcoran, Co. K; must. out July 26, 1865.
Alexander Coleman, Co. K; must. out July 26, 1865.
Stephen P. Choate, Co. K; must. out June 5, 1865.
Henry A. Clow, Co. K; must. out July 26, 1865.
Martin Collar, Co. K; must. out July 26, 1865.
Samuel Cressey, Co. K; must. out July 26, 1865.
Isaac Chase, Co. K; must. out June 7, 1865.
Wilbur D. Dolph, Co. K; must. out July 26, 1865.
Gilbert Ellis, Co. K; must. out July 26, 1865.
James Fifield, Co. K; must. out July 25, 1865, from Vet. Res. Corps.
John Greening, Co. K; must. out June 9, 1865.
Charles Harris, Co. K; must. out July 26, 1865.
John W. Huff, Co. K; must. out July 26, 1865.
Marks H. Hyliard, Co. K; must. out July 26, 1865.
Benjamin E. Hyliard, Co. K; must. out July 26, 1865.
Alpheus W. Hammond, Co. K; must. out July 26, 1865.
John Herwath, Co. K; must. out July 26, 1865.
Marion Kink, Co. K; must. out July 26, 1865.
Nathan B. Lewis, Co. K; must. out June 28, 1865.
Thomas Lozier, Co. K; must. out July 26, 1865.
Alfred J. Marks, Co. K; must. out May 26, 1865.
Henry McLean, Co. K; must. out July 26, 1865.
Wellington Mickle, Co. K; must. out June 13, 1865.
James McDougall, Co. K; must. out July 26, 1865.
John W. Osterhout, Co. K; must. out July 31, 1865, from Vet. Res. Corps.
Albert W. Potter, Co. K; disch. for disability, Feb. 22, 1865.
Samuel L. Parsons, Co. K; must. out July 26, 1865.
William Rutan, Co. K; must. out July 26, 1865.
William L. Rurick, Co. K; must. out Aug. 7, 1865.
Gilbert H. Rurick, Co. K; must. out July 26, 1865.

Huron (or Aaron) Rose, Co. K; disch. May 6, 1865.
Milo Rich, Co. K; must. out June 6, 1865.
Oshea F. Reyner, Co. K; disch. for wounds, Dec. 5, 1864.
Jacob Rhodes, Co. K; must. out July 26, 1865.
Francis Sanderson, Co. K; must. out June 12, 1865.
John Snyder, Co. K; must. out Aug. 3, 1865, from Vet. Res. Corps.
Justus Stewart, Co. K; must. out Aug. 7, 1865.
George Sparks, Co. K; must. out June 10, 1865.
Christopher Shultz, Co. K; must. out July 26, 1865.
James H. Smith, Co. K; must. out July 26, 1865.
Charles St. John, Co. K; must. out July 26, 1865.
Thomas H. Twist, Co. K; must. out July 26, 1865.
James Todd, Co. K; must. out May 26, 1865.
Duane Van Dreisen, Co. K; disch. for disability, June 28, 1865.
Jonathan Washburn, Jr., Co. K; must. out July 26, 1865.
Solomon T. Worden, Co. K; must. out July 26, 1865.
Patrick W. Welch, Co. K; must. out July 26, 1865.
Alexander Wilkins, Co. K; must. out May 26, 1865.
Dennis Wright, Co. K; must. out May 30, 1865.
Peter Winters, Co. K; must. out June 10, 1865.
Charles Jorobman, Co. K; must. out July 26, 1865.

SECOND INDEPENDENT COMPANY OF SHARPSHOOTERS, ATTACHED TO TWENTY-SEVENTH INFANTRY.

William W. Wilkins, killed at Spottsylvania, Va., June 12, 1864.
James McHughes, killed at Cold Harbor, Va., June 6, 1864.
Leroy A. Button, killed at Petersburg, Va., June 17, 1864.
William L. Riggs, killed at Petersburg, Va., June 17, 1864.
Andrew Hillard, killed at North Anna, Va., May 20, 1864.
George F. Anderson, killed at Petersburg, Va., July 30, 1864.
Martin Winfield, killed at Petersburg, Va., July 30, 1864.
William H. Allen, killed at Petersburg, Va., June 24, 1864.
Jacob S. Conklin, died of wounds, May 10, 1864, at Fredericksburg, Va.
Patrick Donnelly, died of wounds, June 29, 1864, at Washington, D. C.
Ira Norton, died of wounds, June 11, 1864, at White House, Va.
William Pierce, died of wounds, June 17, 1864.
Lewis Smith, died of wounds, Aug. 1, 1864.
William E. C. McCowan, died of wounds, Aug. 19, 1864.
Ed. H. Blackman, missing in action at Petersburg, Va., July 30, 1864.
Fred. Paskett, missing in action at Petersburg, Va., July 30, 1864.
George Wartzwig, missing in action at Petersburg, Va., July 30, 1864.
George H. Adams, must. out Oct. 18, 1865, from Vet. Res. Corps.
Sinwry Bohure, must. out May 20, 1865.
John S. Blackmer, must. out July 26, 1865.
Urial O. Chase, must. out Aug. 8, 1865.
Daniel D. Dunks, must. out May 31, 1865.
E. K. Eastman, must. out Aug. 3, 1865, from Vet. Res. Corps.
William R. Filkins, must. out July 26, 1865.
Abraham Frisbie, must. out July 26, 1865.
Albert Frantz, must. out July 26, 1865.
James Graham, must. out May 18, 1865.
William Hoolihan, must. out July 26, 1865.
Joseph Hoolihan, must. out July 26, 1865.
Ira J. Knickerbocker, must. out June 23, 1865.
John E. Lewis, must. out Aug. 18, 1865, from Vet. Res. Corps.
Ismel Lozier, disch. for disability, March 13, 1865.
Scott Marshall, disch. May 4, 1865.
Timothy D. Porter, must. out June 17, 1865.
Joseph R. Phillips, disch. for disability, Jan. 20, 1865.
Franklin S. Peck, must. out June 24, 1865.
David L. Reynolds, must. out June 9, 1865.
George F. Smith, must. out May 29, 1865.
George Shrutt, must. out June 30, 1865.
James W. Stephens, disch. by order, June 7, 1865.
Frederick Wolf, must. out July 26, 1865.
Charles Wilkins, must. out July 26, 1865.
George Wenetig, disch. for disability, June 13, 1865.
Joseph Warwick, Jr., disch. for disability, June 20, 1865.
William Wilson, must. out Aug. 16, 1865.
Martin Winfield, must. out July 26, 1865.
James P. Young, must. out July 26, 1865.
Joseph Marvin, must. out July 8, 1865.

THIRTIETH INFANTRY.

On account of the numerous attempts made by the rebels to organize plundering raids in Canada against our northern border, authority was given by the War Department to the Governor of this State, in the autumn of 1864, to raise a regiment of infantry for one year's service, especially designed to guard the Michigan frontier. Its formation, under the name of the 30th Michigan Infantry, was begun at Jackson, on the 7th of November, 1864, and was completed at Detroit, on the 9th of January, 1865. Company G was principally recruited in this county, which furnished it with sixty members; Company C had seven Hillsdale County members; Company E, one; Company H, eleven; Company K, five; making a total of eighty-nine.

When the organization was completed, the regiment was stationed at various points along the frontier, Company G being at Detroit, H at Fenton, etc. But the speedy collapse of the rebellion put an end to Canadian raids, and the regiment, though its will was good, had no active service to perform. It remained on duty until the 30th of June, 1865, when it was mustered out of service.

OFFICERS AND SOLDIERS FROM HILLSDALE COUNTY.

George A. Douglass, commissioned capt. Nov. 28, 1864; must. out June 30, 1865.
William C. Campbell, com. 1st. lieut. Nov. 28, 1864; must. out June 30, 1865.
John A. Forbes, com. 2d lieut. Nov. 28, 1864; must. out June 30, 1865.
Orrin S. Davis, Co. G; died at Jackson, Mich., May 23, 1865.
Irving S. Hill, Co. G; died at Detroit, Mich., Jan. 5, 1865.
Byron Pierce, Co. C; must. out June 30, 1865.
Eugene Reeves, Co. C; must. out June 30, 1865.
John Benjamin, Jr., Co. C; must. out June 30, 1865.
William Handyside, Co. C; must. out June 30, 1865.
Israel King, Co. C; must. out June 30, 1865.
Francis Smith, Co. C; must. out June 30, 1865.
John Scanow, Co. C; must. out June 30, 1865.
Parker K. Allen, Co. E; must. out June 30, 1865.
Wm. Ernest Lockwood, Co. H; must. out June 30, 1865.
David Fox, Co. H; must. out June 30, 1865.
Joseph Totten, Co. H; must. out June 30, 1865.
Henry Humphrey, Co. H; must. out June 30, 1865.
Edwin N. Douglass, Co. H; must. out June 30, 1865.
Eugene J. Olney, Co. H; must. out June 30, 1865.
Willard Hattell, Co. H; must. out June 30, 1865.
Aaron B. Ranney, Co. H; must. out June 30, 1865.
William J. Stone, Co. H; must. out June 30, 1865.
Andrew C. Peterson, Co. H; must. out June 30, 1865.
Walter C. Browning, Co. H; must. out June 30, 1865.
William Ramsey, Co. G; must. out June 30, 1865.
Alfred E. Archibald, Co. G; must. out June 30, 1865.
William E. Aldrich, Co. G; must. out June 30, 1865.
John Arch, Co. G; must. out June 30, 1865.
Mathew Burt, Co. G; must. out June 30, 1865.
George Britton, Co. G; must. out June 30, 1865.
John Boone, Co. G; must. out June 30, 1865.
Bernard A. Cook, Co. G; must. out June 30, 1865.
James M. Cutler, Co. G; must. out June 30, 1865.
Homer A. Campbell, Co. G; must. out June 30, 1865.
Elijah W. Craig, Co. G; must. out June 30, 1865.
George E. Conant, Co. G; must. out June 30, 1865.
Alvin Drake, Co. G; must. out June 30, 1865.
John F. Delamater, Co. G; must. out June 30, 1865.
George A. Davenport, Co. G; must. out June 30, 1865.
Charles H. Dean, Co. G; must. out June 30, 1865.
Charles B. Fowler, Co. G; must. out June 30, 1865.
George D. Gray, Co. G; must. out June 30, 1865.
Charles W. Goodale, Co. G; must. out June 30, 1865.
Martin G. Hitchcock, Co. G; must. out June 30, 1865.
John Howland, Co. G; must. out June 30, 1865.
Alpheus F. Haas, Co. G; must. out June 30, 1865.
George D. Irish, Co. G; must. out June 30, 1865.
Ferdinand Kelsey, Co. G; must. out June 30, 1865.
Levi H. Kinney, Co. G; must. out June 30, 1865.
Charles Lockwood, Co. G; must. out. June 30, 1865.
Franklin Lewis, Co. G; must. out June 30, 1865.
Wm. R. Montgomery, Jr., Co. G; must. out June 30, 1865.
Alpheus D. Maloney, Co. G; must. out June 30, 1865.
James H. Miller, Co. G; must. out June 30, 1865.
Chester Martin, Co. G; must. out June 30, 1865.
Charles Martin, Co. G; must. out June 30, 1865.
John C. Moore, Co. G; must. out June 30, 1865.
Reuben Moses, Co. G; must. out June 30, 1865.
James H. Newell, Co. G; must. out June 30, 1865.
Frank Nicholson, Co. G; must. out June 30, 1865.
Edgar J. Older, Co. G; must. out June 30, 1865.
Darwin Odell, Co. G; must. out June 30, 1865.
Samuel Odell, Co. G; must. out June 30, 1865.
John Petyt, Co. G; must. out June 30, 1865.
Newton W. Piper, Co. G; must. out June 30, 1865.
David W. Perry, Co. G; must. out June 30, 1865.
James R. Quigley, Co. G; must. out June 30, 1865.
John B. Robins, Co. G; must. out June 30, 1865.
Burtis Robins, Co. G; must. out June 30, 1865.

Seth Robins, Co. G; must. out June 30, 1865.
Frank W. Ralph, Co. G; must. out June 30, 1865.
Stephen N. Rowley, Co. G; must. out June 30, 1865.
David S. Stone, Co. G; must. out June 30, 1865.
Daniel Snyder, Co. G; must. out June 30, 1865.
Seth J. Spitter, Co. G; must. out May 22, 1865.
Martin V. B. Stranahan, Co. G; must. out June 30, 1865.
Theodore Silvernail, Co. G; must. out June 30, 1865.
Milton Shepardson, Co. G; must. out June 30, 1865.
Franklin Stuck, Co. G; must. out June 30, 1865.
Michael R. Spelman, Co. G; must. out June 30, 1865.
Arvid S. Thomas, Co. G; must. out June 30, 1865.
Stephen G. Updyke, Co. G; must. out June 30, 1865.
Stephen G. Vanduyer, Co. G; must. out June 30, 1865.
Charles E. Vanduyer, Co. G; must. out June 30, 1865.
Lewis T. Worden, Co. G; must. out June 30, 1865.
Arthur A. Walters, Co. G; must. out June 30, 1865.
Gilbert D. Walmsley, Co. G; must. out June 30, 1865.
Wm. H. Kelley, Co. K; must. out June 30, 1865.
William Levanway, Co. K; must. out June 30, 1865.
Daniel Morehouse, Co. K; must. out June 30, 1865.
John T. Porter, Co. K; must. out June 30, 1865.
Ezra W. Weaver, Co. K; must. June 30, 1865.

CHAPTER XVI.

THE FIRST SHARPSHOOTERS AND FIRST ENGINEERS AND MECHANICS.

Formation of the 1st Sharpshooters—After John Morgan—Hillsdale Representation—In the Wilderness—Nature of the Service—Heavy Loss at Spottsylvania—Cut off and Charging Back—Eighty-four Missing—Capturing Works without Results—Casualties in the Campaign—Defense of Fort Steadman—The 1st Regiment in Petersburg—The End—List of Members—Design of First Engineers and Mechanics—Hillsdale County Members—Services in Tennessee and Mississippi—Repulsing two Cavalry Brigades—Work in Middle Tennessee and Northern Alabama—Ordered to Atlanta—Hard Work on the March to the Sea—Closing Scenes—Disbanded—The Officers and Soldiers.

FIRST SHARPSHOOTERS.

THE formation of the 1st Michigan Sharpshooters (which must be distinguished from the 1st United States Sharpshooters, though the latter was largely recruited in Michigan) was begun in the autumn of 1862. Its headquarters were at Kalamazoo, but were changed in the spring of 1863 to Dearborn. In the summer of that year six companies, all that were then formed, were ordered to Southern Indiana to check the progress of John Morgan and his rebel raiders, but they soon returned to Michigan, and the regiment had its ranks full by the 16th of August. One company (C) was mostly from Hillsdale County, seventy-six of its members hailing from that territory. Besides this there were, during the war, six Hillsdale County men in A company, thirty-four in B, three in E, five in F, three in H, and five in I, making one hundred and twenty-nine in all.

After guarding prisoners at Chicago until March 17, 1864, the regiment was ordered to Annapolis, Md., where it was assigned to the 2d Brigade, 3d Division, 9th Corps. It soon joined the Army of the Potomac, and met the enemy for the first time in the battle of the Wilderness, on the 6th and 7th of May, where it had twenty-four men killed and wounded. From their name the sharpshooters were evidently intended to act principally as skirmishers and advance guards, fighting in detail, picking off rebel officers and artillerists, and other similar work. But these careful arrangements regarding particular corps often do not work well in the rough practice of the battle-field, and the record of the body in question does not seem to have been seriously different from that of any other infantry regiment.

The sharpshooters behaved with great gallantry at the battles near Spottsylvania Court-House on the 9th, 10th, and 12th days of May, in which the regiment suffered severely, having thirty-four killed and one hundred and seventeen wounded. It also had a sharp skirmish at the crossing of the North Anna River, on the 23d of May. Although taking part in numerous skirmishes and other hostile operations, it was not again very warmly engaged until the charge made on the enemy's works before Petersburg on the 17th of June. The sharpshooters gallantly pushed their way into the intrenchments, and twice, with other regiments, met and repulsed the rebels who charged to recapture the works. At length, however, the rebels threw a large force in the rear of this regiment, it being on the extreme left of its corps, compelling it either to surrender or break through the enveloping lines. The men promptly chose the latter course, and by a rapid charge most of them made their way through and rejoined their comrades. The regiment had thirty-one killed, forty-six wounded, and eighty-four missing.

On the 30th of July the sharpshooters charged, in the advance of their brigade, on the works next to the fort which was blown up by the celebrated Petersburg mine, capturing the intrenchments and about fifty prisoners. As, however, the Union forces were unable to force their way through the blown-up fort, the regiment was obliged to retire. During the remainder of the summer and autumn it was engaged in trench and picket work, alternating with numerous conflicts, none of them very severe, yet sharp enough so that the casualties between the opening of the campaign and the 1st of November footed up one hundred and six killed in action and two hundred and twenty-seven wounded. Forty had also died of disease in the same time, and one hundred and fifty-eight were reported "missing in action," of whom some were killed, some were taken prisoners, and some had probably deserted.

The sharpshooters continued engaged in the arduous duties of the siege of Petersburg until the 25th of March, 1865. On that day Companies I and K were a part of the garrison of Fort Steadman. The rebels attacked that post, but were defeated with severe loss, the Union men charging out and capturing a large number of prisoners.

The end was now rapidly approaching. Nearly every regiment was kept constantly fighting, and the sharpshooters had their full share of the deadly work. On the 3d of April the regiment was ordered to move forward in the advance at half-past three in the morning, when it was found that the enemy had evacuated Petersburg. The column pushed on, and the 1st Michigan Sharpshooters were the foremost Union regiment to enter the city.

After doing service on the South Side Railroad until the surrender of Lee, the regiment went with its division to Washington. It remained in that vicinity until the last of July, when it returned to Jackson, Mich., and on the 7th of August was paid off and disbanded.

OFFICERS AND SOLDIERS FROM HILLSDALE COUNTY.

Lucien Meigs, commissioned capt., March 31, 1863; res. Aug. 9, 1864.
William Clark, com. 1st. lieut., March 31, 1863; res. May 3, 1864.
Thomas R. Fowler, com. 1st lieut., March 31, 1863; capt., Aug. 15, 1864; disch. for disab., Oct. 16, 1864.
Asahel R. Strong, com. asst. surg., Jan. 15, 1864; disch. for disability, July 9, 1864.
Leverett N. Case, com. 1st lieut., Oct. 14, 1864; capt., March 7, 1865; brev. maj., April 2, 1865, for bravery before Petersburg.
Francis Whipple, com. 1st lieut., March 31, 1863; disch. for disab., Sept. 13, 1864.
Albert P. Thomas, com. 2d lieut., March 31, 1863; disch. for disab., Sept. 13, 1864.
Matthew C. Sharp, Co. C; died at Chicago, Ill., Oct. 17, 1863.
James G. Stombaugh, Co. C; died at Dearborn, Mich., July 5, 1863.
Reuben Evy, Co. B; died of wounds, June 6, 1864.
James Fullerton, Co. B; killed near Petersburg, Va., June 17, 1864.
Alexander Wallace, Co. B; died of w'ds, June 23, 1864, at Annapolis Junc., Md.
Sylvester M. Osborn, Co. B; killed at Spottsylvania, Va., May 12, 1864.
Elias Fullerton, Co. B; killed at Spottsylvania, Va., May 12, 1864.
Charles Quance, Co. B; killed at Spottsylvania, Va., May 12, 1864.
Clark Fox, Jr., Co. B; killed at Spottsylvania, Va., May 12, 1864.
John Beck, Co. B; killed at North Anna River, Va., May 25, 1864.
John B. Gilbert, Co. C; killed near Petersburg, Va., June 28, 1864.
Alonzo B. Walls, Co. C; killed near Petersburg, Va., June 17, 1864.
Warren Sharp, Co. C; died of wounds, near Petersburg, Va., July 13, 1864.
Gilbert Morehouse, Co. C; died of wounds, near Petersburg, Va., June 22, 1864.
Roland Mills, Co. C; died of wounds, near Petersburg, Va., June 17, 1864.
John S. Vader, Co. C; killed in the Wilderness, Va., May 6, 1864.
Randolph Betts, Co. C; killed at Spottsylvania, Va., May 12, 1864.
Charles Fox, Co. B; died at Annapolis, Md., March 28, 1864.
James Signs, Co. B; died at Camp Douglas, Ill., March 29, 1864.
Charles A. Vliet, Co. C; killed accidentally on railroad, Feb. 8, 1864.
Albert C. Baker, Co. C; died at Camp Douglas, Ill., Feb. 21, 1864.
William M. Cummings, Co. C; died at Alexandria, Va., July 3, 1864.
Willard Barnes, Co. C; died at City Point, Va., Aug. 19, 1864.
Nicholas Crilley, Co. C; died.
James Larronay, Co. C; died at City Point, Va., Aug. 12, 1864.
Lucius P. Spencer, Co. C; died at David's Island, N. Y., July 24, 1864.
Hiram Pierce, Co. C; died at Reading, Mich., Sept. 7, 1864.
Lafayette Weston, Co. C; died at Annapolis, Md., Oct. 27, 1864.
Joseph Crawford, Co. C; died at Annapolis, Md., March 31, 1864.
Francis Urie, Co. C; missing near Petersburg, Va., July 30, 1864; returned.
Stanley W. Turner, Co. C; missing near Petersburg, Va., July 30, 1864; returned.
Milo Osterhout, Co. H; missing near Petersburg, Va., June 17, 1864; returned.
Daniel Cross, Co. C; trans. to Vet. Res. Corps., Jan. 15, 1864.
George W. Wainer, N. C. S.; disch. for disability, Sept. 10, 1864.
Charles H. Field, Co. C; killed near Petersburg, Va., March 29, 1865.
Clark Fox, Sr., Co. B; died at Andersonville, Ga., Aug. 27, 1864.
Cyrus Face, Co. B; died at Andersonville, Ga., Sept. 9, 1864.
Augustus H. Ferris, Co. C; died at Salisbury, N. C., June 5, 1865.
Russell T. Lawrence, Co. C; died at Alexandria, Va., Dec. 2, 1864.
William O. Clemens, Co. C; died at Andersonville, Ga., July 25, 1864.
Alfred Davis, Co. C; died on hospital boat, Oct. 15, 1864.
Nathan J. Cahon, Co. H; died at Andersonville, Ga., Aug. 13, 1864.
Judson Eldred, Co. C; disch. for disability, Sept. 16, 1863.
James Scoby, Co. C; disch. for disability, June 16, 1863.
Silas Beckworth, Co. C; disch. for disability.
Theodore V. Purdy, N. C. S.; must. out July 28, 1865.
Albert H. Keating, N. C. S.; must. out July 28, 1865.
George W. Crisler, Co. A; must. out Sept. 6, 1865, from Vet. Res. Corps.
Daniel Fisher, Co. A; must. out May 12, 1865.
William R. Branyan, Co. A; must. out June 24, 1865.
Henry Doile, Co. A; disch. by order.
John B. Eaton, Co. A; disch. by order.
Osborn Sheeley, Co. A; disch. by order.
Joseph Stevens, Co. B; must. out June 2, 1865.
Ralph McClellan, Co. B; must. out June 2, 1865.
George W. Barnes, Co. B; must. out July 28, 1865.
William Bryant, Co. B; must. out July 28, 1865.
Henry Burton, Co. B; must. out July 28, 1865.
Peter Demarest, Co. B; must. out July 28, 1865.
Andrew H. Face, Co. B; must. out June 13, 1865.
Benjamin Hosmer, Co. B; must. out July 28, 1865.
Marvin Maloney, Co. B; must. out July 28, 1865.
Chester R. Phillips, Co. B; must. out July 28, 1865.
Albert Quance, Co. B; disch. for disability, June 20, 1865.
Harrison Snyder, Co. B; must. out July 28, 1865.
Colland Stafford, Co. B; must. out July 1, 1865.
Charles Stafford, Co. B; must. out July 28, 1865.
John H. Sweet, Co. B; must. out Aug. 14, 1865.
Irwin Stocker, Co. B; must. out July 28, 1865.
William W. Wells, Co. B; must. out July 28, 1865.
Orlon Hopkins, Co. B; must. out Aug. 14, 1865.
Charles W. Lake, Co. C; disch. for disability, Jan. 7, 1865.
William C. Hughes, Co. C; must. out July 28, 1865.
James S. Adams, Co. C; must. out.
Lewis C. Adams, Co. C; must. out July 28, 1865.
Andrew Bailey, Co. C; must. out July 28, 1865.
Spencer Beard, Co. C; must. out Aug. 7, 1865.
William Burroughs, Co. C; disch. for disability, Dec. 15, 1864.
Albert H. Cook, Co. C; must. out July 28, 1865.
George Davis, Co. C; must. out Aug. 5, 1865.
John D. Evans, Co. C; must. out July 28, 1865.
Jedediah Grey, Co. C; disch. May 8, 1865.
William H. Guy, Co. C; must. out Aug. 14, 1865.
Amos Hoffman, Co. C; disch. for disability, March 3, 1865.
John D. Hunt, Co. C; must. out July 28, 1865.
Joel B. Haynes, Co. C; must. out May 31, 1865.
George D. Lenhart, Co. C; must. out July 28, 1865.
James McConnell, Co. C; must. out July 28, 1865.
John W. Potter, Co. C; disch. for disability, May 9, 1865.
Job Priest, Co. C; must. out July 28, 1865.
Augustus Ransom, Co. C; must. out July 28, 1865.
Zina D. Ransom, Co. C; must. out May 29, 1865.
William C. Raymond, Co. C.
Nathaniel Rogers, Co. C; must. out Aug. 19, 1865.
Andrew J. Savage, Co. C; must. out July 28, 1865.
Alonzo B. Smith, Co. C; must. out July 28, 1865.
John H. Spencer, Co. C; must. out July 28, 1865.
Eugene A. Taylor, Co. C; must. out Aug. 11, 1865, from Vet. Res. Corps.
Thomas Urie, Co. C; must. out June 7, 1865.
William Wagner, Co. C; must. out Aug. 14, 1865.
Eliphalet Barber, Co. C; disch. by writ of habeas corpus, May 2, 1863.
Charles E. Nichols, Co. C; must. out Aug. 14, 1865.
Alexander Cahon, Co. C; must. out July 28, 1865.
John W. Lathrop, Co. C; must. out June 8, 1865.
Almond C. Abbott, Co. C; must. out July 28, 1865.
Leman C. Abbott, Co. C; must. out June 6, 1865.
Franklin Palmer, Co. C; must. out June 5, 1865.
Franklin Bell, Co. C; must. out July 28, 1865.
Levi J. Faulk, Co. C; must. out July 14, 1865.
Stanley W. Turner, Co. C; must. out June 13, 1865.
Daniel Teachout, Co. E; must. out July 28, 1865.
James B. Haight, Co. E; disch. for disability, Feb. 28, 1865.
Peter Hagerman, Co. E; must. out July 28, 1865.
George C. Dean, Co. F; must. out July 28, 1865.
Frank McClelland, Co. F; must. out June 3, 1865.
Alfred D. Nobles, Co. F; must. out June 3, 1865.
Edward P. Robbins, Co. F; must. out June 7, 1865.
Oliver Sharp, Co. F; must. out June 7, 1865.
Cornelius Youngs, Jr., Co. I; must. out Aug. 14, 1865.
Josiah Walker, Co. I; must. out June 26, 1865.
Riley Wilson, Co. I; must. out June 2, 1865.
Joseph Wickham, Co. I; must. out June 2, 1865.
Stephen W. Wickham, Co. I; must. out June 2, 1865.

FIRST ENGINEERS AND MECHANICS.

The regiment bearing this name was raised in the summer and autumn of 1861, its rendezvous being at Marshall, Calhoun County. It was intended, as its name implies, to be principally employed in the numerous kinds of mechanical and engineering work incident to the operations of an army, and, unlike many other special organizations, it was largely used for the purpose originally designed. It was also armed with infantry weapons, and, whenever called on, its members showed themselves as prompt in battle as they were skillful in labor. There were thirty-three members from Hillsdale County, distributed among nine companies, as follows: Company A, six; Company B, three; Company D, one; Company E, two; Company F, one; Company G, five; Company H, eight; Company I, one; Company K, four; non-commissioned staff, one.

The regiment left Marshall on the 17th of December, 1861, for Louisville, Ky., and, after the capture of Fort Donelson opened Tennessee to the Union army, the 1st Engineers and Mechanics was speedily at work in that State. Owing to the nature of the service required of them they were employed in detachments, and it would be impracticable to trace them through the half of their numerous locations, marches, and labors. Immediately after the battle of Pittsburg Landing, the regiment was engaged eight weeks in constructing steamboat-landings. In June, 1862, it built seven bridges on the Memphis

and Charleston Railroad, ranging from eighty to three hundred and fifty feet in length. It was also engaged throughout the season in opening and repairing railroads in Kentucky, Tennessee, and Northern Alabama and Mississippi.

While at Lavergne, Tenn., on the 1st of January, 1863, a part of the regiment was attacked by two brigades of rebel cavalry, under Generals Wheeler and Wharton, with two pieces of artillery, but succeeded in defeating them, with serious loss. During the year the regiment, divided into detachments, was almost constantly engaged in building bridges, making pontoons, and other similar work, in Tennessee and Northern Alabama. One of the bridges (over Elk River, Tenn.) was four hundred and sixty feet long.

The same work was continued through the greater part of 1864 and in the same localities,—mostly in the vicinity of Chattanooga, Bridgeport, Stevenson, and Decatur.

The men whose terms had expired were mustered out in October, but there were enough re-enlisted men and recruits, so that the force was kept up nearly to its original strength.

About the 1st of November the regiment, except two companies, was transferred to Atlanta, Ga., where it destroyed an immense number of rebel foundries, rolling-mills, etc., and then marched, with Sherman's army, through to Savannah, being obliged to keep up with the army and work hard destroying railroads, etc., at the same time. After several weeks' labor, fortifying Savannah, the regiment proceeded with Sherman through the Carolinas, and thence to Washington. In June it was sent to Nashville, where it was employed on the defenses until the latter part of September. It was disbanded at Jackson, Mich., on the 1st of October, 1865.

OFFICERS AND SOLDIERS FROM HILLSDALE COUNTY.

Caleb A. Ensign, commissioned 1st lieut. Dec. 8, 1863; 1st lieut., March 11, 1864; must. out Sept. 22, 1865.
Jacob Shafer, Co. H; died Dec. 20, 1862.
Anson R. Eddy, Co. H; died of wounds, Oct. 10, 1862, at Perrysville, Ky.
Simeon Hicks, Co. B; died at Evansville, Ind., Jan. 3, 1864.
George Shafer, Co. I; died at Cartersville, Ga., Sept. 7, 1864.
Christopher Kinney, Co. E; trans. to Vet. Res. Corps.
Hiram Carey, Co. A; disch. for disability, Nov. 17, 1862.
John Price, Co. H; disch. for disability, June 21, 1862.
Jeremiah Gardner, Co. A; disch. for disability, March 9, 1863.
John D. Shoemaker, Co. G; disch. for disability, June 18, 1863.
Edwin Smith, Co. A; disch. at expiration of service, Oct. 31, 1864.
John Pittswood, Co. D; disch. at expiration of service, Oct. 31, 1864.
Albert Roberts, Co. H; disch. at expiration of service, Oct. 31, 1864.
Harmon S. Wood, Co. K; disch. for disability, Dec. 26, 1863.
Albert M. Wells, Co. K; disch. at expiration of service, Oct. 31, 1864.
James B. Lyon, Co. H; disch. to re-enl. as veteran, Jan. 1, 1864.
William Hedden, Co. K; disch. to re-enl. as veteran, Feb. 14, 1864.
Benjamin F. Edwards, N. C. S.; disch. at expiration of service, Oct. 31, 1864.
Hiram Carey, Co. A; disch. for disability, Nov. 17, 1862.
Edgar A. Shattuck, Co. A; must. out at Nashville, Tenn., Sept. 22, 1865.
George A. Hicks, Co. B; must. out at Nashville, Tenn., Sept. 22, 1865.
John W. Covert, Co. E; disch. by order, June 6, 1865.
Freeman Fuller, Co. F; disch. by order, July 7, 1865.
Henry J. Devoe, Co. G; must. out at Nashville, Tenn., Sept. 22, 1865.
Alfred Phillips, Co. G; must. out at Nashville, Tenn., Sept. 22, 1865.
Samuel J. Hoot, Co. G; must. out at Nashville, Tenn., Sept. 22, 1865.
Euclid Hubbard, Co. G; must. out at Nashville, Tenn., Sept. 22, 1865.
George Carlow, Co. H; must. out at Nashville, Tenn., Sept. 22, 1865.
Jonathan D. Butler, Co. H; must. out at Nashville, Tenn., Sept. 22, 1865.
Daniel Bolles, Co. I; must. out at Nashville, Tenn., Sept. 22, 1865.
Peleg G. Roberts, Co. K; disch. by order, Sept. 9, 1862.

CHAPTER XVII.

SECOND, FOURTH, AND SEVENTH CAVALRY.

Nature of Cavalry Service—Hillsdale County Men in the 2d Michigan—Services on the Mississippi—Granger and Sheridan—Around Corinth—The 2d in Kentucky and Tennessee—Capturing Artillery—In the Advance in the Georgia Campaign—Fighting Forrest again—In the Battle of Franklin—A Long Raid—The End—List of Members—Hillsdale in the 4th Cavalry—That Regiment in Kentucky and Tennessee—Breaking up a Rebel Camp—The Advance to Chattanooga—Used-up Horses—Marching through Georgia—Fight at Lattimore's Mill—Horses again Worn Out—Remounted and on the Wing—Another Long Raid—Storming the Intrenchments at Selma—On to Georgia—Capture of Jefferson Davis—List of Members—The 7th Cavalry and its Hillsdale Men—The Severe Cavalry Fight at Gettysburg—Losses in the Campaign—Kilpatrick's Raid—The Battle of Yellow Church—The Battle of Crooked Run—Sheridan's Raid to the James—Ordered to Colorado—Some Transferred, the rest Mustered Out—The Transferred Men also Disbanded—Officers and Soldiers.

SECOND CAVALRY.

ALTHOUGH the cavalry branch of the army was not brought into as many close engagements as the infantry, and consequently suffered less in killed and wounded, yet its service was of an extremely arduous description, compelling the men to be almost constantly in the saddle, to ride day and night for hundreds of miles, and sometimes to travel more than a thousand miles on a single excursion.

Of all the regiments in this branch of the service, the 2d Michigan Cavalry was one of the bravest and most faithful, and was also made especially conspicuous by the high rank attained by two of its commanders.

The regiment was recruited at Grand Rapids, in the summer and autumn of 1861, attaining a strength of twelve companies, with eleven hundred and sixty-three men. Company G, commanded by Capt. Frederick Fowler, of Reading, was entirely from this county, and during the war numbered a hundred and twenty-seven Hillsdale County men in its ranks. Besides this there were one from that county in Company A, six in Company B, three in Company C, three in Company D, one in Company E, two in Company K, and twenty-two in Company M; making a total of a hundred and sixty-five.

The regiment left Grand Rapids on the 14th of November, going to St. Louis, where it remained during the winter. Its colonel was Gordon Granger, who at the time of his appointment was a captain in the regular army. In March, 1862, it took part in the operations near New Madrid and Island No. 10. In May it went to the vicinity of Corinth. At this period Col. Granger was promoted to brigadier-general of volunteers. He afterwards became major-general of volunteers, colonel and brevet major-general in the regular army, and one of the most distinguished of the Union commanders, excepting only a very few of the most renowned leaders. His place as colonel was supplied by the appointment of Philip H. Sheridan, also a young captain in the regular army, destined to still wider celebrity than Gen. Granger,—so wide indeed that it would be superfluous to give even a line in description of his career.

Under Col. Sheridan, who commanded the brigade, the 2d was busily engaged through the summer scouting in all

directions around Corinth. In September it took part in the battle of Iuka, near Corinth. About this time Col. Sheridan was appointed a brigadier-general of volunteers, and was assigned to an infantry command. Lieut.-Col. Campbell was made colonel, and Capt. Fowler, before mentioned, was commissioned as lieutenant-colonel.

In October the regiment was sent to Kentucky, and had its headquarters in that State until the forepart of February, 1863, though in December and January it made a raid into East Tennessee, which occupied twenty-two days. In February it removed to Nashville, and during the spring was constantly engaged in scouting and skirmishing in that part of Tennessee. On the 25th of March it was engaged in a severe fight with a large rebel cavalry force, under the celebrated Forrest, whom it defeated, capturing fifty-two prisoners, with slight loss. In June it moved forward with the army, and in September had made its way into the mountains west and south of Chattanooga.

Then for about four months it was busy in Middle Tennessee. In January, 1864, it went to East Tennessee, where, as elsewhere, it was hardly ever at rest. On the 27th of January it took part in an attack on a brigade of rebel cavalry, capturing three pieces of artillery and seventy-five prisoners. In May the regiment moved with Sherman's army in the Georgia campaign. It was generally in the advance, and day after day was engaged in the skirmishing and scouting which, though it makes no great show in the list of victories, is absolutely necessary to the safety of an army.

The last of June the 2d returned to Middle Tennessee, where it had a dozen or two more conflicts with Forrest, Wheeler, and other rebel cavalry leaders, generally driving them, but being sometimes obliged to fall back. On the 13th of November it was in the battle of Franklin, having eighteen men killed and wounded. During the winter the same old work was continued in Middle Tennessee, the regiment sometimes crossing the Tennessee River on improvised means of transportation, and making matters lively for the rebels on the other side.

A very extensive movement was begun on the 11th of March, 1865, when the 2d set out from Waterloo, Tenn., crossed the Tennessee River, marched to Chickasaw, Ala., remained there till the 22d, marched on through numerous towns of the northern and central parts of that State, never before visited by hostile troops, swam the Black Warrior River on the 29th of March, and again on the 1st of April, and on the 3d arrived at Tuscaloosa, the former capital of Alabama; surprising the pickets and capturing the city, three cannon, and a considerable number of prisoners. Thence they marched on, swimming numerous streams, driving off the enemy when he came too near, and reaching Talladega on the 22d of April. This was the end of the fighting, but the regiment marched on several hundred miles to Macon, Ga., where it arrived on the 1st of May, and where it obtained its first rest in nearly two months.

It was afterwards employed in detachments to garrison various points in Georgia, and in August was sent home, being disbanded at Jackson, Mich., on the twenty-sixth of that month.

OFFICERS AND SOLDIERS FROM HILLSDALE COUNTY.

Frederick Fowler, commissioned capt., Sept. 2, 1861; lieut.-col., Dec. 1862; res. May 2, 1863.
Jasper A. Waterman, com. 1st lieut., Sept. 2, 1861; res. Sept. 8, 1862.
James Hawley, com. 2d lieut., Sept. 2, 1861; 1st lieut., Sept. 8, 1862; capt., Jan. 30, 1863; killed at Chickamauga, on staff of Gen. Stanley, Sept. 20, 1863.
Robert Taylor, app. chap. Sept. 4, 1862; res. Feb. 10, 1864.
Samuel V. Robertson, com. 2d lieut., May 2, 1863; 1st lieut., March 1, 1864; capt., Dec. 1, 1864; must. out Aug. 17, 1865.
F. Byron Cutler, com. 2d lieut., June 9, 1862; res. May 2, 1863.
Edwin Eddy, com. 2d lieut., March 1, 1864; res. Nov. 19, 1864.
Joseph Palmer, com. 1st lieut., Oct. 22, 1864; must. out Aug. 17, 1864.
Warren Bowen, com. 2d lieut., Dec. 31, 1864; 1st lieut., 1865; must. out with regt.
Jerry Arnold, Co. G; died at New Madrid, April 14, 1862.
James E. Ainsworth, Co. G; died at Rienzi, Miss., July 15, 1862.
William Ashley, Co. G; died at Camp Benton, Mo., Feb. 14, 1862.
William Brock, Co. G; died at Reading, Mich., May 25, 1862.
Austin Cone, Co. G; died at Farmington, Miss., June 16, 1862.
Alton S. Ford, Co. G; died at Jefferson, Mich., May 22, 1862.
Ansel Fleetwood, Co. G; died at New Madrid, Mo., April 11, 1862.
William Tuttle, Co. G; died at Camp Benton, Mo., Dec. 4, 1861.
Norman Benedict, Co. G; died at Keokuk, Iowa.
Darwin E. Brown, Co. G; died at Keokuk, Iowa.
Robert H. Cowan, Co. M; died at New Madrid, Mo., April 10, 1862.
Hiram J. Harris, Co. M; died at St. Louis, Mo., May 31, 1862.
Ezra W. Norcutt, Co. M; died April 3, 1862.
Clement C. Hutton, Co. M; died at Rienzi, Miss., Aug. 11, 1862.
J. H. Norton, Co. G; died at Nicholsville, Ky., Sept. 1, 1863.
Martin Williams, Co. G; killed at Chattanooga, Tenn., Oct. 8, 1863.
Owen W. McManus, Co. M; killed at Florence, Ala., Sept. 7, 1864.
William H. Graves, Co. G; died at Nashville, Tenn., Nov. 12, 1863.
Warren B. Narcott, Co. M; died at Franklin, Tenn., Aug. 21, 1864.
Israel P. Bates, Co. G; trans. to Vet. Res. Corps, April 10, 1864.
Nathaniel Keith, Co. G; trans. to Vet. Res. Corps, Feb. 15, 1864.
Joseph L. Long, Co. G; killed at Tuscaloosa, Ala., April 3, 1865.
William Price, Co. G; killed at Franklin, Tenn., Nov. 30, 1864.
John A. Carny, Co. G; died of wounds, April 4, 1864, at Nashville, Tenn.
William B. Martin, Co. G; died at Chattanooga, Tenn., Oct. 8, 1863.
Bradley I. Wilson, Co. G; died at Richmond, Va., Nov. 3, 1863.
Comstock Maples, Co. M; died at Louisville, Ky., Dec. 13, 1864.
Charles Mapes, Co. M; died at Nashville, Tenn., Nov. 15, 1864.
George W. Baker, Co. G; trans. to 2d Mich. Bat.
Michael McIntyre, Co. G; trans. to 3d Mich. Cav., Nov. 1, 1861.
Warren D. Collatimus, Co. G; disch. for disability.
Liberty Straw, Co. G; disch. for disability, June 6, 1862.
Grove S. Bartholomew, Co. G; disch. for disability, March 16, 1862.
Henry H. Ferris, Co. G; disch. for disability, Feb. 14, 1862.
William Hughs, Co. G; disch. for disability, March 17, 1862.
Sylvester H. Kellogg, Co. G; disch. for disability, Feb. 17, 1862.
Aymour R. Shannon, Co. G; disch. for disability.
William A. Brown, Co. G; disch. for disability, April 5, 1862.
Byron J. Day, Co. G; disch. for disability, Nov. 21, 1862.
Jonathan B. Somers, Co. G; disch. for disability, Sept. 26, 1862.
Harvey Wilson, Co. G; disch. for disability, Dec. 18, 1862.
William A. Vanhorn, Co. G; disch. for disability, Sept. 8, 1862.
James A. Taylor, Co. G; disch. for disability, Sept. 9, 1862.
Clarence H. Chapman, Co. G; disch. for disability, July 12, 1862.
Otis F. Packard, Co. G; disch. for disability, July 3, 1862.
Samuel Wheaton, Co. G; disch. for disability, Sept. 10, 1862.
George Perkins, Co. G; disch. for disability.
Royal B. Ames, Co. G; disch. for disability, Sept. 15, 1862.
John Forquer, Co. G; disch. for disability.
Cornelius M. Gregory, Co. G; discharged for disability.
Horace W. Titus, Co. G; disch. for disability, Sept. 11, 1862.
James Appleton, Co. G; disch. for disability, Sept. 11, 1862.
John Pease, Co. G; disch. for disability, Oct. 15, 1862.
William H. Barrett, Co. G; disch. for disability, Oct. 15, 1862.
Homer H. Kidder, Co. G; disch. for disability, Oct. 3, 1862.
Thaddeus M. Southworth, Co. M; disch. for disability, May 2, 1862.
Robert Wilson, Co. M; disch. for disability, Sept. 27, 1862.
Andrew Peterson, Co. B; disch. for disability, April 4, 1863.
A. J. Filkins, Co. D; disch. for disability, March 21, 1863.
John H. Stage, Co. D; disch. for disability, July 14, 1863.
Ralph Bailey, Co. G; disch. for disability, Nov. 13, 1863.
Jabez H. Moses, Co. G; disch. for disability, March 30, 1863.
John B. Harrington, Co. G; disch. for disability, May 1, 1863.
Arthur Walter, Co. G; disch. for disability, Aug. 5, 1863.
Nicholas Tibits, Co. G; disch. for disability, Aug. 6, 1863.
Walter B. Straw, Co. G; disch. for disability, Aug. 11, 1863.
Austin Winney, Co. K; disch. for disability, May 20, 1863.
Stephen Turner, Co. G; disch. by order, Oct. 27, 1863.
Wm. Davenport, Co. G; disch. by order, Jan. 24, 1863.
James Thompson, Co. G; disch. at expiration of service, Oct. 1, 1864.
George A. Douglas, Co. G; disch. at expiration of service, Oct. 1, 1864.
William C. Campbell, Co. G; disch. at expiration of service, Oct. 1, 1864.
Hugh Longhey, Co. G; disch. at expiration of service, Oct. 1, 1864.

Charles Vanderburg, Co. G; disch. at expiration of service, Oct. 1, 1864.
Joshua Henry, Co. G; disch. at expiration of service, Oct. 1, 1864.
Judah Reed, Co. G; disch. at expiration of service, Oct. 1, 1864.
Joseph Sturdevant, Co. G; disch. at expiration of service, Oct. 1, 1864.
Theron D. Walters, Co. G; disch. at expiration of service, Oct. 1, 1864.
Ephraim B. Briggs, Co. G; disch. at expiration of service, Oct. 1, 1864.
Nelson E. Kidder, Co. G; disch. at expiration of service, Oct. 1, 1864.
Thomas O'Brien, Co. M; disch. in Jan. 1863.
John Aulsbro, Co. G; disch. to re-enl. as vet., Jan 5, 1864.
Charles S. Beckwith, Co. G; disch. to re-enl. as vet., Jan. 5, 1864.
Washington J. Bulson, Co. G; disch. to re-enl. as vet., Jan. 5, 1864.
James Burt, Co. G; disch. to re-enl. as vet., Jan. 5, 1864.
Eben H. Dunton, Co. G; disch. to re-enl. as vet., Jan. 5, 1864.
Eli R. Forquer, Co. G; disch. to re-enl. as vet., Jan. 5, 1864.
Richard Morrison, Co. G; disch. to re-enl. as vet., Jan 5, 1864.
Abram F. Pierce, Co. G; disch. to re-enl. as veteran, Jan. 5, 1864.
Gabriel See, Co. G; disch. to re-enl. as veteran, Jan. 5, 1864.
Charles Wooster, Co. G; disch. to re-enl. as veteran, Jan. 5, 1864.
Frank L. Weston, Co. G; disch. to re-enl. as veteran, Jan. 5, 1864.
Owen McManus, Co. M; disch. to re-enl. as veteran, Jan. 5, 1864.
Friend Alvord, Co. A; must. out July 17, 1865.
Henry Jones, Co. B; must. out Aug. 17, 1865.
Sylvester J. Olmstead, Co. B; must. out June 20, 1865.
Wilbur Showler, Co. B; must. out June 20, 1865.
Reuben D. Bowen, Co. B; must. out June 27, 1865.
William Carson, Co. C; must. out June 6, 1865.
Patrick Doolin, Co. C; must. out Aug. 25, 1865.
David B. Finn, Co. C; Aug. 17, 1865.
Merrick G. Blood, Co. D; must. out Aug. 17, 1865.
Roderick C. Phillip, Co. E; must. out Aug. 17, 1865.
Peter Keefer, Co. F; must. out June 13, 1865.
Henry Zupp, Co. F; disch. for disability, July 28, 1864.
Wells W. Gates, Co. G; must. out Aug. 17, 1865.
Frank H. Proctor, Co. G; disch. for disability, May 3, 1865.
Henry H. Brown, Co. G; disch. for disability, June 10, 1865.
Warren Bowen, Co. G; must. out Aug. 17, 1865.
Leander Birdsall, Co. G; must. out Aug. 17, 1865.
Oscar H. Duncan, Co. G; must. out Aug. 30, 1865.
Joseph Fitzgerald, Co. G; must. out Aug. 30, 1865.
George A. Munger, Co. G; must. out Aug. 30, 1865.
Chauncey L. Howell, Co. G; must. out Aug. 17, 1865.
John F. Howell, Co. G; must. out Aug. 17, 1865.
Isaac McCurdy, Co. G; must. out Aug. 17, 1865.
Robert McDougal, Co. G; disch. by order, June 13, 1865.
James Y. Mesick, Co. G; must. out Aug. 31, 1865.
Alonzo S. Mulliken, Co. G; must. out Aug. 17, 1865.
Oscar D. Nulton, Co. G; disch. June 2, 1863.
William H. Vandewalker, Co. G; disch. at expiration of service, Oct. 22, 1864.
Burdett S. Waldo, Co. G; must. out Aug. 17, 1865.
Porter Yates, Co. G; must. out June 21, 1865.
William C. Howell, Co. G; must. out June 21, 1865.
Charles M. Hannah, Co. G; must. out June 21, 1865.
John B. Mulliken, Co. G; must. out June 8, 1865.
Alonzo Alsbo, Co. G; must. out June 21, 1865.
John A. White, Co. G; must out June 21, 1865.
William Howe, Co. G; must. out June 21, 1865.
George W. Burt, Co. G; must. out June 21, 1865.
Andrew I. Armdon, Co. G; must. out June 8, 1865.
David McDuffie, Co. G; must. out May, 1866.
Francis E. Bird, Co. G; must. out June 21, 1865.
Edward C. Smith, Co. G; must. out June 21, 1865.
Jefferson M. Campbell, Co. G; disch. for disability, July 17, 1865.
Reuben Vickers, Co. G; must. out June 21, 1865.
William W. Taylor, Co. G; must. out June 21, 1865.
Christopher Wansley, Co. G; must. out June 3, 1865.
Erasmus Wilbur, Co. G; must. out June 3, 1865.
Philip R. Bowen, Co. G; must. out June 21, 1865.
Zachariah Kemp, Co. G; must. out Aug. 17, 1865.
Seymour F. Smith, Co. G; must. out May 17, 1865.
Marion Harris, Co. K; must. out Aug. 31, 1865.
William Birdsall, Co. M; disch. at expiration of service, April 17, 1865.
James Beddon, Co. M; must. out Aug. 30, 1865.
William A. Case, Co. M; must. out Aug. 17, 1865.
Samuel Williams, Co. M; must. out Aug. 17, 1865.
Benjamin Ayers, Co. M; disch. May 26, 1865.
Richard Phillips, Co. M; must. out Sept. 7, 1865.
Sidney R. Smith, Co. M; must. out Aug. 17, 1865.

FOURTH CAVALRY.

This regiment was raised in July and August, 1862, under the call for new troops, resulting from the disasters of McClellan's Peninsular campaign. The rendezvous was at Detroit, and the regiment was mustered in on the 29th of August. The men of Hillsdale County who served in its ranks during the war numbered twenty-six in Company F, twelve in G, one in B, and one in H.

In September the regiment set out for Kentucky, where it was soon chasing Morgan's guerrillas; leading the attack on Lebanon two miles before the infantry, driving out Morgan with an equal or superior force, and capturing a large amount of stores. On the 13th of December the regiment, by a forced march, surprised and captured the pickets at Franklin, Tenn., driving out a large force of the enemy with heavy loss. It led the extreme advance to Murfreesboro', and after the capture of that place was engaged in numerous excursions, driving back the enemy's cavalry, which infested the county, and capturing several hundred prisoners.

In May, 1863, followed by detachments of other regiments, the 4th led a gallant charge into the camp of three Confederate regiments of cavalry, routed them, and took fifty-five prisoners and the colors of the 1st Alabama. When the Army of the Cumberland advanced from Murfreesboro', in June, the 4th was again on the lead and engaged in innumerable conflicts. It was always successful until it reached the vicinity of Chattanooga, when it was several times driven back by the enemy. The season's service was so severe that on the 1st of November only about three hundred men were mounted.

After constant service through the winter, mounted and dismounted, among the mountains of Southeastern Tennessee, the regiment returned to Nashville the last of March, where it received fresh horses and new equipments. It then returned to Sherman's army, which it accompanied in the Georgia campaign, constantly engaged in the same kind of arduous service before described. Its hardest conflict was on the 20th of June, at Lattimore's Mill, when, with the 7th Pennsylvania Cavalry, it engaged three brigades of rebel cavalry. It twice charged the enemy with the sabre, and repulsed several charges made by them. Having finally fallen back to its supports, it aided in meeting an attack by Gen. Wheeler's whole force, which was driven back with heavy loss. In this affair the regiment, which had about three hundred men present, had thirty-seven killed and wounded.

After the capture of Atlanta the mounted men of the regiment followed Hood's army northward nearly to the Tennessee River, harassing his rear, capturing prisoners, etc. By this time all the horses but about a hundred were again worn out. These were transferred to another command, and the 4th was reunited on foot at Nashville in October. It was remounted at Louisville, Ky., and by the last of January, 1865, was at Gravelly Springs, Ala.

Leaving there the 12th of March, it set out with other regiments on a long raid through Alabama, swimming rivers, building corduroy roads, seizing towns, capturing Forrest's artillery, and finally capturing the city of Selma, defended by very elaborate fortifications and by at least seven thousand men under Gen. Forrest. At one point fifteen hundred dismounted cavalry, of which the 4th was a part, charged the intrenchments and captured them in twenty minutes, having had three hundred and twenty-four men killed and wounded. This was on the 2d of April. On the 20th, after numerous adventures, the command reached

Macon, Ga., where the news of the surrender of the rebel armies caused the cessation of fighting.

The 4th, however, gained still another title to renown by capturing the rebel president, Jefferson Davis, near Abbeville, Ga., on the 10th of April, 1865. The regiment soon after marched to Nashville, where it was mustered out on the 1st of July; being disbanded at Detroit on the 10th. The list of its battles and skirmishes numbered ninety-four. Few of them, it is true, were very severe, but the number shows that the regiment didn't "let the grass grow under its horses' feet."

OFFICERS AND SOLDIERS FROM HILLSDALE COUNTY.

Wilford Bates, appointed assistant surgeon, March 10, 1865; not must.
Isaac T. Birdsell, Co. G; died at Nashville, Tenn., Jan. 8, 1863.
Levi R. Watkins, Co. B; trans. to Vet. Res. Corps, April 30, 1864.
John F. Wagner, Co. F; trans. to Vet. Res. Corps, April 10, 1864.
Nelson Higgins, Co. F; died at Chattanooga, Tenn., June 17, 1864.
Alfred Hall, Co. G; died at Memphis, Tenn., Feb. 9, 1865.
William A. Lamb, Co. F; disch. for disability, Feb. 3, 1863.
J. G. Robb, Co. F; disch. for disability, March 22, 1863.
Henry O'Neil, Co. G; disch. for disability, Feb. 4, 1863.
Jackson Pardee, Co. G; disch. for disability, May 8, 1863.
Henry Rynes, Co. I; disch. for disability, March 18, 1863.
Albert S. Wilson, N. C. S.; must. out July 1, 1865.
R. Blackmer, Co. F; disch. by order, July 19, 1865.
Ira W. Harrington, Co. F; must. out July 1, 1865.
Lyman P. Pitts, Co. F; must. out July 1, 1865.
Orange C. Smith, Co. F; must. out July 1, 1865.
George W. Temple, Co. F; must. out July 1, 1865.
George W. Tagsgold, Co. F; must. out July 1, 1865.
Horace Wilcox, Co. F; must. out July 1, 1865.
Peter Wacker, Co. F; disch. for disability, Dec. 26, 1864.
Oscar Wilder, Co. F; must. out July 1, 1865.
John O. Williams, Co. F; must. out July 1, 1865.
George F. Whitman, Co. F; must. out July 1, 1865.
George W. Williams, Co. F; must. out July 1, 1865.
William Wright, Co. F; must. out July 1, 1865.
Thomas Gorman, Co. F; must. out July 1, 1865.
William Chase, Co. F; disch. for disability.
M. Winchester, Co. F; disch. Feb. 11, 1863.
William F. True, Co. F; must. out July 1, 1865.
Henry Braddock, Co. F; must. out Aug. 15, 1865.
Howard Dickerson, Co. F; must. out Aug. 15, 1865.
Delaski W. Fish, Co. F; must. out Aug. 15, 1865.
Francis Gurmid, Co. F; disch. by order, May 3, 1865.
Simon B. Hadley, Co. G; disch. for promotion, Feb. 9, 1865.
Charles E. Lockwood, Co. G; disch. by order, July 13, 1865.
Alonzo Fox, Co. G; must. out July 1, 1865.
George B. Allen, Co. G; must. out July 1, 1865.
Denison D. Burch, Co. G; must. out July 1, 1865.
Lawrence C. Carr, Co. G; must. out July 1, 1865.
John Plunkett, Co. G; must. out July 1, 1865.
John Sullivan, Co. G; must. out July 1, 1865.
Hughes S. Hill, Co. H; must. out July 1, 1865.

SEVENTH CAVALRY.

This regiment was organized at Grand Rapids, two battalions leaving for Washington in February, 1863, and the third one in May. The number from Hillsdale County was as follows: twenty-two in Company F, three in E, one in G, and eight in I; total, thirty-four. The regiment was very actively engaged in the cavalry service of the Army of the Potomac, and at the battle of Gettysburg, on the 3d of July, fought one of the hardest conflicts which ever fell to the share of that service, having sixteen men killed, forty-one wounded, twelve missing, and twelve taken prisoners. It was in numerous skirmishes during the rest of the season, having thirty men killed in action from the 1st of May to the 1st of November and sixty-two wounded.

On the 28th of February, 1864, the 7th started with Gen. Kilpatrick on his celebrated raid to Richmond. After its return, it was attached to the Cavalry Corps of the Army of the Potomac, and soon started with that army on the great campaign of 1864. At the battle of Yellow Church, on the 11th of May, it aided in driving the rebel cavalry from the field, having sixteen men killed and wounded, including among the former its commander, Maj. Granger. On the 27th of May it charged a rebel brigade, driving it several miles and capturing forty-one prisoners. At a cavalry fight at "Haines' Shop," the next day, the regiment had fourteen men killed and wounded.

After two months more of service with the Army of the Potomac, the regiment was transferred to the Shenandoah Valley. On the 16th of August it was in the battle of Crooked Run, where it charged and routed a rebel brigade, capturing nearly a hundred prisoners, and having twelve men killed and wounded. At the battle of Opequan Creek, on the 19th of August, it charged through the creek and drove the foe from the farther shore, and, later in the day, joined with other regiments in charging the enemy and driving him through Winchester. The regiment had twenty-three killed and wounded, among the former being its commander, Lieut.-Col. Brewer,—the second commander killed during the season.

The 7th remained in active service in the Shenandoah Valley until the last of February, 1865, when it joined in Sheridan's celebrated raid to the James River. The latter part of March it joined the Army of the Potomac, and was active in the operations which resulted in the surrender of Lee's army.

The last of May, 1865, the 7th was sent with the Michigan Cavalry Brigade to Fort Leavenworth, Kansas, and thence across the Plains to Denver, Col. There was naturally much dissatisfaction at being called on for this unexpected service after the war was over, but there was no mutiny or other misconduct. After guarding the overland stage-route till the 1st of November, two hundred and fifty of those having the longest time to serve were transferred to the 1st Michigan Cavalry. The remainder hired their passage in mule-trains to Fort Leavenworth, where they were mustered out. The regiment was disbanded at Jackson, Mich., on the 25th of December, 1865.

The men transferred to the 1st Michigan Calvary were mustered out in Utah, in March, 1866. They had to pay their own passage home, but the amount was afterwards refunded by Congress.

OFFICERS AND SOLDIERS FROM HILLSDALE COUNTY.

Hiram J. Ingersoll, commissioned 2d lieut., Oct. 15, 1862; 1st lieut., Feb. 28, 1863; must. out Dec. 15, 1865.
Henry Guir, Co. F; killed at Falling Waters, Md., July 14, 1863.
George W. Lundy, Co. F; died at Gettysburg, Pa., July 15, 1863.
C. P. White, Co. F; missing at Frenchtown, July 6, 1863; returned.
Wm. C. Armstrong, Co. F; missing at Frenchtown, July 6, 1863.
Asa Sprague, Co. I; missing at Gainesville, Va., Oct. 14, 1863.
Jacob Paule, Co. F; killed at Yellow Tavern, Va., May 11, 1864.
Thomas C. Mercer, Co. F; killed at Smithfield, Va., Aug. 29, 1864.
Abram Hogland, Co. F; died at Washington, D. C., Feb. 18, 1864.
Clark A. Stewart, Co. F; died at Andersonville, Ga., June 30, 1864.
Henry Chaplain, Co. F; trans. to Vet. Res. Corps, Feb. 15, 1864.
Linus N. Dillon, Co. F; trans. to Vet. Res. Corps, Nov. 15, 1863.
J. H. Armstrong, Co. F; died of wounds, about May 20, 1864, at Richmond, Va.
Stephen Mosher, Co. I; died in Andersonville prison, Ga., Sept. 9, 1864.
John E. Covey, Co. F; disch. for disability, May 25, 1863.
George Arnold, Co. I; disch. for disability, July 11, 1863.
H. J. Wright, Co. F; disch. for disability, March 3, 1864.
Isaac Van Vleet, Co. F; disch. for disability, Nov. 17, 1863.
Henry De Graff, N. C. S.; must. out Dec. 11, 1865.
Norris W. McHurd, Co. E; must. out Dec. 23, 1865.

Benton H. Spear, Co. E; must. out Dec. 15, 1865.
George Taylor, Co. E; must. out Dec. 15, 1865.
Charles P. White, Co. F; must. out Nov. 21, 1865.
Wm. H. Armstrong, Co. F; must. out Nov. 21, 1865.
Jasper Braden, Co. F; must. out Dec. 15, 1865.
Lucton Fairchild, Co. F; must. out Nov. 21, 1865.
William Phelps, Co. F; must. out Dec. 15, 1865.
William Trealy, Co. F; must. out July 10, 1865.
Charles Dapp, Co. F; must. out Dec. 15, 1865.
Perry Wilson, Co. F; must. out Dec. 15, 1865.
Orlando Hammond, Co. G; must. out Dec. 15, 1865.
Andrew Wescott, Co. I; must. out June 24, 1865.
John W. Dunn, Co. I; must. out Dec. 15, 1865.
Hiram Laclear, Co. I; must. out Dec. 15, 1865.
Washington M. Smith, Co. I; must. out Dec. 15, 1865.
Alonzo Wakefield, Co. I; must. out Dec. 15, 1865.

CHAPTER XVIII.

EIGHTH AND ELEVENTH CAVALRY AND FIRST LIGHT ARTILLERY.

Hillsdale County in the Eighth Cavalry—Defeating Morgan—The Eighth Defeated in East Tennessee—Dismounted and Mounted—Covering Sherman's Flank—Surprised, with Heavy Loss—Subsequent Services—Mustered Out—List of Members—Formation of the Eleventh Cavalry—Its Hillsdale Delegation—Conflicts with Morgan—An Unsuccessful Raid into Virginia—A Successful Raid into Virginia—Grand Sweep through North and South Carolina and Georgia—Consolidation with the Eighth—Muster-Out—Officers and Soldiers—How the First Light Artillery Originated—One Organization, but Divided Service—The Hillsdale Representation—Battery D in Kentucky and Tennessee—Hoover's Gap and Chickamauga—Mission Ridge—Service at Murfreesboro'—Mustered Out—Battery F's Misfortune at Richmond—Garrison Duty—Through the Georgia Campaign—Defense of Nashville—Disbanded—Battery G in Kentucky and West Virginia—At Chickasaw Bayou—Helping Capture Vicksburg—Ordered to Texas—Then to Mobile—The Close—Battery I at Gettysburg—Ordered to Nashville—Lost Mountain—Kenesaw and Atlanta—Other Services and Discharge—Officers and Soldiers of the Regiment.

EIGHTH CAVALRY.

THIS regiment, the rendezvous of which was at Mount Clemens, did not take the field until the month of May, 1863. It contained, during the war, eighty-four men from Hillsdale County; eight in A company, six in B, eighteen in C, twenty-three in G, four in H, ten in K, one in L, and fourteen in M.

It engaged at once in active service in Kentucky, and was one of the foremost in the chase after John Morgan through Indiana and Ohio. At length overtaking him at Buffington Island, Ohio, it immediately attacked and routed his command, capturing two hundred and seventeen prisoners, besides killing and wounding a considerable number. The regiment then proceeded to East Tennessee. At Calhoun and Athens in that State, on the 20th and 27th of September, the brigade to which it belonged was defeated and driven back by a large rebel force under Gens. Forrest and Wheeler, the 8th having forty-three killed and wounded, and several missing.

The regiment was very actively engaged marching and skirmishing up and down the valley of the Tennessee, until the forepart of February, 1864, when it turned over its horses to the quartermaster's department and marched on foot to Mount Sterling, Ky. It was there remounted, and in June joined Gen. Sherman's army at Big Shanty, Ga. As a part of the cavalry force under Gen. Stoneman, the 8th advanced towards Atlanta, covering the right of Sherman's command, and frequently engaged with the enemy. The latter were usually forced to retire, but on the 3d of August, after the regiment had been cut off from the main force and had cut its way through the enemy, and after seven days and nights of continuous marching, with almost no sleep, it was surprised and routed with the loss of two hundred and fifteen officers and men, mostly taken prisoners. The remainder of the regiment was employed in picket duty until the middle of September, when it was ordered to Kentucky and then back to Nashville.

The 8th was engaged through the month of November in skirmishing with the cavalry advance of Hood's army, being several times surrounded by the enemy, but always managing to cut its way out. After Hood was defeated at Franklin and Nashville, and driven out of Tennessee, this regiment had no service more severe than suppressing the guerrillas who still infested the country. In July the 11th Cavalry was consolidated with the 8th, the combined regiment retaining the latter name. It was mustered out at Nashville on the 22d of September, 1865, and disbanded at Jackson about the 30th.

MEN FROM HILLSDALE COUNTY.

Charles Billings, Co. B; missing on rail to Macon, Ga., Aug. 3, 1864.
E. Papsworth, Co. G; missing at Bean's Station, Tenn., Dec. 14, 1863; returned.
Leander King, Co. G; missing at Bean's Station, Tenn., Dec. 14, 1863; returned.
Milo Rich, Co. B; died.
Sidney A. Acker, Co. C; died at Lynchburg, Va., June 30, 1863.
Daniel H. Parker, Co. K; died at Athens, Ga., May 16, 1864.
Caleb Hale, Co. A; must. out Sept. 22, 1865.
Freeman Kelly, Co. A; must. out Sept. 22, 1865.
Hiram Young, Co. A; must. out Sept. 22, 1865.
E. S. Cole, Co. A; must. out Sept. 22, 1865.
Edward Rossman, Co. A; must. out Sept. 22, 1865.
Henry Nottage, Co. A; must. out June 16, 1865.
James E. O'Dell, Co. A; must. out June 16, 1865.
Francis M. Townsend, Co. A; must. out June 16, 1865.
Thomas M. Wright, Co. B; must. out Sept. 22, 1865.
Eli M. Cope, Co. B; must. out Sept. 22, 1865.
George P. Tuttle, Co. B; must. out Sept. 22, 1865.
Monsieur Davison, Co. B; must. out Sept. 22, 1865.
John H. Beckwith, Co. C; must. out Sept. 22, 1865.
Frank A. Bacon, Co. C; must. out Sept. 22, 1865.
William J. McElihine, Co. C; must. out Sept. 22, 1865.
George W. Asken, Co. C; must. out Sept. 22, 1865.
James S. Albro, Co. C; must. out Oct. 10, 1865.
William Rosewell, Co. C; must. out Sept. 22, 1865.
Theodore E. Regston, Co. C; must. out Sept. 22, 1865.
Henry B. Strickland, Co. C; must. out Sept. 22, 1865.
Edward G. Taylor, Co. C; must. out Sept. 22, 1865.
Oscar B. Abbott, Co. C; must. out June 16, 1865.
Adelbert Chapman, Co. C; must. out June 16, 1865.
Paleman Castle, Co. C; must. out June 16, 1865.
Franklin Foulk, Co. C; must. out June 16, 1865.
William C. Gibson, Co. C; must. out June 17, 1865.
Herbert H. Hickox, Co. C; must. out July 15, 1865.
Samuel B. Nixon, Co. C; must. out June 16, 1865.
George W. Southworth, Co. C; must. out June 16, 1865.
Delson Allen, Co. C; must. out Dec. 4, 1865.
John A. Anable, Co. G; must. out Sept. 22, 1865.
Levans Bachelor, Co. G; must. out Sept. 22, 1865.
Byron Brainerd, Co. G; must. out Sept. 22, 1865.
James A. Drake, Co. G; must. out Sept. 22, 1865.
William H. Eldridge, Co. G; must. out Sept. 22, 1865.
Albert E. French, Co. G; must. out Oct. 10, 1865.
Edward R. Fitzsimmons, Co. G; must. out Sept. 22, 1865.
John M. Farquar, Co. G; must. out Sept. 22, 1865.
Ezra Green, Co. G; must. out. Sept. 22, 1865.
Edward M. Gilbert, Co. G; must. out Sept. 22, 1865.
James L. Hickox, Co. G; must. out Sept. 22, 1865.
James A. Lards, Co. G; must. out Oct. 10, 1865.
Thomas O'Brien, Co. G; must. out Oct. 10, 1865.
Franklin Saxton, Co. G; must. out Sept. 22, 1865.
George Silkworth, Co. G; must. out Sept. 22, 1865.
James S. Stackus, Co. G; must. out Sept. 22, 1865.
Abram Shafer, Co. G; must. out Sept. 22, 1865.

Franklin Walston, Co. G; must. out Sept. 22, 1865.
John L. Williams, Co. G; must. out Sept. 22, 1865.
Charles Marvin, Co. G; must. out Sept. 22, 1865.
James W. Caruthers, Co. G; must. out June 16, 1865.
Albert Maher, Co. H; must. out Sept. 22, 1865.
John Nolen, Co. H; must. out July 7, 1865.
Alfred E. Papsworth, Co. H; must. out Sept. 22, 1865.
Gottfried Aupperle, Co. H; must. out Sept. 22, 1865.
Wilson S. Blair, Co. K; must. out June 16, 1865.
Daniel Fullerton, Co. K; must. out June 16, 1865.
Leroy Blair, Co. K; must. out Sept. 22, 1865.
Joseph Cough, Co. K; must. out June 16, 1865.
John B. Harrington, Co. K; must. out June 16, 1865.
Charles L. Hews, Co. K; must. out June 16, 1865.
Franklin Horton, Co. K; must. out June 16, 1865.
Joseph Hagerman, Co. K; must. out June 16, 1865.
William A. Northnep, Co. K; must. out June 16, 1865.
A. F. Terpenning, Co. K; must. out June 16, 1865.
John Carey, Co. L; must. out Sept. 22, 1865.
F. Pitts, Co. M; must. out Sept. 22, 1865.
Milo Brittain, Co. M; must. out Sept. 22, 1865.
William Hughes, Co. M; must. out Sept. 22, 1865.
Edgar C. Kilborn, Co. M; must. out Sept. 22, 1865.
Armour Lockman, Co. M; disch. by order, Aug. 17, 1865.
George L. Mapes, Co. M; must. out Sept. 22, 1865.
Charles H. O'Neill, Co. M; must. out Sept. 22, 1865.
Edgar Rodgers, Co. M; must. out Sept. 22, 1865.
Wilson Tucker, Co. M; must. out Sept. 22, 1865.
Andrew I. Webster, Co. M; must. out Sept. 22, 1865.
Ephraim B. Warner, Co. M; must. out Sept. 22, 1865.
Jonathan F. Wines, Co. M; must. out Sept. 22, 1865.
Lorenzo Cummings, Co. M; must. out June 28, 1865.
Andrew Johnson, Co. M; must. out Aug. 12, 1865.

ELEVENTH CAVALRY.

The 11th was organized at Kalamazoo, and left for Kentucky in December, 1863. The number of its members from Hillsdale County during the war was a hundred and four; of whom thirty-one were in Company A, seven in Company B, one in C, twenty-five in D, two in E, nine in F, seven in H, five in I, twelve in K, fourteen in L, and eighteen in M.

After scouting in Kentucky about six months, the regiment came in collision with the noted rebel cavalry leader John H. Morgan, at Mount Sterling, and after a sharp action utterly routed his command. On the 12th of June it came up with the remainder of his force at Cynthiana, and again the sons of chivalry were compelled to fly before the men of Michigan. In the latter part of September, 1864, the regiment moved with its division on a long and tedious raid over the mountains to Saltville, Va. The place was found to be fortified and well defended by a large force under Gen. Breckenridge. The attack failed and the command returned to Kentucky.

In the latter part of November, the 11th was ordered to East Tennessee, where it was engaged in the usual fighting with guerrillas and rebel cavalry until the middle of January, 1865, when it marched with Gen. Stoneman on an important raid into Virginia. On the 16th of January it fought with Vaughn's Brigade all day, near Abingdon, Va., completely routing it and capturing all its artillery and two hundred and fifty men. After defeating Breckenridge's Infantry, destroying the salt-works at Saltville, burning an arsenal, and capturing a large quantity of supplies and artillery, the command passed over the mountains into Kentucky, three-fourths of the forces being worn out and the men dismounted.

In the forepart of March the regiment, with new horses, again went to East Tennessee, and joined another expedition of Gen. Stoneman's into North Carolina. At Salisbury, in that State, on the 12th of April, the command defeated a large force of the enemy, capturing eighteen hundred prisoners and twenty-two pieces of artillery. It then passed on through South Carolina into Georgia, and on the 11th of May captured the cavalry escort of Jefferson Davis, near Washington, Ga. It then went back through South Carolina to East Tennessee.

On the 20th of July the 11th was consolidated with the 8th Michigan Cavalry, taking the name of the latter regiment. The consolidated regiment was mustered out in September, as narrated a short distance back.

OFFICERS AND SOLDIERS FROM HILLSDALE COUNTY.

John D. Frisbie, com. 1st lieut., Aug. 1, 1863; capt., Jan. 15, 1864; res. April 7, '65.
George W. Cutler, com. 2d lieut., Aug. 1, 1863; wounded and captured at Saltville, Va., Oct. 2, 1864; exchanged Feb. 21, 1865; disch. May 15, 1865.
William S. Mapes, com. 2d lieut., Oct. 29, 1864; must. out Aug. 10, 1865.
Daniel R. Rozelle, com. 2d lieut., Oct. 29, 1864; trans. to 8th Cav. on consolidation; must. out Sept. 22, 1865.
William C. Fitzsimmons, com. 2d lieut., Jan. 21, 1865.
Charles S. Linds, Co. A; died at Lexington, Ky., March 9, 1864.
Peter McLouth, Co. D; died at Lexington, Ky., March 20, 1864.
John Swick, Co. L; died at Camp Nelson, Ky., May 18, 1864.
Joseph W. Gould, Co. B; missing at Saltville, Va., Oct. 2, 1864; returned.
Oscar L. Niles, Co. B; died at Lexington, Ky., April, 1865.
Warner Perham, Co. D; died at Lexington, Ky., Sept. 21, 1864.
Stephen Fitzsimmons, Co. I; died at Lexington, Ky., Jan. 2, 1865.
Samuel C. Everts, Co. K; died at Saltville, Va., of wounds, Oct. 3, 1864.
Carlos Pomeroy, Co. L; died at Greenville, Va., April 25, 1865.
J. J. Purdy, Co. M; missing at Andersonville, S. C., May 20, 1865.
L. J. Smith, Co. M; missing at Andersonville, S. C., May 20, 1865.
Albert E. French, Co. A; trans. to 8th Mich. Cav.
Edward R. Fitzsimmons, Co. A; trans. to 8th Mich. Cav.
John M. Farquar, Co. A; trans. to 8th Mich. Cav.
Abram Shapes, Co. A; trans. to 8th Mich. Cav.
John A. Anable, Co. A; trans. to 8th Mich. Cav.
Levans Bachelor, Co. A; trans. to 8th Mich. Cav.
William C. Burns, Co. A; trans. to 8th Mich. Cav.
James A. Drake, Co. A; trans. to 8th Mich. Cav.
William H. Eldridge, Co. A; trans. to 8th Mich. Cav.
Ezra Green, Co. A; trans. to 8th Mich. Cav.
Edward M. Gilbert, Co. A; trans. to 8th Mich. Cav.
James Hickox, Co. A; trans. to 8th Mich. Cav.
James A. Lards, Co. A; trans. to 8th Mich. Cav.
Thomas O'Brien, Co. A; trans. to 8th Mich. Cav.
Franklin Saxton, Co. A; trans. to 8th Mich. Cav.
George Silkworth, Co. A; trans. to 8th Mich. Cav.
James S. Stackas, Co. A; trans. to 8th Mich. Cav.
Philip Veille, Co. A; trans. to 8th Mich. Cav.
Franklin Walston, Co. A; trans. to 8th Mich. Cav.
John L. Williams, Co. A; trans. to 8th Mich. Cav.
John F. Craig, Co. B; trans. to 8th Mich Cav.
Joseph M. Gould, Co. B; trans. to 8th Mich. Cav.
Charles Marvin, Co. B; trans. to 8th Mich. Cav.
Thomas Pitts, Co. C; trans. to 8th Mich. Cav.
A. C. Barnard, Co. D; trans. to U. S. Colored Troops.
Milo Britton, Co. D; trans. to 8th Mich. Cav.
Lorenzo Cummings, Co. D; trans. to 8th Mich. Cav.
William Hughes, Co. D; trans. to 8th Mich. Cav.
Edgar C. Kilbur, Co. D; trans. to 8th Mich. Cav.
Armour Lockmer, Co. D; trans. to 8th Mich. Cav.
George L. Mapes, Co. D; trans. to 8th Mich. Cav.
Charles H. Miner, Co. D; trans. to 8th Mich. Cav.
George L. Nicoll, Co. D; trans. to U. S. Colored Troops.
Charles O'Neill, Co. D; trans. to 8th Mich. Cav.
Thomas Rooney, Co. D; trans. to 8th Mich. Cav.
William Rooney, Co. D; trans. to 8th Mich. Cav.
Edgar Rogers, Co. D; trans. to 8th Mich. Cav.
Andrew J. Webster, Co. D; trans. to 8th Mich. Cav.
Ephraim Warner, Co. D; trans. to 8th Mich. Cav.
Jonathan F. Wines, Co. D; trans. to 8th Mich. Cav.
Daniel Fullerton, Co. E; trans. to 8th Mich. Cav.
Daniel H. Parker, Co. E; trans. to 8th Mich. Cav.
A. F. Terpenning, Co. F; trans. to 8th Mich. Cav.
Joseph Cough, Co. F; trans. to 8th Mich. Cav.
John B. Harrington, Co. F; trans. to 8th Mich. Cav.
William A. Northrup, Co. F; trans. to 8th Mich. Cav.
Charles S. Hawes, Co. F; trans. to 8th Mich. Cav.
Wilson L. Blair, Co. F; trans. to 8th Mich. Cav.
Leroy Blair, Co. F; trans. to 8th Mich. Cav.
Franklin Hunter, Co. F; trans. to 8th Mich. Cav.
Thomas Wright, Co. G; trans. to 8th Mich. Cav.

Ephraim B. Cooper, Co. H; trans. to 8th Mich. Cav.
Cyrus Robertson, Co. H; trans. to 8th Mich. Cav.
Elia M. Cope, Co. H; trans. to 8th Mich. Cav.
William A. Place, Co. H; trans. to 8th Mich. Cav.
George Tuttle, Co. H; trans. to 8th Mich. Cav.
Mons. Davison, Co. I; trans to 8th Mich. Cav.
Hiram Young, Co. I; trans. to 8th Mich. Cav.
E. S. Cole, Co. K; trans. to 8th Mich. Cav.
Edgar Davidson, Co. K; trans. to 1st Mich. Sharpshooters.
Edward Rossman, Co. K; trans. to 8th Mich. Cav.
James Odell, Co. K; trans. to 8th Mich. Cav.
Francis M. Townsend, Co. K; trans. to 8th Mich. Cav.
Henry Nettage, Co. K; trans. to 8th Mich. Cav.
John H. Beckwith, Co. L; trans. to 8th Mich. Cav.
Frank A. Bacon, Co. L; trans. to 8th Mich. Cav.
W. J. McElishine, Co. L; trans. to 8th Mich. Cav.
Adelbert R. Chapman, Co. L; trans. to 8th Mich. Cav.
William C. Gibson, Co. L; trans. to 8th Mich. Cav.
Alanson M. Chapman, Co. L; trans. to 8th Mich. Cav.
Palerman Castle, Co. L; trans. to 8th Mich. Cav.
Henry B. Strickland, Co. M; trans. to 8th Mich. Cav.
Edward G. Taylor, Co. M; trans. to 8th Mich. Cav.
James S. Albro, Co. M; trans. to 8th Mich. Cav.
Jackson Penoyer, Co. M; trans. to 8th Mich. Cav.
George W. Asken, Co. M; trans. to 8th Mich. Cav.
Oscar B. Abell, Co. M; trans. to 8th Mich. Cav.
Delyon C. Allen, Co. M; trans. to 8th Mich. Cav.
Sidney A. Acker, Co. M; trans. to 8th Mich. Cav.
Samuel B. Nixon, Co. M; trans. to 8th Mich. Cav.
James Odell, Co. M; trans. to 8th Mich. Cav.
William Roswell, Co. M; trans. to 8th Mich. Cav.
Theodore E. Regston, Co. M; trans. to 8th Mich. Cav.
George W. Southworth, Co. M; trans. to 8th Mich. Cav.
Daniel B. Shipman, Co. M; trans. to 8th Mich. Cav.
Joseph Milton, Co. K; disch. for disability, Aug. 8, 1864.
Samuel Humphrey, Co. L; disch. for disability, July 22, 1864.
Charles M. Wade, Co. A; disch. for promotion.
Edwin Smith, Co. A; must. out May 18, 1865.
Eliphalet Barber, Co. A; must. out May 29, 1865.
Robert M. Cox, Co. A; disch. by order, Aug. 10, 1865.
Garrett W. Carr, Co. A; disch. by order, Aug. 10, 1865.
Emery Forbes, Co. A; must. out June 12, 1865.
Harvey Hilton, Co. A; disch. by order, Aug. 10, 1865.
Josiah C. Jennison, Co. A; must. out May 15, 1865.
Walter Razell, Co. A; must. out May 15, 1865.
Warren Sprague, Co. A; disch. by order, Aug. 10, 1865.
James E. Caruthers, Co. B; must. out June 16, 1865.
Franklin B. Stevens, Co. B; must. out May 5, 1865.
George A. Webster, Co. D; disch. by order, Aug. 10, 1865.
Webster Cooley, Co. D; disch. by order, Aug. 10, 1865.
William A. Collins, Co. D; must. out May 18, 1865.
Horace M. Gay, Co. D; must. out May 18, 1865.
John H. Ireland, Co. D; must. out Oct. 17, 1865.
Orrin C. Kelly, Co. D; disch. by order, Aug. 10, 1865.
Marcus Young, Co. D; must. out June 23, 1865.
Albert Trim, Co. F; must. out May 17, 1865.
Bradley Teachout, Co. G; must. out June 16, 1865.
R. E. Whipple, Co. H; disch. for promotion.
Alfred Boylis, Co. H; disch. by order, Aug. 10, 1865.
Amos D. Olds, Co. I; disch. by order, Aug. 10, 1865.
William A. Keys, Co. I; disch. for promotion, July 12, 1864.
Joseph Fisher, Co. K; disch. for disability, Dec. 22, 1864.
Dyer Freeman, Co. K; disch. for disability, June 16, 1865.
Joseph Milton, Co. K; disch. Aug. 8, 1865.
Anthony M. Moore, Co. K; disch. by order, June 10, 1865.
Samuel D. Humphrey, Co. L; disch. for disability, July 22, 1865.
G. L. Bartholomew, Co. L; must. out May 22, 1865.
Alfred H. Wayne, Co. L; must. out June 15, 1865.
B. F. Foulk, Co. L; must. out June 15, 1865.
Benjamin D. Kingsley, Co. M; disch. by order, July 12, 1865.
Herbert H. Hickox, Co. M; must. out July 15, 1865.
Samuel C. Briggs, Co. M; must. out June 1, 1865.
Oscar G. Hart, Co. M; disch. by order, Aug. 10, 1865.

FIRST LIGHT ARTILLERY.

In the spring of 1861 a battery of artillery was organized at Coldwater, and went to the seat of war as the 1st Michigan Battery. Four more batteries, numbered according to the date of organization, were formed during the season, all of which went to the front in December of that year. Three more were organized in 1862, and still six others—making twelve in all—in the forepart of 1863. On the 3d of August of the latter year the War Department, by special orders, recognized these twelve batteries as a regiment of artillery, and allowed the usual complement of field-officers to be mustered in. Each battery was designated by a letter corresponding to its previous number, the first battery becoming Battery A, the second Battery B, etc. In fact, however, each battery operated by itself, the field-officers being usually assigned to staff duty. The number from Hillsdale County in the whole regiment during the war was a hundred and sixty-nine, distributed as follows: ten in Battery A, six in B, ten in C, nineteen in D, two in E, forty in F, forty-five in G, six in H, thirty-four in I, and three in L. We can only mention, and that very briefly, the services of Batteries D, F, G, and I.

Battery D (originally the 4th Michigan Battery) went to Kentucky in December, 1861, and was in service in that State and Tennessee in 1862 and 1863. It was in the battle of Hoover's Gap, Tenn., on the 26th of June, 1863, and was warmly engaged at Chickamauga on the 19th and 20th of September, having nine men wounded in the latter conflict. In November, 1863, it was furnished with twenty-pound Parrott guns, with which it shelled the enemy at Mission Ridge, covering the advance of Hooker up Lookout Mountain, on the 24th of that month, and the grand assault on Mission Ridge the following day. The battery remained at Chattanooga until March, 1864, when it was ordered to Murfreesboro'. It was on duty with its heavy guns in forts near that place almost a year and a half, having, meanwhile, been engaged more or less with the right of Gen. Hood's army, when he was operating against Nashville, from the 12th to the 16th of November, 1864. The battery was mustered out at Jackson, Mich., on the 3d of August, 1865.

Battery F (originally the 6th Battery) was organized at Coldwater, and left for Kentucky in March, 1862. At the battle of Richmond, in that State, its infantry supports gave way, the artillerists were compelled to flee, and all their guns were captured. The men were on garrison duty in Kentucky throughout 1863. In January, 1864, the battery marched over the mountains to Knoxville, where it remained until April. In May it joined Gen. Sherman for the Georgia campaign. In that campaign it was in the battles of Resaca, Lost Mountain, Kenesaw Mountain, Decatur, and the siege of Atlanta. Its firing was at long range, and though it had several men killed and wounded, it was not cut up as were some of the infantry regiments. The battery was then sent to Tennessee, and took part in the defense of Nashville against Hood's army, from the 12th to the 16th of November. In January, 1865, it went, with a force under Gen. Schofield, to Washington, D. C., and thence to Newbern, N. C. It was engaged in some minor operations in that State, and in June was ordered home, being mustered out at Jackson, Mich., on the 1st day of July, 1865.

Battery G (originally the 7th) was organized at Kalamazoo, and went to Kentucky in February, 1862. It served in that State and West Virginia until November, 1862, when it was ordered to the Yazoo River, Miss. It was warmly engaged in the battle of Chickasaw Bayou, December 28 and 29, having ten men killed and wounded. In January, 1863, it went with the army to Arkansas

Post, and was present at the capture of that important fort. Battery G was likewise a part of the force which ran the rebel blockade at Vicksburg in April, was engaged in several of the succeeding conflicts, and was an active participant in the siege and capture of that key of the Mississippi. In August the battery went down to Carrollton, La., and in November was ordered to Texas. It served at Brazos, Santiago, Matagorda Island, Indianola, and other points in that State until June, having several not very serious conflicts with the enemy. In June the battery returned to Carrollton, La., remaining there until October, and then proceeding to Mobile Bay. In April, Battery G participated in the siege and capture of Mobile. It remained on duty in the vicinity until July, when it was ordered home, being mustered out at Jackson, Mich., on the 6th day of August, 1865.

Battery I (originally the 9th) was organized in conjunction with the 5th Cavalry in the late summer and the autumn of 1862, and went to Washington with that regiment in November. It was not in any battle until that of Gettysburg, on the 3d of July, 1863, where it had five men killed and wounded. The battery remained with the Army of the Potomac until November, when it was sent to Nashville. It remained there till the 7th of March, 1864, and then moved southward, joining the 3d Division of the 20th Army Corps the last of April. With that division it went through the Georgia campaign, being engaged with the enemy at Cassville, New Hope Church, Lost Mountain, Kenesaw, Peach-Tree Creek, and the siege of Atlanta. Fifteen men were killed and wounded during the campaign, out of a little over a hundred. As usual with artillery, only two or three fell in each engagement; but it was in a good many engagements. In November the battery returned to Chattanooga, where it remained until July, 1865, when it was ordered home. It was mustered out at Jackson, Mich., on the 14th of that month.

OFFICERS AND SOLDIERS FROM HILLSDALE COUNTY.

Ira G. Wisner, commissioned 2d lieut. Bat. G, 1st Light Art., April 18, 1864; 1st lieut., April 6, 1865; must. out Aug. 6, 1865.
George W. Baker, Bat. B; died at Cahawba, Ala., 1862.
Israel Rameler, Bat. C; died at New Machias, Mo., April 14, 1862.
John C. Sinclair, Bat. C; disch. for disability, June 10, 1862.
Emanuel Ish, Bat. C; disch. for disability, June 10, 1862.
Hamilton Lee, Bat. D; died at Louisville, Ky., Jan. 14, 1862.
Chester S. Randall, Bat. D; died at White Pigeon, Mich.
John Van Meter, Bat. F; disch. for disability, June 12, 1862.
Henry C. Williams, Bat. G; disch. for disability, April 11, 1862.
John Truax, Bat. G; disch. for disability, June 20, 1862.
George Graham, Bat. G; killed at Thompson's Hill, May 1, 1863.
Ira L. Strong, Bat. I; died at Washington, D. C., Jan. 29, 1863.
Daniel Boyer, Bat. I; died at Harper's Ferry, Va., Aug. 16, 1863.
Gleason F. Reynolds, Bat. F; died at Mumfordsville, Ky., Feb. 19, 1863.
James H. Henndun, Bat. F; died at Mumfordsville, Ky., Sept. 1, 1863.
Dorris H. Howe, Bat. G; died at St. Louis, Mo., April 9, 1863.
Horace B. Doty, Bat. G; died at Milliken's Bend, La., April, 1863.
Oscar Barnes, Bat. G; died at Memphis, Tenn., July 23, 1863.
Sylvanus R. Plumb, Bat. G; died at Vicksburg, Miss., Aug. 9, 1863.
Norman P. Austin, Bat. F; killed near Atlanta, Ga., July 21, 1864.
Edgar A. Sprague, Bat. A; died at Louisville, Ky., June 13, 1864.
Henry B. Turner, Bat. B; died at Rome, Ga., Aug. 13, 1864.
William Vernon, Bat. B; died at Jeffersonville, Ind., Aug. 22, 1864.
Smith B. Champlin, Bat. E; died at Jeffersonville, Ind., July 12, 1864.
Lorenzo D. Barnes, Bat. E; died at Marietta, Ga., Oct. 2, 1864.
Orville Palmer, Bat. I; died at Chattanooga, Tenn., Aug. 4, 1864.
Enos C. Plumb, Bat. G; trans. to V. R. C. Sept. 30, 1863.
James C. Cooper, Bat. I; trans. to V. R. C., Jan. 15, 1864.
Wilson Little, Bat. I; trans. to V. R. C., Jan. 15, 1864.
Jeremiah Gardner, Bat. C; killed at Edisto River, S. C., Feb. 9, 1865.
Robert T. Phillips, Bat. D; died.
William Day, Bat. F; died at Nashville, Tenn., Feb. 9, 1865.
Andrew J. Cross, Bat. G; died at Portland, Ohio, Oct. 19, 1862.
Philemon Cook, Bat. G; died at New Orleans, La., Jan. 19, 1865.
Benjamin S. Gunn, Bat. G; drowned in Mobile Bay, Ala., Nov. 20, 1864.
Philotus Wheeler, Bat. I; trans. to Vet. Res. Corps.
John H. Baker, Bat. B; disch. for promotion, June 22, 1863.
Joseph Woolston, Bat. G; disch. for disability, March 28, 1863.
Orsamus Doty, Bat. G; disch. for disability, March 26, 1863.
Martin Collar, Bat. G; disch. for disability, June 6, 1863.
Charles Baker, Bat. G; disch. for disability, Sept. 8, 1863.
Christopher H. Britton, Bat. G; disch. for disability, Sept. 23, 1863.
Henry W. Loomis, Bat. L; disch. for disability, June 20, 1863.
Sylvester Dwight, Bat. A; disch. at exp. of service, May 31, 1864.
Watson B. Conklin, Bat. A; disch. at exp. of service, Sept. 30, 1864.
Caleb A. Ensign, Bat. C; disch. by order, Dec. 3, 1863.
Wesley Davis, Bat. D; disch. for disability, Sept. 2, 1862.
James H. Thompson, Bat. D; disch. for disability, July 13, 1862.
John Homer Smith, Bat. F; disch. for disability, Jan. 6, 1863.
James C. Cooper, Bat. I; disch. for disability, Dec. 26, 1863.
Isaiah Liby, Bat. I; disch. for disability, Feb. 24, 1864.
Zachariah Layton, Bat. I; disch. for disability, March 7, 1864.
Thomas J. Harris, Bat. A; disch. to re-enl. as veteran, Feb. 11, 1864.
Ira Smith, Bat. C; disch. to re-enl. as veteran, Feb. 21, 1864.
Henry Carlisle, Bat. F; disch. to re-enl. as veteran, March 26, 1864.
James Van Valkenburg, Bat. F; disch. to re-enl. as veteran, March 26, 1864.
George W. Jeffers, Bat. A; must. out July 28, 1865.
Ozial B. Taylor, Bat. A; must. out July 28, 1865.
John Vanmeter, Bat. A; must. out July 28, 1865.
Abijah P. Lyke, Bat. A; must. out July 28, 1865.
Lewis Martin, Bat. A; disch. by order, May 26, 1865.
Daniel H. Mills, Bat. A; must. out July 28, 1865.
Melvin Bailey, Bat. B; must. out June 14, 1865.
Henry Zupp, Bat. C; disch. for disability, March 25, 1865.
William Durby, Bat. C; must. out June 22, 1865.
James H. Ostrander, Bat. C; must. out June 22, 1865.
William S. Platt, Bat. C; must. out June 22, 1865.
Harper V. D. Baker, Bat. D; disch. at exp. of service, Sept. 17, 1864.
Almond K. Herrington, Bat. D; disch. for disability.
Luman Ward, Bat. D; disch. for disability, April 28, 1862.
Ira Hodges, Bat. D; disch. for disability, July 18, 1863.
Martin J. English, Bat. D; disch. for disability, Dec. 9, 1862.
Newman Curtis, Bat. D; disch. at exp. of service, Sept. 17, 1864.
John D. Fuller, Bat. D; disch. for disability, July 28, 1862.
Elijah Pond, Bat. D; disch. at exp. of service, Sept. 17, 1864.
George Plumb, Bat. D; disch. at exp. of service, Oct. 31, 1864.
Edmund R. Phillips, Bat. D; disch. for disability, May 22, 1862.
William H. Plumb, Bat. D; disch. at exp. of service, Nov. 2, 1864.
George W. Sawyer, Bat. D; disch. at Louisville, Ky.
John Warren, Bat. D; disch. at exp. of service, Oct. 31, 1864.
Orel C. Warrener, Bat. D; must. out Aug. 3, 1865.
William Aldrich, Bat. F; must. out July 1, 1865.
J. Wesley Austin, Bat. F; disch. at exp. of service, Jan. 14, 1865.
Orson Austin, Bat. F; disch. for disability, Aug. 14, 1862.
Martin L. Burleson, Bat. F; must. out July 1, 1865.
Martin Furlong, Bat. F; must. out July 1, 1865.
William W. Fillio, Bat. F; must. out July 1, 1865.
Amri Johnson, Bat. F; disch. at expiration of service, Jan. 14, 1865.
John B. Kelley, Bat. F; must. out July 1, 1865.
Daniel E. Maxon, Bat. F; disch. at expiration of service, Jan. 12, 1865.
Myron Porter, Bat. F; must. out July 1, 1865.
Levi C. Smith, Bat. F; disch. for disability, Nov. 18, 1862.
Michael Selles, Bat. F; disch. at expiration of service, April 19, 1865.
James C. Vanamel, Bat. F; disch. for disability, Dec. 10, 1862.
John Higley, Bat. F; must. out July 1, 1865.
Stephen S. Johnson, Bat. F; must. out July 1, 1865.
Henry M. Johnson, Bat. F; disch. by order, May 18, 1865.
Lewis M. Hibbs, Bat. F; must. out July 1, 1865.
Henry M. Nichols, Bat. F; must. out July 1, 1865.
Henry H. Root, Bat. F; must. out July 1, 1865.
Jacob Swartout, Bat. F; must. out July 1, 1865.
David Miller, Bat. F; must. out July 1, 1865.
Andrew Foster, Bat. F; must. out July 1, 1865.
Harvey Lucas, Bat. F; must. out July 1, 1865.
Edwin Porter, Bat. F; must. out July 1, 1865.
Richard E. Rich, Bat. F; must. out July 1, 1865.
John Vantuyl, Bat. F; must. out July 1, 1865.
Spencer Welch, Bat. F; disch. by order, June 10, 1865.
Jacob D. Waldorf, Bat. F; disch. to accept com. in U. S. Col. H. Art., July 23, 1864.
Abraham Cooper, Bat. G; disch. to enl. in regular service, Nov. 25, 1862.
Oliver Franklin, Bat. G; disch. at expiration of service, Jan. 28, 1865.
Richard Hart, Bat. G; disch. at expiration of service, Jan. 28, 1865.
M. Barron Solomon, Bat. G; disch at expiration of service, Jan. 28, 1865.
William B. Britton, Bat. G; disch. at expiration of service, Jan. 28, 1865.
Horace Bellinger, Bat. G; disch. to enl. in regular service, Nov. 25, 1862.
Ira K. Bailey, Bat. G; disch. to enl. in regular service, Nov. 25, 1862.
Philemon Cook, Bat. G; disch. at expiration of service, Jan. 28, 1865.
John H. Gillett, Bat. G; disch. at expiration of service, Jan. 28, 1865.
Wallace Glazier, Bat. G; disch. to enl. in regular service, Nov. 25, 1862.

William H. Hall, Bat. G; disch. at expiration of service, Jan. 28, 1865.
David Litchfield, Bat. G; disch. to enl. in regular service, Nov. 25, 1862.
Orrin Olds, Bat. G; disch. at expiration of service, Jan. 28, 1865.
William H. Palmer, Bat. G; disch. at expiration of service, Jan. 28, 1865.
Sidney Palmer, Bat. G; disch. at expiration of service, Jan. 28, 1865.
Edward D. Plumb, Bat. G; disch. at expiration of service, Jan. 28, 1865.
George A. Ryker, Bat. G; disch. at expiration of service, Jan. 28, 1865.
Chauncey Smith, Bat. G; disch. at expiration of service, Jan. 28, 1865.
George W. Shultz, Bat. G; disch. at expiration of service, Jan. 28, 1865.
William Smeadmer, Bat. G; disch. for disability, Oct. 25, 1862.
Joseph Thierman, Bat. G; disch. at expiration of service, Jan. 28, 1865.
Isaac S. Vanakin, Bat. G; disch. at expiration of service, Jan. 28, 1865.
Charles L. Wilcox, Bat. G; disch. at expiration of service, Jan. 28, 1865.
John G. Williams, Bat. G; disch. at expiration of service, Jan. 28, 1865.
Warren W. Wilkinson, Bat. G; disch. to enl. in regular service, Nov. 25, 1862.
Welcome Merchant, Bat. G; must. out Aug. 6, 1865.
William Curtiss, Bat. G; disch. by order, June 12, 1865.
Henry N. Dugan, Bat. G; must. out Aug. 6, 1865.
Albert H. Gowdy, Bat. G; disch. by order, Aug. 17, 1865.
William J. Bunting, Bat. H; must. out July 22, 1865.
Edwin J. Codner, Bat. H; must. out July 22, 1865.
David C. Davey, Bat. H; must. out July 22, 1865.
George A. Linch, Bat. H; must. out July 22, 1865.
Raphael Thomas, Bat. H; must. out July 22, 1865.
Thomas Wilkinson, Bat. H; must. out July 22, 1865.
Hasey E. Barker, Bat. I; must. out July 14, 1865.
George W. Jennings, Bat. I; disch. by order, May 26, 1864.
Dexter C. Bartlett, Bat. I; must. out July 14, 1865.
James H. Beard, Bat. I; must. out July 14, 1865.
Elkanah S. Becker, Bat. I; must. out July 14, 1865.
James Deems, Bat. I; must. out July 14, 1865.
Cheney Hall, Bat. I; must. out July 14, 1865.
Levi C. Lee, Bat. I; must. out July 14, 1865.
Philander Millard, Bat. I; must. out July 14, 1865.
William Manning, Bat. I; disch. for disability, Dec. 22, 1864.
James E. Nickaloy, Bat. I; must. out July 14, 1865.
Robert O'Mealey, Bat. I; must. out July 14, 1865.
William O'Mealey, Bat. I; disch. by order, Oct. 23, 1862.
William A. Potter, Bat. I; must. out July 14, 1865.
James W. Potter, Bat. I; must. out July 14, 1865.
Joseph B. Patterson, Bat. I; must. out July 14, 1865.
Levi Rickard, Bat. I; must. out July 14, 1865.
Ambrose Roate, Bat. I; must. out July 14, 1865.
Alpheus B. St. John, Bat. I; must. out July 14, 1865.
John Tucker, Bat. I; must. out July 14, 1865.
Ira C. Wyckoff, Bat. I; must. out July 14, 1865.
Andrew J. Weeks, Bat. I; must. out July 14, 1865.
David W. Stroud, Bat. I; must. out July 14, 1865.
Henry Cromer, Bat. I; must. out July 14, 1865.
Charles H. Stroud, Bat. I; disch. for disability, Dec. 16, 1864.
Charles Barnes, Bat. L; must. out Aug. 22, 1865.
John S. Devoe, Bat. L; must. out Aug. 22, 1865.

CHAPTER XIX.

OTHER SOLDIERS.

Remarks—Total Number of Officers and Soldiers of Hillsdale County—Those in other States—Of 3d, 5th, 6th, 8th, 9th, 12th, 14th, 17th, 21st, 26th, and 29th Infantry—Of Provost-Guard—Of 148th New York Infantry—Of 1st United States Sharpshooters—Of 1st, 3d, 6th, 9th, and 10th Cavalry—Of Merrill Horse—Of 14th Battery—Of 1st Missouri Engineers—Of 102d United States Colored Troops.

BESIDES the members of the organizations mentioned in the foregoing ten chapters, and which, as before stated, included all those which had twenty men from Hillsdale County, there were many other soldiers of that county scattered in varying numbers among more than a dozen other regiments. Their records, as obtained from the adjutant-general's reports, are given in this chapter.

The grand total of enlisted men, according to those reports, was two thousand two hundred and sixty-eight. Add to these ninety-four commissioned officers from the same county, and we have an aggregate of two thousand three hundred and sixty-two.

Besides all these there were a considerable number from this county, but how many is not known, even approximately, who enlisted in regiments belonging to other States, and of whom no record is to be found in Michigan. Accidentally, we have learned the facts regarding a few of them, and have inserted them here:

OFFICERS AND SOLDIERS OF VARIOUS ORGANIZATIONS FROM HILLSDALE COUNTY.

THIRD INFANTRY.

John P. Palmer, died at Yorktown, Va., April 27, 1862.

FIFTH INFANTRY.

Robert A. Everett, of Ann Arbor (now of Hillsdale), com. ass't. surg., July 3, 1861; surg. 16th Inf., April 18, 1863; must. out at end of service.
John E. Porter, Co. D; must. out July 23, 1865.
Osmer C. Brown, Co. G; must. out May 31, 1865.

SIXTH INFANTRY.

Oscar Chapel, Co. C; killed at Baton Rouge, La., Aug. 5, 1862.
Nelson Nethaway, Co. I; died of wounds, July 22, 1863, at Baton Rouge, La.
Dexter Pearsell, Co. K; died at Helena, Ark., Aug. 21, 1864.
Alexander Getty, Co. B; died at Fort Morgan, Ala., Nov. 5, 1864.
Richard Cheney, Co. C; died at New Orleans, La., Nov. 27, 1864.
Warren Tompkins, Co. C; disch. by order, Sept. 5, 1865.
Leander Fitzgerald, Co. D; must. out Aug. 20, 1865.
Sylvester Kenyon, Co. K; must. out Aug. 20, 1865.
Robert Wheeler, Co. K; must. out Aug. 20, 1865.

EIGHTH INFANTRY.

Reuben S. Cheney, com. 1st lieut., Sept. 24, 1861; res. April 13, 1862.
William P. Miner, com. 2d lieut., Sept. 24, 1861; res. Feb. 19, 1862.
Alonzo Cheney, com. 2d lieut., March 27, 1863; 1st. lieut., May 6, 1864; must. out Oct. 19, 1864.
Isaiah Crispell, Co. B; died at Cold Harbor, Va., June 8, 1864.
Abraham L. Harding, Co. A; trans. to Vet. Res. Corps, Sept. 30, 1864.
Andrew Petsa, Co. A; disch. by order, May 29, 1865.
Ira Green, Co. A; disch. for disability, Dec. 23, 1864.
George D. Drury, Co. A; must. out July 30, 1865.
Orsamus J. Hoppins, Co. B; must. out July 30, 1865.
Martin Kavana, Co. D; disch. June 30, 1865.
Charles H. Seavey, Co. K; disch. by order, May 20, 1865.
Lorenzo W. Finch, Co. K; disch. by order, May 20, 1865.

NINTH INFANTRY.

Hawkins King, app. ass't surg., March 28, 1865; res. Aug. 5, 1865.
Hugh Webster, Co. G; killed at Murfreesboro', Tenn., July 13, 1862.
Abraham W. Vanness, Co. A; died at Nashville, Tenn., Dec. 12, 1865.
John Harmon, Co. D; must. out Sept. 15, 1865.
Ovid M. Thompson, Co. D; must. out Sept. 15, 1865.
Russell Ellis, Co. E; must. out Sept. 15, 1865.
Sylvester Lyman, Co. E; must. out. Sept. 15, 1865.
Milo M. Titus, Co. E; must. out Sept. 15, 1865.
William Wilson, Co. E; must. out Sept. 15, 1865.
Thomas Cox, Co. H; must. out July 18, 1865.
Andrew Crandall, Co. H; must. out Sept. 15, 1865.
Elias Whitcome, Co. I; must. out. Sept. 15, 1865.
Joseph Laduke, Co. K; must. out Sept. 15, 1865.

TWELFTH INFANTRY.

Timothy Giddings, Co. D; died at Duval's Bluff, Ark., May 27, 1865.
Bennett Gregg, Co. D; disch. by order, Aug. 22, 1865.
John Houghtaling, Co. D; disch. by order, Oct. 7, 1865.
William Holcombe, Co. D; disch. by order, Oct. 7, 1865.
Holden White, Co. E; disch. by order, Oct. 13, 1865.
Clarence Morey, Co. G; must. out. Feb. 15, 1866.
Elry P. Parsons, Co. H; disch. for disability, Nov. 26, 1864.

FOURTEENTH INFANTRY.

Jonathan Snyder, Co. H; died at Chattanooga, Tenn., Feb. 13, 1865.
Warren Young, Co. H; died at Savannah, Ga., April 10, 1865.
Charles H. Weed, Co. C; must. out July 18, 1865.
William Barrett, Co. D; must. out July 18, 1865.
Andrew Hoard, Co. D; must. out July 18, 1865.
Garrett Tennell, Co. G; must. out July 18, 1865.
Jonas Smith, Co. I; must. out July 18, 1865.
Henry Bogard, Co. I; must. out July 18, 1865.
Michael Youngs, Co. I; must. out July 24, 1865.
Cassius Bancroft, Co. K; must. out July 18, 1865.
Edmund Crandall, Co. K; must. out July 18, 1865.
William Smith, Co. K; must. out July 18, 1865.
Elisha L. Davis, Co. K; must. out July 18, 1865.
Charles Salmon, Co. K; must. out July 18, 1865.

SEVENTEENTH INFANTRY.

Thomas P. May, commissioned 2d lieut. May 26, 1865.
Newman Crane, Co. H; died of wounds at Frederick, Md., Oct. 9, 1862.
Francis Strunk, Co. A; died at Detroit, Mich.
James Bradshaw, Co. G; died of accidental wounds, June 17, 1863.
Lewis Wilson, Co. G; died at Knoxville, Tenn., Sept. 26, 1863.
Edwin M. Scott, Co. H; died at City Point, Va., Aug. 26, 1864.
Louis Searles, Co. H; died at Florence, S. C., Dec. 20, 1864.
Ransom P. Howe, Co. H; trans. to 8th Michigan Inf., Oct. 15, 1862.
John G. Fullmer, Co. H; must. out June 3, 1865.
Alva J. Hiccott, Co. H; disch. by order, May 30, 1865.
Milton Herring, Co. H; must. out June 3, 1865.

NINETEENTH INFANTRY.

Samuel Knapp, Co. H; died at Murfreesboro', Tenn., Aug. 23, 1863.

TWENTY-FIRST INFANTRY.

George W. Woodward, commissioned 2d lieut., July 30, 1862; 1st lieut., Jan. 15, 1863; capt., Dec. 2, 1863; brevet maj., March 13, 1865; must. out June 8, 1865.

TWENTY-SECOND INFANTRY.

Orman Barden, Co. H; trans. to 29th Mich. Infantry.

TWENTY-SIXTH INFANTRY.

Wm. M. Rogers, Co. B; must. out April 27, 1865.
Milton H. Saviers, Co. F; disch. for disability, Oct. 27, 1864.

TWENTY-NINTH INFANTRY.

Henry Mersell, Co. B; must. out Sept. 6, 1865.
Christian Jensen, Co. D; must. out Sept. 6, 1865.

PROVOST-GUARD.

Eli Banker, must. out May 9, 1865.
Joseph Cressey, must. out May 9, 1865.
John A. Merchant, must. out May 9, 1865.
Albert Merrill, must. out May 9, 1865.
James Riddin, must. out May 9, 1865.
Oscar E. Wells, must. out May 9, 1865.

ONE HUNDRED AND FORTY-EIGHTH NEW YORK INFANTRY.

D. D. Sanford, Co. G; in battles of Drury's Bluff, Cold Harbor, Petersburg, Hatcher's Run, Appomattox; wounded at Petersburg, June 18, 1864; must. out June 22, 1865.

FIRST UNITED STATES SHARPSHOOTERS.

William Doyle, Co. C; died March 27, 1862.
George Zimmerman, Co. C; died Dec. 29, 1861.
Leander Ballard, Co. I; killed at Locust Grove, Va., Nov. 27, 1863.
Henry A. Gilchrist, Co. C; trans. to Vet. Res. Corps, March 31, 1864.
Jay Libbee, Co. I; trans. to Vet. Res. Corps, Sept. 1, 1863.
Charles Button, Co. C; disch. for disability, Oct. 2, 1861.
Archibald Storms, Co. C; disch. for disability, Dec. 9, 1862.

FIRST CAVALRY.

William A. Drake, Co. A; died in hospital.
James H. Armstrong, Co. B; must. out March 10, 1866.
Donald T. McCall, Co. D; must. out March 10, 1866.
James P. Turner, Co. D; must. out March 10, 1866.
Peter H. Cole, Co. E; must. out Dec. 5, 1865.
Charles W. Cole, Co. E; must. out Dec. 5, 1865.
David Madder, Co. E; must. out March 10, 1866.
Jacob Van Ettan, Co. E; must. out July 24, 1865.
Asahel Richardson, Co. H; must. out March 25, 1866.

THIRD CAVALRY.

Michael McIntyre, commis. 2d lieut. June 11, 1862; 1st lieut. Nov. 1, 1862; honorably disch. Feb. 28, 1865.
Sanford B. Goodrich, leader band; died on board hosp. boat, May, 1862.
Charles Hatton, disch. for disability, June 9, 1862.
Silas P. Gainard, Co. F; disch. at expiration of service, Oct. 24, 1864.
Francis B. Henry, Co. F; disch. to re-enl. as veteran, Jan. 19, 1864.
Chauncey H. Davis, Co. F; disch. to re-enl. as veteran, Jan. 19, 1864.
Charles Hurley, Co. K; disch. to re-enl. as veteran, Jan. 20, 1864.
Lock V. Mosher, Co. B; disch. for disability, Jan. 22, 1862.
William Hurley, Co. G; must. out Feb. 12, 1866.

FIFTH CAVALRY.

Peter H. Cole, Co. E; trans. to 1st Mich. Cavalry.
Charles W. Cole, Co. E; trans. to 1st Mich. Cavalry.
Norris W. McHurd, Co. I; trans. to 7th Mich. Cavalry.
O. J. Hammond, Co. K; trans. to 7th Mich. Cavalry.
Burton H. Spear, Co. L; trans. to 7th Mich. Cavalry.
George Taylor, Co. L; trans. to 7th Mich. Cavalry.
Morris McHerd, Co. L; trans. to 7th Mich. Cavalry.
Meredith C. Smith, Co. M; trans. to 7th Mich. Cavalry.
Edgar Harris, Co. M; must. out June 19, 1865.

SIXTH CAVALRY.

Donald T. McCall, Co. B; trans. to 1st Mich. Cavalry, Nov. 17, 1865.
James P. Turner, Co. B; trans. to 1st Mich. Cavalry, Nov. 17, 1865.
Jacob Van Ettan, Co. B; trans. to 1st Mich. Cavalry, Nov. 17, 1865.
Abel Richardson, Co. D; trans. to 1st Mich. Cavalry, Nov. 17, 1865.
Robert C. Jackson, Co. K; disch. June 19, 1865.

NINTH CAVALRY.

Francis M. Jones, commis. 2d lieut. Feb. 24, 1865; not mustered.
John Morehouse, Co. F; trans. to 11th Mich. Battery, May 8, 1863.
Samuel Miller, Co. F; trans. to 11th Mich. Battery, May 8, 1863.
Benjamin Norton, Co. F; trans. to 11th Mich. Battery, May 8, 1863.
Leander Perry, Co. F; trans. to 11th Mich. Battery, May 8, 1863.
Henry A. Hunt, Co. I; trans. to 11th Mich. Battery, May 1, 1863.
Edwin A. Packer, Co. I; trans. to 11th Mich. Battery, May 1, 1863.
Allen R. Walker, Co. I; trans. to 11th Mich. Battery, May 1, 1863.
James H. Walker, Co. I; trans. to 11th Mich. Battery, May 1, 1863.
Harvey Mott, Co. B; must. out Aug. 11, 1865.
Frederick Smith, Co. B; must. out July 21, 1865.
Isaac R. Howe, Co. L; must. out July 21, 1865.
Joseph Howe, Co. L; must. out July 21, 1865.

TENTH CAVALRY.

William E. Smith, com. 2d lieut. April 8, 1865; must. out Nov. 11, 1865.
L. E. Bayless, Co. M; died at Knoxville, Tenn., Jan. 11, 1865.
Charles B. Norton, Co. B; must. out May 13, 1865.
Edward W. Smith, Co. M; disch. for promotion, Oct. 2, 1864.

MERRILL HORSE.

Chauncey W. Rickard, Co. I; must. out Sept. 18, 1865.

FOURTEENTH BATTERY.

Darwin E. Beebe, must. out July 1, 1865.
Ransom Ball, must. out July 1, 1865.
John J. Daniels, must. out July 1, 1865.
John H. Davis, must. out July 1, 1865.
Gabriel C. Morehouse, must. out July 1, 1865.
Patrick Turner, must. out July 1, 1865.

FIRST MISSOURI ENGINEERS.

Cyrus H. Lewis, Co. E; enl. as veteran, Jan. 4, 1864.

ONE HUNDRED AND SECOND UNITED STATES COLORED TROOPS.

Augustus Steward, Co. C; must. out Sept. 30, 1865.
Hezekiah Madry, Co. D; must. out Sept. 30, 1865.
James M. Crummell, Co. F; must. out Sept. 30, 1865.
Robert Lee, Co. F; must. out Sept. 30, 1865.
William Wesley, Co. F; must. out Sept. 30, 1865.
George G. White, Co. G; must. out Sept. 30, 1865.
Charles Gilbert, Co. G; must. out Sept. 30, 1865.
John F. Sinclair, Co. H; must. out Sept. 30, 1865.

CHAPTER XX.

SINCE THE WAR.

The Soldier's Return—Axe and Plow—New Railroads—The Census of 1870—Increase of Population—A City in the County—Agriculture—The Rivers of Hillsdale County—Altitude—Health—Close of Consecutive History.

SINCE, in the summer and autumn of 1865, the soldiers of the Union came back in crowding thousands from the scenes of their triumphs, few events of marked importance have occurred within the bounds of Hillsdale County. The men who had carried sabre and rifle at once laid down their weapons to grasp the axe and the plow-handle, and soon the only indication that a million men had lately stood in arms in the Union ranks was the presence of numerous maimed veterans and the sight of an occasional army-overcoat.

All kinds of business went forward with increasing speed. Especially great was the anxiety to build new railroads. Before the end of 1870 the Fort Wayne, Jackson and Saginaw Railroad had been constructed through the county,

nearly from the southwestern to the northeastern extremity, crossing the Southern Michigan at Jonesville; and also the Detroit, Hillsdale and Indiana road, running from Ypsilanti southwest, through Hillsdale, to Banker's Station, four miles from that city, where it intersected the Fort Wayne, Jackson and Saginaw road. A little later,—that is, in 1872 and 1873,—the Southern Michigan Company built the "Northern Central Michigan Railroad"—a branch of the Southern Michigan—from Jonesville nearly north to Lansing, a distance of sixty-one miles.

Other interests flourished with remarkable vigor. Notwithstanding the great drain on the population during the first half of the decade, the number of inhabitants increased from twenty-five thousand six hundred and seventy-five in 1860 to thirty-one thousand six hundred and eighty-eight in 1870, an addition of nearly twenty-four per cent. to the former number. A similar increase from 1870 to 1880 would give a population in the latter year of between thirty-nine and forty thousand.

We spoke, a few sentences back, of the city of Hillsdale, instead of the village of that name, which is the expression we have previously used. The transformation took place in 1868, of which a full account is given in the city history. Notwithstanding, however, the existence of a city within its boundaries, the county is pre-eminently an agricultural one, and more than three-fourths of the people are engaged in agricultural pursuits. The chapter devoted to the Agricultural Society gives an idea of their progress in that department of labor, and especially of the great increase of public interest in that class of subjects.

And still the prospects of the county in the same direction indicate increased success. The soil is composed of an excellent loam, and is watered by numerous rivers, and by no less than a hundred and seven lakes of various sizes. And though some of the land still displays the attributes of the original marsh of which it was composed, yet there are excellent facilities for drainage, and when drained such soil is of the best quality.

In fact, Hillsdale County is somewhat celebrated for sloping in every possible direction. It is the nursing mother of the rivers of Southern Michigan. Here are found the sources of the St. Joseph River of Lake Michigan, starting in the eastern part of the county and making its way northwestward towards its destination, a hundred and fifty miles distant; the St. Joseph of the Maumee, the numerous branches of which drain the whole southern part of the county; the Kalamazoo (or, as it is called in the old treaties, the Kekalamazoo), the south branch of which heads in the northern central section; the river Raisin, which has its source in the northeastern part, flowing thence into Lake Erie; and even the Grand River, a very small portion of which runs through the extreme northeastern corner of the county, flowing northward past Jackson to Lansing, and thence westward to Lake Michigan. Certainly Hillsdale County ought not to lack for ample drainage.

The swell of land, or "water-shed," on which this county is situated begins at Port Austin, on Lake Huron, and runs southwestwardly to the southwest corner of Hillsdale County. The highest portions in Tuscola and Sanilac Counties are four hundred feet above the surface of Lake Huron; those in Lapeer and Oakland, about five hundred; those in Washtenaw and Jackson sink to four hundred again; while some of the highest points in Hillsdale reach the altitude of six hundred feet. This altitude is naturally promotive of health, and, now that the forests have been cleared away, and the malaria has been largely worked out of the virgin soil, there are few more salubrious counties to be found in the West.

And now, having traced the history of the territory comprising Hillsdale County from the beginning of the seventeenth century to the present time; having shown the successive changes of control over it from the Indians to the French, from the French to the English, from the English to the Americans, from the Americans to the English again, and from the English back once more to the Americans; having described the deeds of its savage *Pottawattamie* braves, of its hardy pioneers, and of its gallant Union soldiers, we will close this consecutive record of the county; supplementing it by a few chapters devoted to statistical matter and separate organizations, and then referring our readers to the city and township histories for a detailed account of events which have happened in the respective localities since their settlement by the whites.

CHAPTER XXI.

HILLSDALE COUNTY CIVIL LIST.

List of Principal Civil Officers Resident in Hillsdale County, with Length of Term and Date of Entering on Office—Representative in Congress—Lieutenant-Governors—State Treasurer—State Senators—Representatives in Legislature—Judges of Circuit Court—Associate Judges—County and Second Judges—Circuit Court Commissioners—Probate Judges—Sheriffs—County Clerks—County Registers—County Treasurers—County Surveyors—Coroners—Members of Constitutional Conventions.

REPRESENTATIVE IN CONGRESS (TWO YEARS).

March 4, 1855.—Henry Waldron, Hillsdale; elected to second term, beginning March 4, 1857; elected to third term, beginning March 4, 1859; again elected to fourth term, beginning March 4, 1871; elected to fifth term, beginning March 4, 1873; elected to sixth term, beginning March 4, 1875.

LIEUTENANT-GOVERNOR (TWO YEARS).

Jan. 1, 1859.—Edmund B. Fairfield, Hillsdale.
Jan. 1, 1865.—Ebenezer O. Grosvenor, Fayette.

STATE TREASURER (TWO YEARS).

Jan. 1, 1866.—Ebenezer O. Grosvenor, Fayette.

STATE SENATORS—TWO YEARS (*in two classes, one elected each year*).

Jan. 1, 1840.—Elisha P. Champlin, Fayette.
Jan. 1, 1842.—E. P. Champlin, Fayette.
Jan. 1, 1844.—William T. Howell, Hillsdale.
Jan. 1, 1845.—William T. Howell, Hillsdale.
Jan. 1, 1847.—John P. Cook, Hillsdale.
Jan. 1, 1849.—Levi Baxter, Fayette.
Jan. 1, 1852.—Alonzo Cressy, Hillsdale.

Elected for two years by single districts.

Jan. 1, 1853.—Ransom Gardner, Fayette.
Jan. 1, 1855.—Alonzo Cressy, Hillsdale.
Jan. 1, 1857.—Edmund B. Fairfield, Hillsdale.
Jan. 1, 1859.—Ebenezer O. Grosvenor, Fayette.
Jan. 1, 1861.—John McDermid, Cambria.
Jan. 1, 1863.—Ebenezer O. Grosvenor, Fayette.
Jan. 1, 1865.—Frederick Fowler, Reading.

Jan. 1, 1867.—George A. Smith, Somerset.
Jan. 1, 1869.—Ezra L. Koon, Hillsdale.
Jan. 1, 1871.—William Stoddard, Litchfield.
Jan. 1, 1873.—William Stoddard, Litchfield.
Jan. 1, 1875.—John M. Osborn, Pittsford.
Jan. 1, 1877.—Witter J. Baxter, Fayette.
Jan. 1, 1879.—Alexander Hewitt, Allen.

REPRESENTATIVES IN LEGISLATURE.

Elected for one year.

Jan. 1, 1835.—Lewis T. Miller, Moscow.
Jan. 1, 1837.—Stillman Ralph, Scipio.
Jan. 1, 1838.—E. P. Champlin, Jonesville.
Jan. 1, 1839.—E. B. Seelye, Pittsford.
Jan. 1, 1840.—B. B. Willetts, Cambria.
Jan. 1, 1842.—Wm. T. Howell, Hillsdale; John Mickle, Reading.
Jan. 1, 1843.—Henry Waldron, Hillsdale; John S. Brown, ———.
Jan. 1, 1844.—W. W. Murphy, Fayette; E. T. Chester, Camden.
Jan. 1, 1845.—Henry Packer, Litchfield; John Humphrey, Wheatland.
Jan. 1, 1846.—J. B. Graham, Fayette; John P. Cook, Hillsdale.
Jan. 1, 1847.—Zachariah Van Duzer, Moscow; Daniel Kinne, Reading.
Jan. 1, 1848.—Luke Hazen, Allen; Z. Williams, Wheatland.
Jan. 1, 1849.—Russell Coman, Wright; Jesse Stoddard, Litchfield.
Jan. 1, 1850.—James Fowle, Camden; H. S. Mead, Hillsdale.

Elected for two years.

Jan. 1, 1851.—W. R. Montgomery, Camden; Charles Gregory, Fayette.
Jan. 1, 1853.—Wm. R. Traver, Litchfield; Geo. Fitzsimmons, Reading; Robert Worden, Jr., Pittsford.
Jan. 1, 1855.—Stillman Ralph, Moscow; Ethel Judd, Adams; Gideon G. King, Amboy.
Jan. 1, 1857.—William Stoddard, Hillsdale; Ethel Judd, Adams; Silas A. Wade, Jefferson.
Jan. 1, 1859.—Frederick Fowler, Reading; Wm. P. Richards, ———; Wm. W. Brewster.
Jan. 1, 1861.—James Fowle, Moscow; Leonard Miller, Scipio; Robert Cox, Wheatland.
Jan. 1, 1863.—Charles Mosher, ———; James Fowle, Camden; George A. Smith, ———.
Jan. 1, 1865.—Z. D. Thomas, Allen; B. B. Willitts, Cambria; A. B. Slocum, Wheatland.
Jan. 1, 1867.—Linus S. Parmelee, Reading; Warren McCutcheon, Ransom; Stephen Canniff, Litchfield.
Jan. 1, 1869.—Henry McCowen, Moscow; Harvey B. Rowlson, Hillsdale; John M. Osborn, Pittsford.
Jan. 1, 1871.—Henry Hough, Fayette; Jason B. Norris, Cambria; John M. Osborn, Pittsford.
Jan. 1, 1873.—Alexander Hewitt, Allen; William Drake, Amboy; Charles D. Luce, Jefferson.
Jan. 1, 1875.—Alexander Hewitt, Allen; L. S. Ranney, Hillsdale; Leonidas Hubbard, Wright.
Jan. 1, 1877.—Charles Mosher, Scipio; Samuel B. Brown, Ransom.
Jan. 1, 1879.—Charles Mosher, Scipio; Samuel B. Brown, Ransom.

JUDGES OF CIRCUIT COURT.

Elected for six years.

Jan. 1, 1858.—E. H. C. Wilson, Hillsdale.
Jan. 1, 1870.—Daniel L. Pratt, Hillsdale.
Jan. 1, 1876.—Daniel L. Pratt.

ASSOCIATE JUDGES.

Jan. 1, 1836.—Henry Stephens, Litchfield; Heman Pratt, Wheatland.
Jan. 1, 1841.—Hiram Pratt, Somerset; John Mickle, Reading.
Jan. 1, 1845.—William Mercer, Somerset; Daniel Kinne, Reading.

COUNTY AND SECOND JUDGES.

Jan. 1, 1847.—William T. Howell, Hillsdale, County Judge; Robert Alan, Hillsdale, Second Judge.
Jan. 1, 1848.—Henry Waldron, Hillsdale, County Judge; William Mercer, Somerset, Second Judge.
Jan. 1, 1849.—E. T. Chester, Camden, County Judge; Benjamin Fowle, Moscow, Second Judge.
Jan. 1, 1851.—William Mercer, Somerset, County Judge; John Mickle, Reading, Second Judge.

CIRCUIT COURT COMMISSIONERS (TWO YEARS).

Jan. 1, 1853.—Robert Alan, Hillsdale.
Jan. 1, 1855.—Andrew P. Hogarth, Fayette.
Jan. 1, 1857.—Andrew P. Hogarth, Fayette.
Jan. 1, 1859.—T. E. Dibell, Hillsdale.
Jan. 1, 1861.—Ezra L. Koon, Hillsdale.
Jan. 1, 1863.—Edwin J. March, Hillsdale.
Jan. 1, 1865.—John T. Blois, Fayette; T. E. Dibell, Hillsdale.
Jan. 1, 1867.—Henry F. Kellogg, Hillsdale; John T. Blois, Fayette.
Jan. 1, 1869.—Albert Dickerman, Hillsdale; John T. Blois, Fayette.
Jan. 1, 1871.—Albert Dickerman, Hillsdale; John T. Blois, Fayette.
Jan. 1, 1873.—Oscar A. Janes, Hillsdale; Alpheus St. John, Reading.
Jan. 1, 1875.—Oscar A. Janes, Hillsdale; Eugene A. Merrill, Hillsdale.
Jan. 1, 1877.—Benjamin P. Shepard, Hillsdale; Spencer D. Bishop, Hillsdale.
Jan. 1, 1879.—Otto Fowle, Hillsdale; Fred. H. Stone, Hillsdale.

PROBATE JUDGES.

Elected for four years.

Jan. 1, 1841.—Lyman Blackmar, Moscow.
Jan. 1, 1845.—Eutychas Champlin, Fayette.
Jan. 1, 1849.—David Bagley, Adams.
Jan. 1, 1853.—Henry Packer, Litchfield.
Jan. 1, 1857.—Martin H. Webb, Pittsford.
Jan. 1, 1861.—Martin H. Webb, Hillsdale.
Jan. 1, 1865.—C. J. Dickerson, Hillsdale.
Jan. 1, 1869.—C. J. Dickerson, Hillsdale.
Jan. 1, 1873.—Albert Dickerman, Hillsdale.
Jan. 1, 1877.—Oscar A. Janes, Hillsdale.

SHERIFFS.

Elected for two years.

Jan. 1, 1839.—U. B. Couch, Fayette.
Jan. 1, 1841.—Alfred Hopkins, Fayette.
Jan. 1, 1843.—Alfred Hopkins, Fayette.
Jan. 1, 1845.—Adam Howder, Hillsdale.
Jan. 1, 1847.—Adam Howder, Hillsdale.
Jan. 1, 1849.—Henry H. Sherman, Allen.
Jan. 1, 1851.—Rufus Beal, Hillsdale.
Jan. 1, 1853.—H. H. Sherman, Hillsdale.
Jan. 1, 1855.—Samuel T. Sheriff, Allen.
Jan. 1, 1857.—Samuel T. Sheriff, Hillsdale.
Jan. 1, 1859.—S. N. Shattuck, Somerset.
Jan. 1, 1861.—S. N. Shattuck, Hillsdale.
Jan. 1, 1863.—Peter Strank, Hillsdale.
Jan. 1, 1865.—Peter Strank, Hillsdale.
Jan. 1, 1867.—Josiah D. Emeson, Hillsdale.
Jan. 1, 1869.—Almon Day, Camden.
Jan. 1, 1871.—Almon Day, Camden.
Jan. 1, 1873.—Morris Lamb, Jefferson.
Jan. 1, 1875.—Morris Lamb, Hillsdale.
Jan. 1, 1877.—George W. Bullock, Fayette.
Jan. 1, 1879.—George W. Bullock, Fayette.

COUNTY CLERKS.

Elected for one year.

Jan. 1, 1836.—George C. Munro, Jonesville, Fayette.
Jan. 1, 1837.—George C. Munro, Jonesville, Fayette.
Jan. 1, 1838.—George C. Munro, Jonesville, Fayette.
Jan. 1, 1839.—Chauncey W. Ferris, Hillsdale.
Jan. 1, 1840.—Chauncey W. Ferris, Hillsdale.

Elected for two years.

Jan. 1, 1841.—C. E. Atwater, Fayette; died in office, and W. W. Wood, of Fayette, elected to fill vacancy.
Jan. 1, 1843.—W. W. Wood, Fayette.
Jan. 1, 1845.—John Swegles, Jr., Fayette.
Jan. 1, 1847.—John Swegles, Jr., Fayette.
Jan. 1, 1849.—S. S. Corial, Hillsdale.
Jan. 1, 1851.—W. W. Wood, Hillsdale.
Jan. 1, 1853.—J. H. McCollum, Hillsdale.
Jan. 1, 1855.—J. B. Wheaton, Moscow.
Jan. 1, 1857.—J. B. Wheaton, Hillsdale.
Jan. 1, 1859.—Orlando C. Gale, Moscow.
Jan. 1, 1861.—Joel B. Wheaton, Hillsdale.

Jan. 1, 1863.—Joel B. Wheaton, Hillsdale.
Jan. 1, 1865.—Wm. W. Brewster, Wright.
Jan. 1, 1867.—Wm. W. Brewster, Wright.
Jan. 1, 1869.—John L. Frisbie, Fayette.
Jan. 1, 1871.—John L. Frisbie, Hillsdale.
Jan. 1, 1873.—John L. Frisbie, Hillsdale.
Jan. 1, 1875.—John L. Frisbie, Hillsdale.
Jan. 1, 1877.—Benjamin F. Tabor; died during the year, and Charles W. Pratt appointed to fill vacancy.
Jan. 1, 1879.—Corvis M. Barre, Reading.

COUNTY REGISTERS.

Elected for two years.

Jan. 1, 1835.—James Olds, Fayette.
Jan. 1, 1837.—James Olds, Fayette.
Jan. 1, 1839.—Salem T. King, Fayette.
Jan. 1, 1841.—J. T. Blois, Fayette.
Jan. 1, 1843.—T. W. Stockton, Hillsdale.
Jan. 1, 1845.—Henry S. Mead, Hillsdale.
Jan. 1, 1847.—H. S. Mead, Fayette.
Jan. 1, 1849.—John Manross, Fayette.
Jan. 1, 1851.—F. M. Holloway, Fayette.
Jan. 1, 1853.—Wray T. Palmer, Pittsford.
Jan. 1, 1855.—W. R. Montgomery, Camden.
Jan. 1, 1857.—W. R. Montgomery, Hillsdale.
Jan. 1, 1859.—Willard F. Day, Pittsford.
Jan. 1, 1861.—James S. Hastings, Fayette.
Jan. 1, 1863.—James S. Hastings, Fayette.
Jan. 1, 1865.—J. S. Hastings, Fayette.
Jan. 1, 1867.—Henry Baxter, Fayette.
Jan. 1, 1869.—William R. Montgomery, Hillsdale.
Jan. 1, 1871.—W. R. Montgomery, Hillsdale.
Jan. 1, 1873.—Samuel Gillet, Allen.
Jan. 1, 1875.—Samuel Gillet, Hillsdale.
Jan. 1, 1877.—Robert A. Weir, Hillsdale.
Jan. 1, 1879.—Robert A. Weir, Hillsdale.

COUNTY TREASURERS.

Elected for two years.

Jan. 1, 1839.—James Olds, Fayette.
Jan. 1, 1841.—Charles Powell, Reading.
Jan. 1, 1843.—Charles Powell, Reading.
Jan. 1, 1845.—W. G. Branch, Fayette.
Jan. 1, 1847.—W. G. Branch, Hillsdale.
Jan. 1, 1849.—Robert Worden, Jr., Pittsford.
Jan. 1, 1851.—Robert Worden, Jr., Pittsford.
Jan. 1, 1853.—J. W. French, Hillsdale.
Jan. 1, 1855.—David C. Fuller, Adams.
Jan. 1, 1857.—H. T. Farnam, Hillsdale.
Jan. 1, 1859.—H. B. Rowlson, Hillsdale.
Jan. 1, 1861.—H. B. Rowlson, Hillsdale.
Jan. 1, 1863.—H. B. Rowlson, Hillsdale.
Jan. 1, 1865.—H. B. Rowlson, Hillsdale.
Jan. 1, 1867.—Arvin F. Whelan, Hillsdale.
Jan. 1, 1869.—A. F. Whelan, Hillsdale.
Jan. 1, 1871.—Miles H. Teachout, Ransom.
Jan. 1, 1873.—M. G. Teachout, Ransom.
Jan. 1, 1875.—Luke Hazen, Litchfield.
Jan. 1, 1877.—Luke Hazen, Litchfield.
Jan. 1, 1879.—Asher B. Le Fleur.

COUNTY SURVEYORS.

Elected for two years.

Jan. 1, 1839.—Otis Briggs, Fayette.
Jan. 1, 1841.—T. W. Stockton, Hillsdale.
Jan. 1, 1843.—Murray Knowles, Reading.
Jan. 1, 1845.—John Manross, Fayette.
Jan. 1, 1847.—John Manross, Fayette.
Jan. 1, 1849.—M. Terry, Fayette.
Jan. 1, 1851.—John Getman, ———.
Jan. 1, 1853.—John Manross, Hillsdale.
Jan. 1, 1855.—Ransom Bullard, Litchfield.
Jan. 1, 1857.—Ransom Bullard, Litchfield.
Jan. 1, 1859.—Stephen Fitzsimmons, ———.
Jan. 1, 1861.—Ransom Bullard, Litchfield.
Jan. 1, 1863.—Stephen Fitzsimmons, ———.
Jan. 1, 1865.—George A. Mark, Hillsdale.
Jan. 1, 1867.—George A. Mark, Hillsdale.
Jan. 1, 1869.—George A. Mark, Hillsdale.
Jan. 1, 1871.—George A. Mark, Hillsdale.
Jan. 1, 1873.—Ransom Bullard, Litchfield.
Jan. 1, 1875.—George A. Mark, Hillsdale.
Jan. 1, 1877.—George A. Mark, Hillsdale.
Jan. 1, 1879.—George A. Mark, Hillsdale.

CORONERS.

Elected for one year.

Jan. 1, 1839.—John Bailey.
Jan. 1, 1841.—D. A. Delevan, Fayette; Hawley King, Hillsdale.
Jan. 1, 1842.—Jesse Stoddard, Litchfield; Charles Ames, Pittsford.

Elected for two years.

Jan. 1, 1843.—Jesse Bretton, Fayette; W. W. Murphy, Fayette (did not qualify).
Nov., 1843.—W. T. Howell, Hillsdale (to fill vacancy).
Jan. 1, 1845.—G. C. Munro, Fayette; R. C. Manning, Hillsdale.
Jan. 1, 1847.—Rockwell Manning, Hillsdale; Warren Thompson, Florida (now Jefferson).
Jan. 1, 1849.—William Bacon, Fayette; Wesley Burgoyne, Cambria.
Jan. 1, 1851.—M. H. Andrews, Fayette; James B. McCarty, Hillsdale.
Jan. 1, 1853.—R. W. Boynton, Fayette; Elias D. Cone, Fayette.
Jan. 1, 1855.—L. R. Watkins, Allen; Daniel Timms, Wheatland.
Jan. 1, 1857.—Daniel Timms, Wheatland; L. R. Watkins, Allen.
Jan. 1, 1859.—Daniel Timms, Wheatland; James Foreman, Jonesville.
Jan. 1, 1861.—L. A. Bostwick, Hillsdale; William Potter, Fayette.
Jan. 1, 1863.—Daniel Beebe, Fayette; George C. Wyllis, Moscow.
Jan. 1, 1865.—Alexander Thompson, Moscow; Edward M. Shaw, Allen.
Jan. 1, 1867.—Seneca W. Perry, Moscow; James W. Niblack, Cambria.
Jan. 1, 1869.—Cornelius E. Minor, John W. Stewart.
Jan. 1, 1871.—Luther R. Wisner, Moscow; John W. Falley, Hillsdale.
Jan. 1, 1873.—William Snook, Camden; Z. D. Thomas, Hillsdale.
Jan. 1, 1875.—Firman Hough, Adams; Z. D. Thomas, Hillsdale.
Jan. 1, 1877.—Zimri D. Thomas, Hillsdale; Goodwin Howard, Allen.
Jan. 1, 1879.—Zimri D. Thomas, Hillsdale; Cyrenius M. Parker, Moscow.

MEMBER OF CONSTITUTIONAL CONVENTION OF 1835.

Lewis T. Miller, of Moscow.

MEMBER OF CONSTITUTIONAL CONVENTION OF SEPTEMBER, 1836.

Zachariah Van Duzer, of Moscow.

MEMBERS OF CONSTITUTIONAL CONVENTION OF 1850.

John P. Cook, of Hillsdale; Jonathan B. Graham, of Jonesville; Daniel Kinne, of Reading; John Mosher, of Somerset.

MEMBERS OF CONSTITUTIONAL CONVENTION OF 1867.

Daniel L. Pratt, Lewis J. Thompson, and Simeon P. Root.

CHAPTER XXII.

THE PRESS OF HILLSDALE COUNTY.

Preliminary Remarks—Hillsdale County Gazette—Its Various Migrations—Hillsdale Democrat—Jonesville Expositor—How Started—What became of it—Hillsdale Whig Standard—Youthful Publishers—Its Course and Condition—Jonesville Telegraph—Hillsdale Banner—Hillsdale Courier—Weekly Business—Reading Newspapers—Hillsdale Herald.

AMONG the first indications of growth and enterprise in the county was the establishment of a weekly paper, as early as the year 1839. Jonesville being at that time the

seat of justice of the county, and its representative town, it naturally became the scene of the first newspaper enterprise. With the settlement of Hillsdale we find the same encouragement given to the press, and the successful papers of the county have not only received a steady support, but have continued to increase in proportion and influence until, at this date, they wield a decided power in the county. Many of the journals set on foot, however, were of very ephemeral existence,—a few months beginning and ending their brief career,—while others passed through various vicissitudes and frequently changed publishers. All of them were more or less associated with the political issues of the day, and at periods when partisan feelings ran highest, the press of Hillsdale County often proved a powerful lever in affecting the destinies of the campaign.

Aside from its political prestige, the press of the county is noted for the ability displayed in its editorial columns, and the excellence of its general reading matter.

The Hillsdale County Gazette.—The first newspaper published in this county was the *Hillsdale County Gazette.* Politically it was an adherent of the Jeffersonian Democratic school, though it gave room to articles from the various parties of the day.

Its first publisher was Charles G. McKay, and its first editor and proprietor James K. Kinman. Hon. W. W. Murphy was also interested in it, and among others who contributed to its columns were John T. Blois, Esq., now of Jonesville (who, in 1838, published a gazetteer of the State of Michigan), Robert Allen, and several others. The first number was issued at Jonesville, April 13, 1839, and on the 26th of October of the same year S. D. Brewster was substituted as publisher. In May of 1843 the paper was removed to Hillsdale, and continued under the same control until Oct. 7, 1844, when Messrs. McCollum & Graves assumed its management; I. H. McCollum and Clement E. Babb being its editors. Affairs remained thus until the 17th of August, 1846, when Mead & Swegles became editors and proprietors, continuing in that relation until the 1st of October following. Later publishers were Ambler & Wooden, from Nov. 22, 1849, to Oct. 14, 1852. Mr. Ambler succeeded in 1852, and in 1855 the office and appointments were purchased by N. B. Welper, who removed it to Three Rivers, and remained until 1859. He then returned to Hillsdale, and established the paper again, under the name of the *Hillsdale Democrat*, which title it bears at the present time.

The Hillsdale Democrat.—H. B. Andrews and Wm. H. Tallman purchased the sheet June 15, 1866, and continued their partnership until Aug. 15, 1867. Mr. Andrews then retired, and Mr. Tallman assumed full control as editor and publisher, and still continues its proprietor. The *Democrat* is the acknowledged organ of the party whose name it bears, and has from time to time done good service in its cause. The press upon which it is printed is the oldest in the county, and one of the oldest in Southern Michigan. The paper has passed through many vicissitudes and been subject to many changes; Mr. Tallman having controlled it longer than any previous publisher. In regard to size it may be designated as a 24 by 36, seven-column folio.

The Jonesville Expositor.—This journal has the distinction of being the first Whig newspaper published in Hillsdale County. Its first issue bore date Oct. 15, 1840, and its publishers were an association of twenty-six members, who styled themselves the "Hillsdale County Whig Association." The officers of the association were Elisha P. Champlin, President; John T. Blois, Secretary; Henry L. Hewitt, Sanford R. Smith, and Henry A. Delavan, Directors. They were to be governed by an elaborate series of "Articles of Agreement," nineteen in number, which were adopted in November, 1840.

In the first issue of the paper, its purpose is declared to be the support of the Whig candidates for presidential and vice-presidential honors,—at that time William Henry Harrison and John Tyler,—and the most sturdy opposition to the administration of President Van Buren. Its prospectus announces it to be the "fearless and unflinching opponent of the administration, and the supporter of reform." "Already," it adds, "has a spirit of resistance to despotism swept with mighty influence over this Union. Already does the breeze wafted by the spirit of reform blow a perfect hurricane, and sound the death-knell of Loco-Focoism. The reformers contend for their dearest rights,—the rights of civil liberty. Their opponents struggle to maintain a power they have shamefully abused, and keep within their grasp the spoils of office."

It follows with a declaration of the fact that the *Expositor* will support those principles that alone can render our cherished and loved institutions safe from the blighting influence of despotic power.

During the year 1841, the affairs of the office were managed by John Jermain; but on the 20th of January, 1842, Charles Powell and H. L. Hewitt were authorized by the association to settle with Mr. Jermain, receive from him the material in the office, consisting of type, presses, etc., and dispose of it to the best advantage. Mr. Morton, of Monroe, received permission, Jan. 22, 1842, to enter the office and begin the publication of a Whig newspaper, and the *Expositor* was accordingly continued until Aug. 10, 1843, when its publishers removed it to Adrian, Lenawee Co., and changed its title to that of the *Adrian Expositor.*

The Hillsdale Whig Standard.—During the early history of the press of Hillsdale, among the employees in the office of the old *Gazette* were Stephen D. Clark and Harvey B. Rowlson, who learned and practiced the printer's art when much work and little pay was the reward of the faithful type-setter. Mr. Rowlson had then the distinction of being the first "printer's devil" who catered to the wants of the reading public of Hillsdale. Mr. Clark and Mr. Rowlson both finally sought a broader field of labor, the latter gentleman going to New Orleans. At this time the Democratic element was strong in the county, the press generally advocating the cause of that party; and the Whigs being in a decided minority, partly from the fact that there was no paper to advocate their claims and principles. The gentlemen above referred to, comprehending the situation and recognizing a field of action which, though at that time limited, could by labor and application be broadened and made useful, gave all their energies to the work of establishing a Whig newspaper at Hillsdale. They

purchased a press and other appointments from their former employer, James K. Kinman, for the sum of one thousand dollars; being assisted by a few prominent Whigs of the place, and becoming indebted for the amount, payable when they were able to meet the claim. Industry and economy enabled them to overcome the debt in a reasonably short time. They issued the first number of the *Whig Standard* on the 30th day of June, 1846, with their names at its head as editors and publishers; Mr. Rowlson being not yet twenty-one years of age, and Mr. Clark but little older. The prospectus modestly states that if the publishers "are so fortunate as to merit the approbation of those on whom we depend for support, it shall only excite us to make greater efforts for our mutual benefit." It also adds, "A long and prosperous peace, by which we have been elevated to an high degree of national glory, has been rudely broken, and the bloody banner of war is scattering upon the earth its countless miseries, and leading us '*we know not where.*' The Whigs of our county, we do not doubt, justly appreciate the importance of an organ devoted to principles which nerve them to '*fight on, fight ever;*' and from them we expect support."

At the time the *Standard* was started, and for a considerable period afterwards, it was not an easy task to maintain a paper devoted entirely to Whig principles. The popular vote was Democratic, and to advocate the measures of an opposing faction was practically stemming the current of public opinion. The little Whig sheet was, however, destined to success. An unflinching fidelity to the principles it advocated won for it many friends and established its permanent existence, and a change in party politics finally gave it the ascendency its opponents had so long enjoyed. When first issued it was a six-column paper; but during the first year its dimensions were increased to seven, and later to eight columns. In the spring of 1850, Mr. Clark sold his interest to Mr. Rowlson, who has since that time been sole editor and proprietor. On the organization of the Republican party, in 1855, the *Standard* became its supporter, dropping the appellation of Whig, and it was then that it attained the ascendency before alluded to.

In the year 1872 another column was added to its size, making its present proportions those of a nine-column paper. Its editor has, at various times, held positions of trust, beginning with the presidency of the village, and later having been elected county treasurer, which office he held successively for eight years. In the winter of 1868 and 1869, he represented the district in the State Legislature, and now holds the office of United States internal revenue collector for the Third District, which comprises fifteen counties in the southern portion of the State.

The Jonesville Telegraph was established May 27, 1850, by W. W. Murphy & Co. During a subsequent period of five years it passed through various hands,—S. W. Russell, R. M. Gridley & Co., E. M. Hale, and A. J. Vandenberg being successively its publishers, the latter gentleman taking charge April 18, 1855, and issuing it under the title of the *Jonesville Independent.* H. N. F. Lewis, later of the *Western Rural,* Chicago, Ill., became editor and proprietor Sept. 5, 1857, and continued its publication until Jan. 1, 1864, when he sold to James F. Burnett. During July of the same year, Mr. Burnett associated with him James T. Dennis, and the new firm, Burnett & Dennis, continued it until December 17, 1867, when Mr. Dennis became sole proprietor. On the 6th of May, 1875, the firm-name was changed to Dennis & Eggleston, and Aug. 17, 1876, Dr. O. Palmer superseded Mr. Dennis, the paper having since that time been published by the present firm.

Hillsdale Banner.—Another publication, but with a very brief existence, was the *Hillsdale Banner.* It was established as a campaign paper, in the interest of the "Free-Soil" party, on the 1st of August, 1848, and ended its short career in October of the same year. Its proprietor was D. M. Bagley.

The Hillsdale Courier.—This was a Democratic sheet, established partially for campaign purposes, and published by James K. Kinman, from Jan. 15 to Oct. 1, 1845. Its brief existence covered a period of scarcely one year, and it left no record which could mark its history as in any sense eventful; the principal object of its owner being to secure the printing of the tax sales, which at that time yielded a considerable revenue.

The Weekly Business.—The *Business* is an outgrowth of a small advertising sheet, printed by Mr. H. T. Farnam, and devoted entirely to business purposes. In 1870 that sheet was discontinued, and the *Business* filled its place; its object being not only to devote a reasonable space to advertising, but to afford its readers a supply of general reading matter of interest. The first number was issued June 1, 1870, being a two-page six-column paper. In July of the same year it was enlarged to a five-column folio, and the following year its dimensions were again increased to a six-column folio. In November, Mr. Farnam associated with him Mr. Will. C. Carlton, the popular author of "Farm Ballads," who is a resident of Hillsdale. The following year the senior proprietor managed the paper alone, and in October issued a daily during the sessions of the Baptist Conference held in Hillsdale. In 1872 it was enlarged to an eight-column folio, and in 1874 the firm-name was changed to Farnam & Sands, editors and proprietors. Later in the year, Mr. Frank Sands assumed control, but his management was brief, as Mr. Farnam resumed the publication, and has controlled it since that time. In politics the *Business* claims to be independent.

Reading Newspapers.—In the year 1870, Rev. Mr. Lockhart published and edited the *Reading Review,* a six-column paper, devoted to local news and general reading matter. The paper seems to have been short-lived, for at the end of six months it was discontinued under circumstances which did not indicate it to be a financial success. Later, George Gray came from Minnesota and established the *Rough Notes,* which was maintained for one year. Its title was then changed to the *Reading Press,* which was continued a year longer. B. J. Kingston purchased the paper and published it for three years, establishing its reputation as one of the most readable journals in the county. The first year it was issued as a six-column quarto, and was the largest paper in Hillsdale County. Mr. Kingston finally discontinued the publication of the *Press* and re-

moved to Coldwater, where he printed a daily and weekly entitled the *Coldwater Press.*

In 1878, Mr. A. J. French established the *Reading News;* but an experience of five months convinced him that he could not make it successful, and he accordingly gave up the attempt.

The Hillsdale Herald.—Apart from the county papers already noticed there is a weekly publication issued under the auspices of Hillsdale College, and called the *Hillsdale Herald,* devoted to the interests of the college and containing much matter of local and general interest. It is published at Hillsdale every Thursday, by Henry C. Ackerly, the first number having been issued on the 10th of October, 1878.

Its editorial staff comprise the following names: Alumni Editor, Elon G. Reynolds, A.M., class of 1866; Society Editors, H. M. Ford, Theological; C. C. Durgin, Alpha; Hattie G. King, Germanæ; May E. Gardner, Union; D. E. Clark, Amphictyon; Class Editors, Senior Class, J. C. Turner; Junior Class, Esther E. Patton.

CHAPTER XXIII.

HILLSDALE COUNTY AGRICULTURAL SOCIETY.

Organization in 1851—First Officers—First Fair—A Meagre Exhibition—The Second Fair—Successive Exhibitions—A Factory-Cloth Fence—A Published Catalogue, etc.—On its Present Ground—Back to Jonesville—Change in Elections—Permanent Location at Hillsdale—Grounds Purchased—The Farmers', Mechanics', and Stock-Breeders' Association—Side-Shows—The Society Incorporated—The Pressure of War—A Forfeit Contract—Renewal—Life-Memberships—Advance of Prosperity—Large Receipts—Further Improvements—The Society's Notes—Floral Hall—Receipts in 1866—Building a Dining-Hall—Bounds given—First Pioneer Meeting in 1871—The Grand Stand, etc.—Continued Financial Advance—The Climax—The Exhibition of 1878—Out of Debt—Number of Entries, etc.—Description of Buildings—Tabular Statement for 1878—Mixed Agriculture—Short-Horn Cattle—Fine-Wool Sheep—The Farmers' Institutes—Source of Information—The Secretaries of the Society—List of Presidents.

THIS association was organized on the tenth day of January, 1851, at a meeting of farmers held at Underwood's Hall, in Hillsdale village, in response to a call made through the public press. A constitution and by-laws were drawn up and presented by Hon. Henry S. Mead, then a member of the State Legislature, and throughout his life a warm friend of the agricultural interests of the county.

The officers elected at this first meeting were as follows: Hon. Henry Packer, of Litchfield (now of Jonesville), President; Frederick Fowler, of Reading, Levi Treadwell, of Wheatland, and Dr. Stillman Ralph, of Moscow, Vice-Presidents; Hon. John P. Cook, Treasurer; Isaiah H. McCollum, Secretary; and an executive committee of one from each township in the county, viz.: Benj. F. Pierce, of Moscow; Henry H. Ferris, of Reading; Chester Hunt, of Somerset; Sherburn Gaige, of Scipio; Hervey Smith, of Litchfield; Daniel Nichols, of Allen; Wm. N. Guy, of Fayette; Asa G. Edwards, of Adams; Dudley Worden, of Pittsford; O. B. Coffin, of Jefferson; B. B. Willetts, of Cambria; William R. Montgomery, of Camden; Cyrus Patterson, of Woodbridge; Thomas Burt, of Ransom; Timothy Johnson, of Wright; and Nathaniel S. Dewey, of Amboy.

The first fair was held in October, 1851, on the Court-House Square, in Hillsdale village, the square being used as a show-ground, and the temple of justice itself being taken for an exhibition-hall. The show was not very extensive, either out or in doors. In cattle, the principal objects of interest were a thoroughbred short-horn bull, exhibited by Gen. George C. Munro, of Fayette; a bull and one or two heifers, by Z. Williams, of Wheatland; two or three head of Devons, by Hon. Lewis T. Miller, of Moscow, and a few others. J. D. Van Hovenbergh and some others brought forward a few horses. There were no sheep, nor swine, nor poultry.

Inside, the exhibition was equally meagre. A few domestic goods, presented by Mr. Emery and the Misses Cleveland, a few articles of needlework by the ladies of Hillsdale and Jonesville, and some bread, butter, and fruit by the matrons of the agricultural districts, constituted the whole. The number of entries in all departments was less than a hundred, and the sum of the premiums was less than eighty dollars. This amount and the expenses were raised by subscriptions, no admittance-fees being charged. In one respect, however (the address delivered by Hon. E. H. C. Wilson), the exhibition might compare favorably with those of later date.

In the fall of 1852 the second fair was held on the public square in Jonesville, around which a high board fence was constructed, and to which an admission-fee was charged of half a dollar for annual family tickets, and ten cents for single ones. The address was delivered by the Hon. Robert McClelland, of Monroe. Both the number of entries and the amount of receipts were nearly or quite double those of the previous year.

In 1853, for the first time, the society had what might be considered as its own grounds; that is, it procured the use of about an acre, on the corner of Vine and Union Streets, north of the St. Joseph River, in Hillsdale village. This was surrounded by a factory-cloth fence; that is to say, by a line of posts on which were stretched several bolts of factory-cloth, two widths in height. There was a still further increase, though not a large one, in the entries and receipts.

The next year, land was leased of Jonathan B. Graham, at Jonesville, and fitted up for the purposes of a fair. This year (1854), for the first time, a catalogue of premiums was published, a short track was prepared for exercising horses, and posters were sent out through the county. The result was a spirited competition in cattle and horses, and the addition of sheep, swine, poultry, and a few mechanical and agricultural implements to the list of exhibits. There were nearly five hundred entries, and four hundred dollars taken for dues and admissions.

In 1855 the officers procured the use of a part of the land now occupied by the association at Hillsdale. The ground was in very bad shape, being described as a "dense wilderness of grubs," and at one time it seemed doubtful whether the fair could be held. However, the president

and secretary, Messrs. Lewis Emery and F. M. Holloway, circulated a subscription, raised money, and by strenuous exertions got the ground in good shape and advertised the fair. It was quite as successful as that of the year before, perhaps more so. The address was by B. F. Johnston, editor of the *Michigan Farmer*.

The exhibition for 1857 was held at Jonesville, on the grounds previously used, and displayed a marked improvement in work-oxen, in Devon cattle, and in horses. Notwithstanding very unfavorable weather, the receipts and entries were about the same as before.

Fair No. 7 (1857) reverted to the former grounds at Hillsdale. The address was delivered by Clinton B. Fisk, of Coldwater, afterwards famous as a general in the Union army. The entries reached the number of nine hundred and sixty-eight, and the receipts the sum of about seven hundred dollars, both being decidedly in advance of those of previous years.

In 1858, Jonesville took its turn, and the exhibition was very creditable, though hardly equal to that of the year before. The constitution was so altered as to require the election of officers to be held by open vote on the last day of the fair, instead of by ballot at the January meeting, as before. The address was delivered by D. L. Pratt, Esq., of Hillsdale.

The next year, as a matter of course, the fair came back to the Hillsdale grounds, the exhibition showing no remarkable change from those of the previous two or three years. The address was by Professor Fisk, of the Agricultural College.

Down to this time the society had had no permanent grounds, and the exhibitions had alternated with perfect regularity between Hillsdale and Jonesville. The inconvenience had become manifest to nearly all, and in 1859 a committee was appointed to see what could be done in regard to a permanent location. On their report the board of managers decided to secure such location within a mile of the court-house. Accordingly, a contract was made with Messrs. Cook & Ferris to purchase seventeen acres, constituting a part of the present grounds; seven acres on the south end for fifty dollars per acre; and ten acres next north for a hundred dollars per acre. Extremely small payments were made during the first two years. All subsequent fairs have been held on these grounds.

There was some ill-feeling in the north part of the county regarding the permanent location at Hillsdale, and the fair for 1860 was hardly as successful as some of its predecessors. On this account, too, the Farmers', Mechanics', and Stock-Breeders' Association, of Jonesville, was organized, which maintained its existence about ten years, doing a good work, especially for breeders of horses. At the end of that time the stockholders sold their lands for railroad purposes, and since then the Hillsdale County Agricultural Society has received the warm support of all who are interested in institutions of this nature.

The exhibition of 1861, notwithstanding that the war had drawn away many of the younger agriculturists of the county, was a fair success. It was especially so in regard to what may be called side-shows on the inside, such as Bohemian glass-blowers, fat women, etc., the rents paid by whom amounted to a hundred and sixty dollars in gold,—the first money derived from such sources during the existence of the association. This year, also, measures were taken to reorganize the society under the law of 1855, making it a body corporate, with the right to hold real estate, sue and be sued, etc.

The pressure and excitement of the war were so great in 1862 that the interest in agricultural matters flagged somewhat, and the receipts were but five hundred and thirty-nine dollars.

The next year the results were about the same. Up to this time but trifling payments had been made to Messrs. Cook & Ferris, and the contract with them had become forfeit. Those gentlemen, however, renewed the contract, at the same price and the back interest, and included in it eight acres more, at a hundred dollars per acre, giving ample time in which to make the payments. A number of life-memberships were also sold, by means of which the treasury was supplied, so that the board was enabled to make the first payment under the terms of the new contract. These were the first life-memberships sold, and the movement marked the turning-point between a struggling and a thoroughly prosperous institution.

In 1864 the work of raising money by these means was successfully carried forward, and, notwithstanding the war, the fair was eminently successful, the receipts reaching the sum of nine hundred and five dollars, though, unfortunately, the expenses, including the premiums, etc., were still larger.

In 1865 the soldiers were back from the war, generally with plenty of money, and everybody was happy over the return of peace. The fair was a great success, the receipts reaching what then seemed the enormous sum of fifteen hundred and fifty dollars, exceeding the expenses of all kinds by three hundred and fifty dollars, and placing the society out of debt except for its land. This year arrangements were made with some of the citizens of Hillsdale, who agreed to make a further improvement of the grounds on condition of its being open as a driving-park, and for other public purposes, when not in use by the association. A committee, consisting of Messrs. C. T. Mitchell, G. W. Underwood, and Horace Blackmar, raised and expended some two thousand dollars in fencing, building track, and making other permanent improvements. The ladies of the county also raised over five hundred dollars out of a dining-hall and eating-stands, for the purpose of building a floral hall.

The next year the board raised two thousand five hundred dollars for the same purpose, by giving the society's notes for various sums, from ten dollars upwards, which were cashed by the friends of the association. With this and the five hundred raised the year before they built the present Floral Hall. The fair this year was a greater success than ever before, the receipts being three thousand three hundred dollars,—nine hundred dollars more than all expenses, which went to pay a portion of the notes just mentioned.

The improvements of 1867 were the building of stables and a judges' stand, and the fair was another success, though not quite so great a one as that of the year before, so far as

receipts were concerned. The surplus, however, was larger, being fourteen hundred dollars, which was applied on the land contract.

In 1868, notwithstanding a severe storm, the surplus was thirteen hundred dollars, which cleared up the indebtedness for the land, which was then deeded to the society.

No sooner was one improvement paid for than another was begun. In 1869 the board expended over three thousand dollars in building a large dining-hall, an office, a dwelling, and ample cattle-stalls, to pay for which they issued six bonds, of five hundred dollars each, with ten per cent. interest. The receipts this year were a little over three thousand dollars, and the surplus over fourteen hundred dollars, which was applied to paying the rest of the notes issued to build Floral Hall.

The next year Mechanics' and Agricultural Hall was built and some other improvements made, at a total cost of two thousand five hundred and fifty dollars, for which bonds were also issued. The receipts reached the highest sum yet attained, three thousand five hundred and fifty-three dollars, of which nearly seventeen hundred dollars was net profit.

In 1871 there was another new feature. All the pioneers resident in the county on the 1st of January were the invited guests of the society and the recipients of a public dinner, this being the origin of the Hillsdale County Pioneer Society. Both receipts and expenses were almost exactly the same as those of the previous year.

The next year the grand stand was built and other improvements were made, at a cost of two thousand eight hundred dollars, of which seventeen hundred was paid by the society and the rest partly by the "Horse Association" and partly by the city of Hillsdale. The receipts this year made another step upward, reaching almost three thousand seven hundred dollars, of which sixteen hundred dollars was profit and applied to the payment of bonds.

In 1873, some twelve hundred dollars was expended in works for supplying the grounds with water. Receipts and surplus about the same as the year before.

The following year another large advance was made in receipts, which then amounted to four thousand four hundred and sixty-four dollars; the total expenses, premiums and improvements, being two thousand four hundred dollars, leaving over two thousand dollars to pay on bonds or construct buildings.

Again the financial results of the annual exhibition showed an increase, the receipts in 1875 being five thousand one hundred and twenty dollars, while the current expenses were three thousand two hundred and seventy dollars, besides permanent improvements. Only about five hundred dollars were expended on the latter this year, the remainder of the surplus being applied to the payment of debts.

In 1876, the climax (thus far) of financial prosperity was reached, the receipts amounting to the enormous sum (for a county of this size) of seven thousand one hundred and eighty-six dollars. The current expenses were about three thousand two hundred dollars, leaving a surplus of almost exactly four thousand dollars. Of this about two thousand three hundred dollars was expended on improvements, such as cattle-sheds, etc., while the remainder was applied on debts.

This great plethora of receipts could hardly be expected to continue, and in 1877 the amount was five thousand two hundred and seventy-four dollars, the expenses being three thousand five hundred.

Last autumn (1878) the society reached a situation it had never before attained since it had had a permanent location; for, after deducting the expenses, three thousand nine hundred dollars, from the five thousand six hundred and thirty dollars of receipts, the directors were able to pay, and did pay, all the debts of every description, having three hundred and two dollars left in the treasury. As the land and improvements are worth at least thirty thousand dollars, the members of the association might naturally congratulate themselves on the very great progress made since the time, fifteen years earlier, when their land contract had become forfeit for lack of payment, and it seemed a subject of doubt whether the association would live or die. Its success has indeed been remarkable, and it is now unquestionably one of the most prosperous agricultural societies in the whole State; in fact, it is doubtful if it is surpassed in any county of the same size in the Union.

The number of entries for exhibition have more than kept pace with money receipts, and in 1878 numbered about two thousand eight hundred. A payment of one dollar constitutes a person a member of the society for a year. The total amount paid in premiums in 1878 was a little over eighteen hundred dollars, an amount which can easily be increased now that the incubus of debt has been lifted from the society.

The principal buildings within the grounds are the following: Floral Hall, a handsome framed structure in the form of a cross, the extreme length of each section being ninety feet; in other words, the hall consists of a central portion thirty feet square, and four projections, each also thirty feet square. One of the parts is used as a Pomological Hall. The Mechanical and Agricultural Hall is also in the form of a cross, the main section being thirty feet by ninety; the other thirty by fifty. The Music Hall, built in 1878, a very tasteful edifice of octagonal form, and twenty-eight feet in diameter, is to be used for the exhibition of all kinds of musical instruments. The dining-hall is seventy feet by thirty-six. The "Grand Stand," fitted up with seats for the accommodation of seven or eight hundred people, is twenty-eight feet by a hundred. There is likewise stabling for two hundred head of cattle, also for horses, sheep, swine, etc. The grounds and buildings are taken care of throughout the year by a family, who reside in a dwelling-house built by the association, within the inclosure.

Turning from these financial and material exhibitions of prosperity to the subjects more closely connected with the object of the society, viz., the stimulation and improvement of the farming interests of the county, we find in the last report of the secretary the following table, showing for the autumn of 1878 the number in each class of competitors, the number of things exhibited, the number of persons receiving prizes, and the amount awarded; also the total of awards.

HILLSDALE COUNTY FAIR GROUNDS.

	No. of Exhibitors.	Things competed for.	Persons receiving Premiums.	Premiums awarded.	Amounts of Premiums.
Short-horns	13	52	11	31	$146.00
Jerseys	3	10	3	9	32.00
Ayrshires	1	1	1	1	3.00
Holsteins	1	1	1	1	6.00
Grades	12	33	8	13	33.00
Oxen and steers	5	*5	5	5	22.00
Milch cows	4	4	3	3	12.00
Horses—Class 1	45	53	24	30	97.00
" —Class 2	14	21	10	10	55.00
" —Class 3	22	30	16	19	60.00
" —Class 4	46	63	26	31	104.00
Sheep—Class 1	14	†102	10	24	60.00
" —Class 2	5	14	5	12	36.00
Swine	17	†44	13	27	83.00
Poultry	45	‡149	34	86	70.00
Mechanics	94	210	66	112	194.00
Agricultural	178	547	102	203	166.00
Domestics and needlework	118	328	90	165	76.00
Fine arts	14	46	13	26	81.00
Pomological Hall	158	837	52	113	92.50
Floral Hall	36	206	32	108	114.00
Trotting	24	24	21	21	282.00
Total	869	2780	546	1050	$1824.50

It will be seen that all kinds of farm products of the Northern United States are represented, the department entitled "agricultural" embracing the various kinds of grain, roots, etc. The county is devoted to all the departments of farming common in the Northern States, and in all there has been a very great development in quality as well as quantity during the last twenty-five years. At that time the average yield per acre of the ground devoted to wheat was ten bushels, now it is eighteen. Then there was hardly a single head of blooded stock (either pure or graded) in the county, now there are a hundred and seventy-five head of pure-blooded short-horn cattle, and nearly all the cattle in the county are "grades" of various degrees of purity. The sheep in use are principally what are called "Michigan fine-wools" (about the same as "American fine-wools"), being descended from the old "Vermont merinos," mixed with coarser-wooled native stock. The average in this county is about five and a half pounds of wool per sheep.

The Agricultural Society also defrays the expenses of a Farmers' Institute, held every year, and occupying two days; designed for social intercourse, and for the discussion of subjects pertaining to agriculture. The first was held in 1874. The second was under the direction of the State Board of Agriculture; but since then they have been kept up by the farmers of the county, acting through the Agricultural Socitey. Several essays are read each day, each being followed by a general discussion on the subject presented. They have been very successful, and Underwood's Hall, at Hillsdale, is usually filled during the meetings with farmers eager to hear and willing to take part in the proceedings.

We have given considerable space to the history of the Agricultural Society, because Hillsdale is pre-eminently an agricultural county, and a very public-spirited one, which takes great interest in that institution. The facts have been derived entirely from the reports of Frederick M. Holloway, the secretary, and from a historical sketch read by that gentleman before the association in 1874. During the first three years of the existence of the society (1851, 1852, and 1853) Isaiah H. McCollum was secretary, and in 1862 and 1863, Albert Collins held that position; with these exceptions Mr. Holloway has been the secretary from the beginning to the present time, his years of service numbering twenty-four. The fact speaks for itself. We close our sketch with a list of the presidents of the association, with their years of service:

Henry Packer, 1851; Frederick Fowler, 1852; Benjamin Fowle, 1853; Levi Treadwell, 1854; Lewis Emery, 1855; Phineas Howland, 1856; H. B. Chapman, 1857; William H. Miller, 1858; Ira B. Card, 1859; Daniel S. Pratt, 1860; A. B. Slocum, 1861 and '62; D. L. Pratt, 1863 and '64; John Fitzsimmons, 1865; George W. Underwood, 1866; Haynes B. Tucker, 1867; Goodwin Howard, 1868; George C. Munro, 1869; Henry L. Hall, 1870; Frederick Fowler, 1871; Rorbert Worden, 1872; William J. Barnard, 1873; Frederick E. Curtis, 1874 and '75; Daniel Timms, 1876 and '77; Alexander Hewitt, 1878 and '79.

* Yokes. † Pens. ‡ Coops.

CHAPTER XXIV.

THE COUNTY GRANGE AND THE PIONEER SOCIETY.

The Patrons of Husbandry—The County Council—First Officers—The County Grange—Its Officers—Other Items—Inception of the Pioneer Society—Its Organization—First Officers—Subsequent Officers—Its Success.

HILLSDALE COUNTY GRANGE.

In the various township histories, mention will be found of the numerous "granges" of the order of "Patrons of Husbandry," which have sprung up in this county within the past ten years. At first these were connected directly with, and sent delegates to, the State grange.

As the local granges became numerous, however, this was found extremely inconvenient, and county granges were accordingly established to form a connecting link between the State grange and the subordinate societies.

The Hillsdale County Council (since called County Grange) was established in 1874. The principal officers on its organization were F. M. Holloway, Master; A. L. Davis, Sec.; Joel B. Norris, Treas. The same officers were re-elected the succeeding year.

After two years' existence as a council, the form of the organization was somewhat changed, and it became the Hillsdale County Grange. Henry D. Pessell was chosen Master; E. J. Hodges, Sec.; and Joel B. Norris, Treas.; all being re-elected for the two succeeding years. For the present year R. W. Freeman has been elected Master; George Gardner, Sec.; and Joel B. Norris, Treas.

The grange meets on the first Wednesday of every month except July. Its headquarters have been at Hillsdale until the winter last past, when they were changed to

Jonesville. There are now about eighty members of the County Grange, representing seventeen subordinate granges in active operation.

HILLSDALE COUNTY PIONEER SOCIETY.

The inception of this association, as stated in the chapter devoted to the agricultural society, was the invitation extended by the officers of that society, in 1871, to all the surviving pioneers of the county to become the guests of the association during the fair, and to partake of a public dinner. The idea was carried out, and was deemed such a happy one, that in the forepart of the following year the Hillsdale County Pioneer Society was organized for the purpose of providing for yearly reunions of a similar character, and to aid in preserving from oblivion the pioneer history of the county.

The first officers were as follows: President, John P. Cook; Vice-Presidents, Seaton Flint, Benjamin Fowle, Charles Mosher, Samuel Riblet, Benjamin W. Brockway, E. O. Grosvenor, John Swift, Norman S. Sharp, Thomas Robbins, Elijah B. Seeley, William Hickox, Warren Smith, John Fitzsimmons, E. T. Chester, William Bryan, Thomas Burt, Russell Coleman, William Drake, Henry Waldron, Franklin French; Secretary, F. M. Holloway; Treasurer, Henry Waldron.

Mr. Holloway has continued to be the secretary until the present time. The following gentlemen have successively been chosen presidents of the association for the years affixed to their respective names: Frederick Fowler, 1873; C. T. Mitchell, 1874; George C. Munro, 1875; W. J. Baxter, 1876, 1877, and 1878.

The objects before mentioned have been attained in an eminent degree; the annual meetings having been numerously attended and extremely enjoyable, while a voluminous record has been compiled under the direction of the secretary, containing brief mention of hundreds of individual pioneers, and many incidents of early life.

CHAPTER XXV.

HILLSDALE COLLEGE.*

Beginning of the Institution at Spring Arbor—Its Object and Success—Necessity of Removal—Indignation at Spring Arbor—Building the College at Hillsdale—The Contributions of Hillsdale Village and County—The College Edifice—The First Faculty—Extracts from Constitution, etc.—Organization of the Board of Trustees—Organization of the School—The Academic and Preparatory Departments—The Various Courses—The Successive Members of the Board of Instruction—Financial Prosperity—Action of the Free-Will Baptist Conference—The Chair of Theology, etc.—Instrumental and Vocal Music—Art—The Commercial Department—College Societies at Spring Arbor—Those at Hillsdale—The Attendance at various Periods—Students who entered the Army—Occupation of Graduates—The Alumni Association—Destruction of the College by Fire—The Rebuilding—Description of present Buildings—The Library, Museum, etc.—Expenses—Tendency of the Institution.

AMID the December snows of 1844, in an old deserted store at Spring Arbor, Jackson County, Mich., with one teacher, and with four boys and one girl as undergraduates, was opened the institution which has since become Hillsdale College. This institution owes its origin to the efforts of a few Christian men, who deeply felt the need of a school where they could educate young men for the ministry. With this end in view the work began, and it was not long before the old store was too small to accommodate the students who gathered there. This led to the erection of two new buildings, costing about a thousand dollars each, and to an increase in the teaching force.

As there were at this time but few union schools, and only one college in the State, it is not surprising that a large number of young persons eagerly availed themselves of the educational advantages thus furnished. It soon became evident that more room would be needed. This forced upon its directors the question, Where shall the institution be permanently located? After carefully weighing the subject, it was decided to remove from the site then occupied to some town which was situated on a railroad. Propositions were received from several places, but the one from Hillsdale was accepted by the trustees. The people of Spring Arbor were greatly incensed, and did all in their power to prevent the execution of this plan. Some of them threatened the teachers with violence, concealed books and apparatus, while others served an injunction to prevent the removal of the college charter. Hence but little more of the college was removed than its prestige, students, and faculty.

Twenty-six years ago the eminence north of the village of Hillsdale, now known as "College Hill," was alternately crowned with waving grain and used as a pasture-ground for the cattle of its owners. The view from its top over the wooded, rolling country which surrounded it was beautiful and far extended. Here rose, in 1853, the walls of Hillsdale College, the corner-stone being laid on the 4th of July in that year. The twenty-five acres which constitute the college grounds were the gift of Esbon Blackmar. The proposition of the town, referred to above, included the gift of fifteen thousand dollars for building purposes, provided that an equal sum be put into buildings by the trustees. The proposition was accepted, on condition that this amount should be raised in the county, which was done, and the subscription of the citizens was even increased to thirty-one thousand five hundred dollars.

The first college edifice consisted of five adjoining buildings, four of them forty feet by sixty, and one sixty by sixty. They were so far completed that the school was opened on the 7th day of November, 1855, with four professors, besides a principal of the ladies' department. These were Rev. Edmund B. Fairfield, A.M., President; Rev. Ransom Dunn, Professor of Mental and Moral Philosophy and Natural Theology; Rev. C. H. Churchill, A.M., Professor of Latin and Greek Languages; Rev. H. E. Whipple, A.M., Professor of English Literature and History; and Mrs. V. G. Ramsey, Preceptress.

The objects sought by the founders of the college will be seen by the following extracts from the Constitution and Articles of Association:

"The object of this institution is to furnish to all persons who wish, irrespective of nation, color, or sex, a literary and scientific education as comprehensive and thorough

* By a committee of the Faculty.

as is usually pursued in other colleges in this country, and to combine with this such moral and social instruction as will best develop the mind and improve the hearts of the pupils. . . . A majority of the board of trustees, not less than two-thirds nor more than three-fourths, and the majority of the faculty,—in which majority the president shall be included,—shall always be members in good standing in the Free-Will Baptist denomination."

The idea of exerting upon the student a moral influence has ever been a prominent feature in the history of the institution; nor have the efforts of the board of instruction to carry out the wishes of the founders of the college been entirely unsuccessful, as may be seen by the large number of students who date the commencement of their religious life back to their connection with this school. All the interests of the college are committed to the care of a board of thirty-five trustees, who are divided into five equal classes, one of which passes out of office every year. The board fills its own vacancies at each annual meeting, which is held in June.

The school at the time of its opening at Hillsdale was composed of two departments, the academic and the preparatory. The first contained three courses of study, the classical, the scientific, and the ladies', each of which included the studies which are usually found in a four-years' course in American colleges. The last two were united in 1872, and called the scientific and ladies' course. The same year an academical course was arranged to meet the wants of those students who wished to complete some regular course of study, but were unable to devote the full time required of candidates for degrees. A philosophical course was added in 1878, and the scientific course somewhat changed. Both of these omit the Greek and retain but little of the Latin, in order to give more prominence to the modern languages, mathematics, and elective studies.

The courses in the preparatory department correspond to those in the academic. But since it was first organized, numerous changes have been made in regard both to the character of its studies and its length. Previous to 1860 one year of study was sufficient to enable a student to complete any one of its three courses, but between that date and 1871 two years were necessary, and since the last date three years are required in the classical preparatory. But one year was required in the scientific preparatory until 1875, at which time the course was lengthened to two years. This department now contains three courses,—a scientific, occupying one; a philosophical, two; and a classical, three years. In 1876 a two-years' normal course was formed, which aimed to be thoroughly practical, and included all those branches of study which must be understood by persons who would receive certificates for teaching.

Since the opening of the institution, a number of changes have been made in the board of instruction. The college has had four presidents, Rev. Edmund B. Fairfield, A.M., elected 1855; Rev. James Calder, D.D., of Harrisburg, Pa., 1869; Rev. Daniel M. Graham, D.D., of Chicago, Ill., 1871; Rev. De Witt C. Durgin, of New Market, N. H., 1874. The chair of mathematics was occupied for twenty years—beginning in 1857—by Spencer J. Fowler, A.M. He was extremely efficient in raising funds for the benefit of the institution, and was no less diligent in the class-room. He was succeeded after his decease by one of his former pupils, Arthur E. Haynes, in 1877. The professorship of chemistry and natural history was assumed in 1855, by Prof. James Dascomb; in 1865, by Hiram Collier, A.M.; in 1872, by Daniel M. Fisk, B.P. Rev. Henry E. Whipple, A.M., was elected to the chair of logic and belles-lettres in 1855, and Wayland Dunn, A.M., in 1870. The early death of the latter was a great loss to the department, as he was unusually well qualified for the position by sound piety, broad scholarship, extensive travel, and previous literary work. He was succeeded by Rev. J. S. Copp, A.M., in 1875. The chair of ancient languages was transferred to George McMillan, A.M., in 1860; and to George H. Ricker, A.M., of Rhode Island, in 1875. In 1876 this professorship was divided, so that the Latin language has constituted a separate department since that date, having been taught by John H. Butler, A.M. The chair of Greek language and literature has been occupied since 1877 by J. William Manck, A.M. The position of preceptress has been occupied by the following ladies: Mrs. V. G. Ramsey, beginning in 1855; Miss Delia Whipple, in 1856; Miss E. A. Sanford, in 1859; Miss Jane Hoyt, in 1861; Miss Julia A. Moore, in 1864; Miss Marie M. Cooper, in 1865; Mrs. Julia M. Jordan, in 1867; Miss Jane W. Hoyt, in 1869; Miss H. Laura Rowe, in 1870 (this lady died in the fall of 1874). Mrs. Marie C. Pierce succeeded Miss Rowe in 1873, and occupied the position until 1874, when Miss Mary B. Phillips was appointed.

The college at the time of its removal from Spring Arbor was destitute of chemical and philosophical apparatus, museum, library, and endowment. But by the time the school opened at Hillsdale the agents, who had been soliciting funds while the buildings were being erected, reported that the notes and cash which had been collected amounted to nearly fifty thousand dollars. Of this sum Professors Dunn and Fowler raised twenty thousand dollars each, and Revs. D. L. Rice and L. S. Parmelee the remainder. At the same time President Fairfield, Professor Whipple, and others were collecting the building fund. Since 1856 the increase of the endowment has been as follows: In 1861 the pledges amounted to eighty-seven thousand dollars; in 1866 to one hundred and eighteen thousand dollars; in 1871 to one hundred and twenty-one thousand dollars, of which sixty-nine thousand dollars had been collected and invested; in 1876 to one hundred and sixty-two thousand dollars, of which eighty-two thousand dollars had been collected and invested. The invested fund at this time (1879) amounts to eighty-eight thousand dollars.

In the fall of 1862 the Free-Will Baptist General Conference voted to appropriate three thousand dollars towards the endowment of a chair of theology, to be known as the Burr Professorship. Additions to this amount were made from time to time, largely by friends in Iowa, and in the fall of 1863 Professor Ransom Dunn was transferred from the chair of mental and moral philosophy to this new department. No regular course of theological instruction was attempted, but lectures on natural and systematic theology and class recitations in church history and homiletics were continued as far as practicable. In the spring of 1873

Professor J. J. Butler, D.D., of Lewiston, Me., was elected to the professorship of sacred literature, and Rev. J. S. Copp, A.M., to the chair of ecclesiastical history and sacred rhetoric. A course of theological study was now arranged and classes organized. After the transfer of Professor Copp to the alumni professorship, Dr. R. S. James, of Zanesville, O., occupied the chair of history and rhetoric one year. In 1878, Rev. G. H. Ball, D.D., of Buffalo, N. Y., was elected to the vacant professorship, but has not yet entered upon the duties of his position. This department now has two courses of study, each occupying three years, —the regular course which contains, and the English which omits, the Greek and Hebrew languages.

Ever since 1855 instruction has been given in vocal and instrumental music, but it had been very irregular, and of varying degrees of excellence, previous to 1863, when Fenelon B. Rice took charge of the department and, with the assistance of his wife, placed it on a more secure basis. Since that time it has been well sustained. In the fall of 1869, Melville W. Chase succeeded Professor Rice. Classes in vocal music, both elementary and advanced, have been maintained, and a choral society has held weekly rehearsals for the study of the best glee, chorus, and church music. Public concerts have been given annually, in which works of the best character have been performed. The department gives instruction in two courses, the instrumental occupying five years and the vocal one.

In many respects the early history of art in the college is like that of music. It had a long struggle before it could support a thoroughly competent teacher. This was not done until the spring of 1867, when George B. Gardner took charge of the art department. It has two courses of study, one in drawing, which includes work in crayon, pencil, and Indian ink, and one in painting, both in water colors and in oil. Prominence is given also to designing and perspective. Over four hundred young men and women have received instruction in this department. Some of these have become successful professional artists, while others occupy responsible positions as teachers of art in institutions of learning.

The commercial department began in the fall of 1866 as an independent school, known as the "Hillsdale Commercial College." Although meeting with several misfortunes in the form of fires, yet it continued to enjoy a good degree of prosperity. In the summer of 1870 it was removed from the business part of the town into one of the college buildings, since which time it has been a department of Hillsdale College. It embraces three courses,—the commercial, the telegraphic, and that of penmanship. Alexander C. Bideout, LL.D., is Principal, Warren A. Drake, A.M., Associate Principal, and Hon. Daniel L. Pratt, Lecturer on Real and Personal Property.

The students at Spring Arbor organized two societies,—the Eunomian and the Philogrammatian,—each composed of both ladies and gentlemen. When the school opened at Hillsdale, on account of a regulation forbidding the association of the sexes in the same society, these organizations were disbanded, and out of them grew, in 1857, the Amphictyon and the Alpha Kappa Phi societies. The Ladies' Literary Union was formed at the close of the same year, soon afterwards the Germanæ Sodales. The Theological Society was organized in the spring of 1866. During most of their history each of these societies has held weekly exercises in its hall, and two public exercises annually, which, with their triennial and quinquennial reunions, have formed a prominent part of the public exercises of the college. They have all manifested great spirit, and although they were burned out of their beautiful rooms in 1874 they have provided themselves with more commodious and more richly-furnished halls than they had before the fire.

The average annual attendance upon the four college classes, from 1855 to the present time, has been about a hundred and fifty-seven. During the first five years it was a hundred and thirty-three; the second five, a hundred and sixty-nine; the third, a hundred and eighty-eight; the fourth, a hundred and sixty-four. The average annual attendance in all the departments during the same time has been nearly five hundred and sixty-five. The first five years it was six hundred and nine; the second five, or during the war of the Rebellion, four hundred and sixty-one; the third, five hundred and eighty-two; the fourth, six hundred and fifty-two. The number of students who enlisted in the army was one hundred and eighty-three, and twenty-six of these either fell upon the battle-field or died in the hospital.

About three thousand six hundred students have been members of the regular college classes, and over thirteen thousand have been connected with the various departments. Between four and five hundred have graduated, and are now occupying, or working their way up into, positions of responsibility and usefulness. Seventy-nine of these are teachers in graded schools or professors in colleges; sixty-eight, attorneys-at-law; forty-three, clergymen; eleven, physicians; four, editors; four, authors; and forty-six, business men. Over twenty per cent. of the graduates who have entered any of the six professions named above are clergymen.

The graduates organized an alumni association in the spring of 1865. Its principal gathering was called the General Assembly, which at first met annually, but in 1870 it was decided that it should meet every five years. Soon after its organization, the question of endowing a professorship was agitated. But little, however, was accomplished until 1872, when the alumni began to push the enterprise more vigorously. The work had so far succeeded in 1875 that the General Assembly selected the chair of Logic and Belles-Lettres as their professorship, and nominated to the position Rev. J. S. Copp, A.M. The nomination was confirmed by the college board of trustees, and thus the association assumed the support of the professor elect.

Early in the morning of March 6, 1874, three of the five college buildings were burned, causing a loss of some fifty thousand dollars, besides the destruction of the chemical and philosophical apparatus, the museum of natural history, and considerable damage to the library. As the college was still struggling to do its work with an inadequate endowment, this was a heavy misfortune; but steps for rebuilding were immediately taken. The plan which was finally adopted by the trustees embraces five disconnected buildings, which occupy the centre of a park of twenty-

five acres, adorned with well-grown shade-trees and evergreens. The buildings are of brick, three stories high, besides the basements, and are arranged on three sides of a quadrangle, with the principal front to the south. The building in the centre of the group, College Hall, is eighty feet front, and contains the chapel, library, and reading-rooms, president's room, treasurer's office, and four classical and two mathematical recitation-rooms. It is of the composite style of architecture, and is surmounted by a tower a hundred and forty feet in height, which contains the bell and a four-dial tower clock. The west building, Knowlton Hall, which is forty-eight feet by seventy-two, contains the museum of natural history, the chemical lecture-room, two fire-proof laboratories, the Alumni Hall, and three large and elegantly furnished society halls. Between Knowlton and College Halls is Griffin Hall, fifty-two feet by seventy-two. It contains the recitation-rooms and office of the department of commerce and telegraphy, and twenty-seven suites of gentlemen's study and sleeping-rooms. The east building, Fine Arts Hall, forty-eight by seventy-two, contains the philosophical lecture-room, apparatus-room, preceptress' recitation-room, one classical recitation-room, the art gallery, studio, music-room, Beethoven Hall, and two society halls. Between Fine Arts Hall and College Hall is the ladies' dormitory, eighty feet front. It contains the college parlors, preceptress' office and rooms, study and sleeping rooms for fifty ladies, and the dining-hall, kitchen, etc. All the buildings are lighted by gas, and warmed and ventilated in the most approved manner.

The college library contains nearly seven thousand volumes, and the reading-room is well supplied with American and foreign periodical literature. The museum of natural history is rapidly rising from the ashes of 1874, and is already a creditable collection, especially in geology and paleontology.

During the entire history of the college such arrangements have been made that students could attend at twenty-five to fifty per cent. less expense than would be necessary to support them at most similar institutions. During its entire history, too, one of the leading features and objects of the college has been the recognition and support of sound morality and Christian principle, and there is strong evidence to show that these efforts have been to a large extent successful.

CITY OF HILLSDALE.

AMONG the most attractive cities of its dimensions in the State is Hillsdale, situated just northwest of the geographical centre of the county, and easily accessible from all its points. Having been early selected by its founders as the county-seat, it has steadily grown in importance and business enterprise until it fulfills all the promise indicated when it was first projected. It is regularly laid out with wide streets, many elegant and spacious residences, an undulating surface, which adds variety and beauty to the city, and the most luxuriant foliage, with a single exception, that is to be found in the State. The original hamlet had its first beginning in the year 1835. One Hiram Greenman, of Utica, N. Y., a gentleman of means, came to the then Territory of Michigan with a view to making investments in land. Being well pleased with the ground now covered by the city and immediate vicinity, he furnished money to Salem T. King and Alonson G. Budlong with which to make a purchase. Greenman was to hold the half-interest; the other parties a quarter each.

Previous to 1835 there was no county-seat, the business having been transacted and the records kept at the seat of Lenawee County. During the winter of that year Jonesville became the headquarters of the county, and remained so until 1843. The ultimate object of the first settlers of Hillsdale was to establish it as the county-seat, its central position making it an eminently desirable point for the purpose.

The country for miles around was at that time little more than a wilderness, no marks of civilization being apparent other than the turnpike-road leading to Chicago, which was the only thoroughfare.

Adam Howder, whose name stands conspicuous as the first permanent resident, and whom the survivors of that period recall with satisfaction as their early host and the embodiment of all the social virtues of the period, was delegated by the owners of the land to look after their interests. In 1835, he built a log house in the new settlement, and occupied it. This does not appear, however, to have been the first house erected, as one Jeremiah Arnold, who was the first white settler, came as early as 1834, and erected a wood shanty for occupation during the winter. He located forty acres, and afterwards sold the tract to Greenman, Budlong, and King.

This tract was located on the present fair-ground, which was intended by the original projectors of the hamlet to be its centre, but a slight circumstance diverted it from the intended site, and ultimately placed it where it now stands. Budlong, in his contract with Greenman, stipulated to improve the property and lay it out in plats, which he failed to do. In consequence, the parties became involved in a chancery suit, which made it impossible to give a perfect title to the land, and the present location was substituted.

In December, 1835, Greenman sold his interest to Rockwell Manning and George C. Gibbs, the latter gentleman, soon after, selling his portion to Chauncey W. Ferris and John P. Cook, who came early in 1836 and made Hillsdale their residence. Both of these gentlemen still survive, and have been largely instrumental in bringing the city to its present prosperous condition.

Charles Gregory and William E. Boardman also purchased interests at this time, and the owners of the property were generally known as the Hillsdale Company, though no legal measures of incorporation were taken, their principal object being to make the young and growing town so inviting as to be able to contest the laurels with Jonesville and make it the depository of the county records.

Messrs. Cook and Ferris soon after their arrival, and during the same year, built a saw-mill and a frame house for the man in charge of the mill. The water-power had its source in Baw Beese Lake, which lies southeast of the city, and which was named after the chief of the wandering band of *Pottawattamie* Indians, who inhabited the surrounding forest. Old Baw Beese repeatedly laid claim to the ownership of the lake, and wished Mr. Cook to pay him one hundred dollars for the privilege of using the water. In the spring of 1837, Joel McCollom came from Lockport, N. Y., and in connection with Manning, Cook, and Ferris purchased lands lying north of the original plat, the present Bacon Street of the city being the south line of the purchase.

This purchase may be regarded as the initiatory step towards the laying out of the city of Hillsdale, the unfortunate chancery suit before mentioned having rendered the previous location impracticable.

The first plats of the city were recorded as follows: Alanson G. Budlong recorded a plat embracing the southwest quarter of section 26, June 27, 1835; also the southeast quarter of section 27, July 3, 1835. Henry S. Platt and John W. Miller recorded one covering the west half of the southeast quarter of section 26, July 22, 1835. Tunis B. Van Brunt recorded a plat embracing the west half of the northwest quarter of section 26, Oct. 14, 1835.

Samuel Mosher filed in the county clerk's office a plat embracing the east half of the northwest quarter of section 26, Oct. 26, 1835. Centre Lamb recorded another comprising the west half of the northeast quarter of section 26, June 1, 1836. Henry S. Platt and John P. Miller recorded a plat covering the east half of the northeast quarter of section 27, July 3, 1835. Ambrose J. Nicholson recorded one embracing the southwest quarter of the northeast quarter of section 27, Aug. 18, 1835. Nathan B.

HON. JOHN P. COOK.

Hon. John P. Cook was born in Plymouth, Chenango Co., N. Y., Jan. 27, 1812, and is the youngest son of Joseph and Lydia (Benson) Cook.

His parents, both of English descent, removed from New England at an early day, and settled in New York. When Mr. Cook was two years of age his father died, and two years later his mother married again. During his boyhood and youth he resided in Chenango, Oneida, and Cayuga Counties, engaged in teaching, farming, and carpentry. Compelled by limited means to labor during the greater part of the year, his education was such as he could obtain during the winter in the common schools of that day. Without the advantages of education and wealth, he early learned to rely on his own resources. In the spring of 1832, at the age of twenty, with the little capital accumulated, he started for the West, and July 1 arrived at Detroit, Mich. There, with others, he built a foundry, but after a few months disposed of his interest, and in the summer of 1834 removed to Jonesville. There, in connection with C. W. Ferris, he erected a store, and filled it with the first stock of goods ever brought into Hillsdale County.



John P. Cook

In 1836, Mr. Cook, foreseeing the ultimate removal of the county-seat to the place where the city of Hillsdale now stands, purchased property in that locality, although it was then covered with forest, and occupied by only two families. In the following year he changed his residence to Hillsdale, and, in company with Mr. Ferris, built a flour-mill, carrying it on in connection with a store they had erected about the same time. He continued this business till 1862. Meanwhile, the State had commenced the construction of the Michigan Southern Railroad, and Mr. Cook became a large contractor in the work. In 1855 he engaged in banking with Messrs. Mitchell & Waldron, and remained with the firm until 1863. Since that time he has been interested in the hardware business, and since 1866 has engaged extensively in the lumber trade. He has also given considerable attention to farming, and at present owns between four and five thousand acres of land, three thousand of which, lying in Northern Michigan, is covered with valuable pines. In politics, Mr. Cook has always been a steadfast adherent to the principles of the Democratic party, and an unyielding advocate of honest and economical government.

For twenty years following the organization of the State government he took an active part in the political affairs of his State, and during this period was personally acquainted with the leading public men, many of whom were among his most esteemed friends. Mr. Cook was influential in the organization of Hillsdale County, and was elected its first county treasurer. In 1838 he was appointed first postmaster of Hillsdale. In the fall of 1845 he was elected representative to the State Legislature, and was placed on the judiciary committee, being the only non-professional man on the committee; during this session of the Legislature the statutes of the State were revised. In 1846, Mr. Cook was elected to the State Senate. In the fall of 1848, as private business required his attention, he declined a renomination.

In 1850 he was elected to the Constitutional Convention which framed the present constitution of the State, and was chairman of one of the most important committees,—that on incorporations. In the spring of 1874, overcoming a large Republican majority, he was elected to a special session of the Senate, which convened to frame a new constitution for the State. Mr. Cook earnestly opposed the change, and when in the fall it was submitted to the people it was defeated.

During his long residence in Hillsdale, Mr. Cook has received many minor honors as tokens of his neighbors' esteem and appreciation. At the time of the civil war, Mr. Cook took great interest in every measure for sustaining the government, and was called upon to preside at every county meeting held for that purpose. One of these, which Zachariah Chandler and Lewis Cass addressed, was the occasion of the last public speech which General Cass ever delivered.

Mr. Cook has been a member of the board of education of Hillsdale for about fifteen years; a trustee of Hillsdale College for twenty years, and frequently chairman of its board. Since the founding of this institution he has contributed much money towards its support. He has also taken part in many other public enterprises, having been particularly active in securing the completion of the Detroit, Hillsdale and Indiana Railroad. He was married in 1837 to Miss Betsey Wolford, of Cayuga Co., N. Y. She died in the summer of 1850, leaving three children. In the fall of 1852, Mr. Cook married Miss Martha H. Wolford, a sister of his former wife. They have had nine children, seven of whom are still living. Although not a member of any church, Mr. Cook believes in strict morality, and has given liberally towards the establishment of the various religious denominations in the city.

Mr. Cook is eminently a self-made man. His success is the result of honesty, industry, and economy. During his life he has engaged with characteristic energy and uniform success in many pursuits. To-day he is possessed of an ample competency, and surrounded by his family and a large circle of friends. He is honored and respected by his political opponents, as well as by the members of his own party.

Kidder and William E. Sill recorded another embracing the southeast quarter of section 22, June 3, 1835. Gilbert Reilay recorded a plat comprising the west half of the southwest quarter of section 23, March 21, 1836. Salem T. King filed in the office a plat embracing one quarter of the southeast quarter of section 26. Morgan Buchanan recorded a plat embracing the west half of the northeast quarter of section 22, June 22, 1835. Ransom Gardiner recorded a plat covering the east half of the northeast quarter of section 22, March 12, 1836.

Adam Howder, who occupied a log house, finding its capacity insufficient to meet the demands upon his hospitality, erected in 1838 a new structure, and opened it as a public-house, entertaining all travelers who chanced to come to the settlement, or, passing through it, needed shelter. This building, which was of consequence in its day, was regarded as spacious in its dimensions, being twenty-eight by forty feet, and two stories high. Connected with it was a ball-room of considerable proportions, in which were assembled from time to time the youth and beauty of the county. The music on these festive occasions must have been of a primitive character, for we learn that it was not until the occasion of a celebration and ball on the 4th of July, 1840, that a violin made its appearance, Horatio Bates being the performer.

Messrs. Cook and Ferris having determined to cast their lot in Hillsdale, set about to develop the business of the place, and erected, in 1838, a flouring-mill, which absorbed most of the milling patronage of the country, and was regarded as an important element in the business development of the locality.

During the previous spring a railroad was projected from Adrian to Marshall, and the preliminary survey made with the intention of running it through Hillsdale, but the project failed. In the winter of 1837 the State projected its system of internal improvements. The commission appointed to carry out the various schemes made two surveys for a railroad from the city of Monroe, on Lake Erie, to the city of New Buffalo, on Lake Michigan. One survey was made from Monroe through Adrian, Hillsdale, and Branch, in Branch County, west to New Buffalo. The other was from Monroe to Tecumseh, and from there to Jonesville and Coldwater, and thence west to New Buffalo. The former route was adopted as far as Hillsdale, though Jonesville was afterwards brought into the line. Thus the success of the future city of Hillsdale, which for a brief season seemed trembling in the balance, was finally decreed.

The following year contracts for the construction of the new railroad were awarded, and the work began, but it was not until five years later that it was completed to Hillsdale. Henry Waldron came to the county at this time as a civil engineer, and was employed in the construction of the new road. Discerning the promise that was afterwards fulfilled in the village of Hillsdale, he made it his residence in 1838, and has since that time aided greatly in its prosperity and growth.

The same year the first store was opened in the place by Harvey & Co., contractors, and established for the purpose of furnishing supplies to the help employed by them.

Messrs. Cook & Ferris also had a contract for building six miles of the road, which was called the Southern Railroad, but when sold by the State its title was changed to that of the Michigan Southern Railroad. The settlement was now deemed of sufficient importance at the headquarters of government to justify the establishment of a post-office within its limits, and a commission duly signed and sealed was forwarded to John P. Cook, as postmaster. The office was at the residence of Mr. Ferris, who occupied the house adjoining the saw-mill, the postmaster residing with him. The fame of the young and growing village of Hillsdale had extended far and wide, and the impressions that were formed of its dimensions and importance were greatly exaggerated. Very few buildings had yet been erected, and most of the territory now embraced in the city was covered with thick brush, and was practically still a wilderness. Travelers would frequently stop and inquire from the postmaster how far it was to the village of Hillsdale.

In the year 1840 the growth of the place received a fresh impulse by the erection of several buildings. Among them John P. Cook built a residence, and Frederick and Henry Fowler a store. Adam Howder, finding his present location too far away from the centre of business, erected a new and commodious hotel in 1841, and christened it the Hillsdale House.

The first effort towards the establishment of the county-seat at Hillsdale was made in the year 1839. It met with much opposition from the north part of the county, the seat then being at Jonesville. A counter-effort was made through the efforts of some Jonesville parties, who succeeded in obtaining an act of the Legislature, by which the county-seat was established at Osseo, March 31, 1840, with the provision that county buildings be erected in that village. No steps having been taken to comply with this requirement, the Legislature passed an act in January, 1843, permanently removing the county-seat to Hillsdale. Measures were at once taken to fix a local habitation for the county officials, and a small building was erected where the present court-house now stands. Later in the same year, there being no suitable building in which to hold the sessions of the court, an edifice was erected by certain individuals, with the purpose of making it a house of worship, and also a place for holding the courts. The village at this time presented a remarkable example of prosperity,—new buildings springing up at various points and business rapidly extending. In 1843, Messrs. Wing, Mitchell & Co. erected a large warehouse at the terminus of the railroad, and transacted a general forwarding and storage business. The storage of merchandise was not then, as now, done by the railroad, but altogether by private parties, and besides the warehouse already erected, there were others owned by Messrs. Cook & Waldron, Cross & McCollom, and P. McAdam. These were all burned in the year 1855, with the exception of the one owned by Messrs. Cook & Waldron, which was somewhat isolated, and greatly protected by the dense fog which filled the air and prevented the flames from spreading. This now forms a part of the present Hillsdale City Flour-Mills.

The fire department had not in those days arrived at the degree of efficiency which it now boasts, and the flames having obtained the mastery, made serious inroads upon

property. A curious incident is related of an earlier fire, which occurred in the warehouse of Mr. Charles T. Mitchell, and which was not discovered until the flames had made some progress. The assistant employed in the building became greatly terrified, and for a moment was speechless, when, rushing into the office in a paroxysm of fright, he vainly attempted to give the alarm. The word "fire" had apparently been frightened from his memory. His tongue refused to utter the sound, when, pointing to the building from which the fire was escaping, he exclaimed, with a terrified look, "*There's—a—screw—loose!*"

After the railroad was extended to Chicago the company conducted its own storage, and the warehouses were not rebuilt. The same year (1855) Messrs. Mitchell, Waldron & Cook embarked in a private banking enterprise with a capital of seventeen thousand dollars, opening an office in Broad Street, and continuing business until 1864, when Messrs. Mitchell & Waldron purchased the whole interest. It was afterwards merged into the Second National Bank.

At this time (1864) the village became involved in litigation with Joel McCollom, of Lockport, N. Y., who laid claim to that portion between Howell and Broad Streets, now covered by the Waldron Block, and brought suit to establish his claim, arguing that the ground was private property, and not owned by the village. McCollom placed a building upon it and the authorities tore it down. He then began a suit in the United States Court, and the case is a memorable one from the interest it excited and the array of legal talent employed on both sides. By consent of parties a judgment was obtained, and Henry Waldron purchased the disputed ground, paying fifteen hundred dollars, and offering it to the city at the same price. The authorities having refused the offer, Mr. Waldron erected the present Waldron Block upon it.

On the 27th day of March, 1847, was posted the following:

NOTICE

Is hereby given to the qualified Electors of the village of Hillsdale, that an Election will be held on the Second Monday of April next, at the Western House, kept by Benjamin Fisher, in said village of Hillsdale, for the purpose of Electing officers of said village: the polls will be opened at nine o'clock, A.M., and closed at four o'clock, P.M. of that day. The officers to be Elected are five Trustees, one Assessor, and a President, being qualified Electors, and residing in any part of said village. Dated Hillsdale, 27th March, 1847.

C. L. TRAVIS, *Justice of the Peace.*

Three inspectors of election, Walter Welsh, John Swegles, Jr., and Rockwell Manning, were appointed. In accordance with the published notice, the election was held on the twelfth day of April, two ballot-boxes being provided, one for the officers, the other for the "license or no license" ticket.

The following gentlemen were elected: President, Patrick McAdam; Assessor, Chauncey Stimson; Trustees, Harvey A. Anderson, Elijah Hatton, Henry L. Hewitt, Thomas Bolles, and Isaac Van Denbergh. The "License" ticket having received one hundred and three votes was declared elected. The first meeting of the newly-elected board of officers was held at the office of the president, on the 19th day of April, and in accordance with the act of incorporation, a treasurer, clerk, and street commissioner were appointed. James M. Raymond was made street commissioner, and also filled the office of marshal; Henry S. Mead was appointed clerk, and Andrew Weir treasurer.

We find by the records that the same year among licenses granted were the following upon payment of eleven dollars: To keep tavern, Charles W. Tuttle, Wm. M. Brace, S. & D. Topliff, Wm. S. Noble, R. Manning, Mr. Lowther; to keep grocery, Morris Wilcox, Moses S. Call, Thomas McKinney, Nathan M. Folsom; retailer, Lantz McIntire; common victualer, Isaac Van Denbergh; grocer and victualer, Seth English.

In July of the same year a petition from many leading citizens was received by the president and trustees, asking to be organized into a fire-engine company. The petition having been favorably received, the petitioners organized themselves into a company known as the "Neptune Fire-Engine Company, No. 1, of the Village of Hillsdale," and limited to fifty members. C. W. Ferris, Daniel L. Pratt, C. Van Valer, C. T. Mitchell, and James W. King were appointed fire-wardens.

In 1849 the building erected for the county offices was burned and many of the records destroyed, the register's office alone escaping. The question of a new court-house was then agitated, and measures were adopted for its erection by the county, which were carried into effect, and the structure was finally completed, the first occupant being F. M. Holloway, Register of Deeds, on the morning of Feb. 1, 1851. The following March term of the court was held in the new building, and presided over by Judge Warner Wing, then Circuit Judge.

At this period, the erection of extensive warehouses having given an additional impulse to the town, manufacturing interests assumed more importance, churches were built, and Hillsdale became a market for the produce of its own county and St. Joseph. Among the early merchants, aside from those already mentioned, were Messrs. Cook & Ferris, Henry and Frederick Fowler, Platt & Miller, James W. King, Samuel Chandler, the Hammonds, Dr. Underwood, Messrs. Hurd & Bostwick, and French & Falley. Dr. Joel French was the first practicing physician, though Dr. Theodore Manning, who resided in Jonesville, appears to have practiced in the vicinity previous to this time. Among the other practitioners were Dr. John W. Falley, Dr. McCarty, Dr. Frank French, and Dr. Griswold. The country was at this time very sickly, fever and ague prevailing to a great extent, as a result of the upturning of the land and decaying vegetation.

It was jocularly said of one of the early residents that he used to employ the afternoon in hunting watchers for the night. But the joke was too nearly true for comfort, not only in one but a large number of cases. In the summer of 1848 the smallpox made its appearance in the village and caused much alarm among the inhabitants. The authorities took every possible measure to prevent the spread of the disease, instructing the marshal to place upon every house infected with the disease a placard labeled "Smallpox here," and directing Drs. Falley and Cressy to proceed to each house and vaccinate every person not already vaccinated. The disease was thus happily checked in its progress.

This period of the history of Hillsdale is principally memorable as an era of practical joking, and many a traveler and unfledged countryman paid dear for the experience he gained by coming to town. Even the judge upon the bench was not exempt, his judicial ermine being no protection against the banter of his friends. A circuit judge who officiated at that time was accustomed to ask, on coming to open the court, "what new drive the boys had got?" that he might be prepared to meet their jest. A circuit preacher, who was rather a favorite with the young people, rode into town one pleasant Sunday morning on his lean, half-starved horse, minus saddle and shoes, and tying him to a neighboring tree, proceeded to the grove to hold service. The youngsters untied the horse, took him to the nearest shop and had him well shod, and then placing a saddle upon his back, returned him to his previous location. The deed carried with it so much good-nature that the preacher could only gaze with amazement and gratitude upon the metamorphosis in the animal; but the joke was apparent afterward, when he was obliged to combat the charge of having shod his horse on Sunday.

The temperance sentiment was equally as strong in the early days as at the present time. We find that, in 1853, Dr. Alonzo Cressy was appointed "Agent for the sale of alcohol and spirituous liquors for medicinal and mechanical purposes and no other," in accordance with an act prohibiting the manufacture of spirituous liquors and the traffic therein, approved Feb. 12, 1853.

The agent aforesaid was to purchase, upon the credit of the village, a sufficient quantity of alcohol and spirituous liquors, and was to receive a sufficient compensation to pay the rent of an office in which to keep and sell the same, and was required to sell it at a sufficient profit to pay the expense of sale, not exceeding fifty per cent. on the cost.

During the latter part of the same year, the project of building a college within the village limits, and designating it as "Hillsdale College" was agitated, and with so much success that, during the following year, the corner-stone was laid with imposing ceremonies and the buildings ultimately completed. A full account of the college is given in the last chapter of the general history.

The authorities took much pride in maintaining the integrity of the village government, and numerous ordinances were passed bearing upon the subject.

One in particular bore upon sundry unoffending ducks and geese that occasionally strayed into the highways, and stated that it should be lawful for any person finding them running at large to drive them to the pound, and for this laudable act the person aforesaid was to receive the sum of ten cents for each duck or goose. Legislation did not stop here, but further decrees that the worthy poundmaster shall "*epitomize the aerial apparatus of such geese or ducks so that they cannot escape from the pound,*" and afterwards offer them for sale to the highest bidder. An ordinance was also passed against drunkenness, making fine or imprisoment, or both, the penalty to be paid for being drunk on the streets, and all saloons, restaurants, and billiard-rooms were to be closed from ten o'clock at night till six in the morning. The law with regard to the observance of the Sabbath was equally stringent. No store, or shop, or saloon, was allowed to be kept open; no premises used for public diversion were to be occupied for the purpose on that day, nor should any person be present or take part in such diversion with impunity, the penalty to be a fine of one hundred dollars, with imprisonment in the county jail for non-payment. This was not to affect druggists who sold liquors for medicinal purposes.

In September, 1868, a special meeting of the officers of the village was called to manifest their "grief and mortification at the unprovoked onslaught made the evening before by a band of lawless rowdies upon unoffending citizens of Coldwater and Jonesville, who were present to take part in a public meeting, for the purpose of hearing an address from the United States Senator, Hon. Zachariah Chandler." Measures were at once taken to discover the guilty parties, and visit upon them condign punishment. A committee was also appointed to draft suitable resolutions of sympathy and regret, and forward them to the authorities of the respective towns. We are happy to record the fact that the desperadoes were arrested, and punishment visited upon them according to their deserts.

In April of 1869 the village of Hillsdale obtained a charter and became a city, holding an election on the 5th of the month, and choosing as their first city officers the following:

Geo. W. Underwood, Mayor; Henry J. King, City Treasurer; Samuel J. Lewis, Edwin J. March, James G. Brent, Benjamin Fisher, William Wilson, William Pettus, and Spencer O. Fisher, Aldermen; S. Chandler, City Clerk.

The newly-elected mayor, on assuming the duties of his office, delivered an appropriate and excellent inaugural address, only a portion of which we have space for:

"Perhaps some inhabitant of Hillsdale in the distant future, inspired by a spirit of antiquarian research, or perhaps with a view to entertain his contemporaries with a history of the settlement and growth of that little opening in the forests,—as I well remember it, but which I trust shall be to him who shall then occupy that position the prosperous and growing city,—as he shall turn his eye back through the dim and misty past to that little village in the deep woods of Southern Michigan, upon the head-waters of the St. Joseph and its source, then to be, as now, the placid and beautiful Baw Beese. I say that future historian may seek to know who and what manner of persons they were that felled these forests, and drove back from their lairs the wild beasts which here roamed at will, and, if possible, the wilder human inhabitants of these hills and valleys; who they were that early plowed and sowed these fields; that built these numerous habitations,—the abodes of industry, of plenty, of civilization and refinement; that laid broad and deep the foundations of these costly structures, devoted to the purposes of commerce, of education and religion, and that at length laid the corner-stone of the nascent city.

"Fellow-citizens, I trust in God the time will never come when the character of the pioneers of Hillsdale, as a whole, will not be known and read in the works which they shall have left behind them,—in the character of their children, and their children's children; and that even 'in their ashes shall live their wonted fires,' to inspire with holy purpose and sturdy resolution all that come after them. For as sure as effect follows cause, and cause precedes effect, so surely may we predict that the seed here planted in these churches, in these efficient graded schools, and in the flourishing college here established, will at length spring up and 'bear fruit an hundred fold,' not only to the glory and honor of those who planted them, but to the glory of God and the blessing of mankind.

"The duties of the office of mayor will be faithfully discharged when, to the extent of his ability, the incumbent shall see that every right and interest of the citizen within the department of the muni-

cipal law is fully secured; when he shall make it his endeavor that the city aggregate and the citizens each and singular shall suffer no injury; and, moreover, that he shall equally endeavor to secure to each and all every possible advantage within his power to promote. Of course there will be evils and calamities which, with all of his endeavors, and those of his associates, he will not be able to avert. The devouring element, as we have often witnessed, in its resistless course, may not, with the best endeavor, be stayed until it has laid in ruins our fairest structures, and borne away, as on the wings of the wind, the accumulations of patient industry through toilsome years.

"'The pestilence that walketh in darkness' may invade our dwellings in spite of sanitary regulations and health officers. The thief and incendiary may pursue their nefarious work and yet escape detection and punishment, maugre police regulations and the best endeavors of magistrates. He will not have done his duty, however, nor will any other officer, when any honestly-disposed citizen can justly cast upon him the reproach and say, 'When thou sawest a thief, then thou consentedest with him,' whether that thief had his hands upon his neighbor's goods or in the public purse—whether he sought to abstract therefrom positively and directly or indirectly, without having first rendered an equivalent therefor in labor or service performed. I am led to these remarks because, as you are fully aware, it is through this method of collusion between officials, or between officials and contractors, that the money of corporations is frittered away, or absolutely stolen. Indeed, it would seem that in certain localities, and with a certain class of persons, it had become the impression that city governments and corporate privileges were created for the express purpose of giving support to certain officials and their friends. I am resolved that, to the best of ability, whoever obtains the money of the city of Hillsdale shall first have established his right to it by having earned it. While I would not withhold what is due to the faithful laborer, I would not allow it to be offered as an excuse for half-performed labor that the labor was as good as the pay. I am convinced that it is the best economy to make the pay as good as possible—promptly at the close of each week. Then will you be able to bring the kind and amount of labor up the proper standard, where the pay is first rate.

"If your mayor and aldermen be required to serve you during the period of their respective terms of office without pecuniary reward, they will themselves be in a position to demand and insist that those who receive pay shall earn what they receive.

"The weight of these considerations is increased if you will allow me to remind you that, in the establishment of a city government in place of that of the late village, we have not grown larger, more populous, or more wealthy by the change; we have the same resources from which to draw that we had while we were yet the village of Hillsdale; and, what is more to be considered, the expiring village, on its deathbed, bequeathed to us a legacy,—on the minus side of the equation, however,—a debt of more than thirty-five hundred dollars.

"I beg leave, in this connection, to remind you of another fact worthy of your consideration: that the machinery of the city government cannot be run on the same expense with that of the late village, and that while the charter of the city of Hillsdale empowers the officials to assess and collect a larger tax than heretofore, that charter suggests no possible method of increasing the income of the citizen, and so help him to meet the increased burden of taxation. It will therefore, fellow-citizens, always be a matter of deep concern to you whom you intrust with power and the government of the city, or the little finger of the city government may become heavier and more grievous to be borne than the loins of the late village of Hillsdale.

"I am thus led to inquire, lastly, as proposed, how can the duties of the situation best be discharged; or, in other words, how can the objects and ends of the city government best be secured?

"I reply, that they can best be secured and discharged in the only practicable method by which they can be secured at all,—by the practical co-operation of the citizens with the Common Council, and the Common Council with the citizens, to secure the best good of the city.

"I should be manifestly wanting in the discharge of my duty on this occasion, did I not give distinct recognition to that numerous—that most useful—but not always sufficiently appreciated class of our fellow-citizens, the firemen of Hillsdale.

"Firemen of Hillsdale, I desire officially to salute you! Your promptness, your valor, your endurance, has been put to the test on more than one occasion.

"Your fellow-citizens have often had occasion to know that whenever you put forth your best endeavors in the discharge of your perilous duties, that where you failed to go, none others need attempt, and that what you failed to do, none others need try.

"Not only have these characteristics been exhibited at home, in the presence of your fellow-citizens; but you have often returned from the scenes of conflict with the firemen of other localities, bearing the trophies of victory, to the joy and pride of your fellow-citizens.

"Firemen of Hillsdale, these laurels must never fade! What you have done on former occasions you are able to repeat, and even to surpass, whenever you choose to put forth the effort.

"Suffer no dissensions among you to dim the lustre of your past achievements.

"Let not any neglect, fancied or real, on the part of the late village of Hillsdale, or of its executive officers, dampen your ardor or diminish aught of your endeavors to fill the useful and honorable position which you have so long occupied. The work which you are called upon to do is *sturdy work*, and yours are *sturdy natures;* with occasional outbreaks of irregularity, it is true, or sallies of juvenescence, the invariable concomitants of great natures; you are equal to the position you occupy. If you were less than what you are, you would not have been what you have been to the late village of Hillsdale and its inhabitants, their shield and defense in the hour of peril. If your wants have not been heeded as you thought they ought to have been, if your services have not always been appreciated, you yourselves must know why it has been. Involved in litigation, the late village of Hillsdale, from no fault of its own, but to vindicate justice and right, had not the means to attend fully and promptly to your wants and other pressing necessities. If you have been neglected, so have other paramount interests for the same reason.

"You cannot afford *now* to throw away your own bright record, but you must illustrate it with another and a brighter page. So much of your lives has been already passed in Hillsdale, and so much of what you have done for good has been done *here*, that you cannot *now*, if you would, break it off and hope to graft it on to any other locality.

"You must *here, with us*, finish up your begun work. And you cannot afford to do it in any other manner than that becoming yourselves.

"You, in connection with your fellow-citizens, have called me to this position. I have responded to your call to be your chosen leader. Respond now to my call, rally round your old standards. Fill up your ranks, and stand shoulder to shoulder, ready for your appropriate work. Strive to surpass all that you have ever done before, by conquering your prejudices, your dissensions and grievances, and fill up the yet unwritten page of your honor and your usefulness."

The city was divided into four wards, with the following boundaries:

"The First Ward shall contain all that portion of said city bounded as follows: Commencing at the intersection of the centre of North Street with the centre of Hillsdale Street, as continued through Central Plat; running thence easterly and southerly through the centre of North Street and Railroad Street to the centre of Bacon Street to the east line of the city; thence north on east line of the city to the east and west quarter line of section twenty-three (23), in township six (6), range three (3), west; thence west on said quarter line to the southeast corner of the west half of the northwest quarter of section 23 aforesaid; thence north on the east line of the said west half of the northwest quarter of section 23 to the north line of the city; thence west along said north line of the city to the centre of Hillsdale Street; thence south along centre of Hillsdale Street to the point of beginning.

"The Second Ward shall contain all that portion of said city bounded as follows: Commencing at the intersection of centre of Howell Street with centre of North Street; running thence west through centre of North Street to west line of West Street; thence north along said west line of West Street to the north line of south half of lot one hundred and fifty-four (154) of old plat of the village of Hillsdale; thence west on said line to lands of Robert B. Sutton and Oliver C. Sutton; thence north to the northeast corner of said Suttons' lands; thence west on north line of said Suttons' lands to the northwest corner of said Suttons' lands; thence north to the centre of the Angling road, running through section twenty-seven (27); thence southwesterly along the centre of said Angling road to west line of said city; thence

north on west line of city to the southwest corner of the north half of the northwest quarter of section twenty-two (22), township six, south of range three west; thence east on the north line of said city to the north and south quarter line of said section 22; thence north on said quarter line to the north line of the city; thence east on said north line to the centre of Hillsdale Street; thence south along the centre of Hillsdale Street to the place of beginning.

"The Third Ward shall contain all that portion of said city bounded as follows: Commencing at intersection of centre of North Street with centre of Howell Street; running thence west through the centre of North Street to the west line of West Street; thence north along said line of West Street to the north line of the south half of lot one hundred and fifty-four (154) of the Old Plat of the village of Hillsdale; thence west on said line to lands of Robert B. Sutton and Oliver C. Sutton; thence north to the northeast corner of said Suttons' lands; thence west on the north line of said Suttons' lands to the northwest corner of said Suttons' lands; thence north to the centre of the Angling road running through section twenty-seven (27); thence southwesterly along the centre of said Angling road to the west line of said city; thence south along said west line of city to the south line of said city; thence east on said south line of city to the centre of Howell Street; thence north along the centre of Howell Street to the place of beginning.

"The Fourth Ward shall contain all that portion of said city bounded as follows: Commencing at the intersection of the centre of North Street with the centre of Howell Street; running thence easterly the centre of North Street through the centre of Railroad Street to the centre of Bacon Street; thence easterly through the centre of Bacon Street to the east line of the city; thence south on the east line of the city to the lands of the Michigan Southern and Northern Indiana Railroad Company; thence northwesterly along lands of said railroad company to the east line of the northwest quarter of the northeast quarter of section thirty-five (35); thence on a right line to the southeast corner of the northwest quarter of section thirty-five (35); thence west on the south line of the city to the centre of Howell Street; thence north along the centre of Howell Street to the point of beginning; all of said wards being in township six (6), south of range three (3), west, in the county of Hillsdale, State of Michigan."

Nothing of special interest transpired during the succeeding years until 1872, when a project was begun for boring an artesian well within the city limits A committee of three was appointed in April of that year to solicit subscriptions. An appropriation of fifteen hundred dollars was made, and the location having been decided upon, work was begun, but without immediate prospect of success. Upon funds being required a further appropriation of five thousand five hundred dollars was made; but after boring for a depth of nearly a quarter of a mile the undertaking was abandoned.

As in mechanics so in finance, the people of Hillsdale have not succeeded in finding the source of an artesian fountain, the overflow of which would carry them on to metropolitan greatness; yet they seem at length, despite the difficulties of the last few years, to have reached the shore of a calm stream of moderate prosperity. All around them a fertile country, with a steadily-increasing population and production, responds liberally to the labors of the husbandman. Its products come to Hillsdale as the central location of the county, and though that youthful city cannot hope to equal the grandeur of Toledo, Detroit, or Chicago, yet its people may confidently look forward to a steady and sturdy growth, rivaling that of almost any inland town in Michigan.

With this brief sketch of the general course of events in Hillsdale, since the inception of the woodland hamlet of 1835, we turn our attention to numerous details which could not conveniently be embodied in that sketch, but the record of which forms an important part of the village and city history.

THE BAR.

The first lawyer in the village of Hillsdale was Henry S. Mead, who came about 1840. He was an able and popular man, was at one time a representative in the Legislature, and was a successful practitioner in the village for nearly twelve years, dying in 1851 or '52. He was speedily followed by William T. Howell, who also became a representative in the Legislature and State senator. After a large practice, extending over twelve or fourteen years, he removed to Jackson, in 1853.

These were followed by E. H. C. Wilson and Wolcott Branch, who both settled in Hillsdale before 1845. Mr. Branch was made treasurer of the county. Mr. Wilson was a young gentleman from the Eastern Shore of Maryland, a man of liberal culture, brilliant intellect, and remarkable delicacy of feeling,—"as finely moulded as a woman," said one who knew him well. He, too, had a good practice, and was for one term judge of the Circuit Court.

Daniel L. Pratt came in 1845, and soon made a place for himself at the Hillsdale bar, of which he is now the oldest surviving member. He achieved his objects by devoted industry, by the exercise of sound judgment, and by the most unwavering adherence to whatever he attempted to do. As is well known, he is now serving his second term as judge of the Circuit Court.

Many others came, practiced, or tried to practice, a short time, and then withdrew. After those before mentioned the next prominent one who remained permanently was Christopher J. Dickerson, who settled here about 1850, and rapidly acquired a large practice. He was the soul of honor, and was noted for his great affability, geniality, and generosity,—possibly he was too generous for his own welfare. As appears in the chapters devoted to the military history of the county, he became a brevet brigadier-general in the war for the Union, and was afterwards a judge, but died in 1872 in the prime of life.

George W. Lombard and George A. Knickerbocker came in 1855, and began practice in partnership. Mr. Knickerbocker has achieved decided success as a lawyer. Mr. Lombard was a man of great natural ability,—perhaps not extremely inclined to strenuous exertion, but, when roused, able to enter the legal tournament as the peer of the strongest champions. He, too, was a man of very genial, and even jolly, temperament, and was very much beloved by the people among whom he dwelt. Responding instantly to the first call of his country, he went to the front as captain of the first company raised in Hillsdale for the suppression of the Rebellion, fought in nearly a score of battles, was promoted to colonel for gallant conduct, and fell at the head of his regiment, in the battle of the Wilderness. There were few indeed in Hillsdale County who did not mourn his loss.

Cephas B. Dresser was an early lawyer, and has been a justice of the peace in Hillsdale for a long period.

Clement E. Babb attained a good practice, and served a term as prosecuting attorney, but lay down the legal robe to assume the theological, preached for several years in the pulpit previously occupied by Beecher, in Indianapolis, and is now editing a religious newspaper in Cincinnati.

We have now reached a period when we begin to meet the names of some who are still in practice here, but in this series of very slight sketches we do not care to touch on the characteristics of those who are yet active in the professional arena.

Ezra L. Koon was admitted in 1858. His success is too well known to need comment here.

William S. Edwards came about the same time, and remained a few years. He is now practicing in Detroit.

Richard W. Ricaby also achieved good success as a Hillsdale lawyer, was a lieutenant-colonel in the army, and is at present practicing in Chicago.

Edwin J. March was admitted about 1861, served as colonel in the army, has since been prosecuting attorney of the county, and is now in active practice in Hillsdale.

Albert Dickerman, ex-colonel of an Ohio regiment, came to Hillsdale after the war, and has become the head of one of the leading firms.

The following is a list of the lawyers now resident in Hillsdale, nearly all of them being in practice: Spencer D. Bishopp, Albert Dickerman, Timothy E. Dibell, Cephas B. Dresser, Otto Fowle, James S. Galloway, Oscar A. Janes, George A. Knickerbocker, Ezra L. Koon, Edwin J. March, Lincoln B. March, William R. Montgomery, Michael McIntyre, Daniel L. Pratt, Charles W. Pratt, C. C. Parker, Benjamin P. Shepard, Alpheus St. John, Fred. H. Stone.

PHYSICIANS.

We have given some of the earliest physicians in the general sketch of the city. Among those who have practiced here since then, but are now dead or have removed to other localities, are Dr. L. A. Brewer, Dr. B. Curtis, Dr. J. L. Mills, and Dr. Geo. C. Smith. The physicians now resident here comprise the following list: Franklin French, Alonzo Cressy, A. F. Whelan, Robert A. Everett, M. Chamberlin, John Falley, Herbert Harris, C. C. Johnson, W. T. Knapp, —— Rice, John Simpson, John Warriner.

THE SCHOOLS OF HILLSDALE.*

The first effort to organize a school within the present boundaries of the city of Hillsdale was made in the year 1841. The nucleus of the present district was then formed, and steps taken to build a house commensurate with its wants. In 1842 a small, one-story house was erected, that accommodated the wants of the community until the year 1847. At that time the population had so increased that accommodations on a grander scale were demanded, and the district, in the fall of 1847, voted to build a new house, costing not to exceed two thousand five hundred dollars, and to be constructed either of wood, brick, or stone, as might, in the judgment of the board, and those associated with them as a building committee, seem most economical. It was finally decided to build of stone, which was quarried near the present city limits. The house constructed was two stories in height, and by "cramming," as was frequently necessary in those days, would accommodate two hundred and fifty pupils. It was completed in the year 1848, and in September, 1849, the district organized in accordance with the session laws of that year, and the following-named gentlemen were elected as the school board: Samuel Chandler, Moderator; Robert Allan, Director; Haynes Johnson, Assessor; Trustees, Henry Waldron, Daniel L. Pratt, Andrew Weir, Allen Hammond.

The Rev. Stephen C. Hickok, A.M., was engaged as principal for the succeeding year at a salary of five hundred dollars, with Miss Lawrence, Miss Ford, and Miss E. Hammond as assistants. Miss Lawrence was paid eighteen dollars per month; Miss Ford and Miss Hammond, fifteen dollars per month, of twenty-six days each.

Very little attention was paid at this time to grading, and a regular course of study was hardly to be thought of. As a rule scholars brought to school such books as they happened to be in possession of, and pursued such studies as their own fancy dictated.

Owing to the beautiful situation of the village, the excellent and fertile country adjoining it, and the railroad facilities it enjoyed, it soon outgrew these accommodations, and in 1860 the district was compelled to build two ward houses in opposite parts of the village capable of accommodating one hundred and fifty pupils; in 1862, two more were built, capable of accommodating an equal number. With these accommodations a thorough system of grading was commenced. The school was divided into three departments,—primary, intermediate, and high school,—a course of study was adopted, and a very marked improvement made in every particular.

The school continued with the accommodations just mentioned until the year 1867, when the village was again compelled to increase its school privileges. At this time steps were taken to build a house commensurate with the present and immediate prospective wants of the place.

The result was the building of the present beautiful central building in the year 1868. This building is completed in a very substantial and commodious manner, and will accommodate, in the most perfect way, five hundred pupils. The building is heated by furnaces, and is seated with single seats and desks of the most approved pattern, which are valued most highly by both teachers and pupils. At the time of taking possession of the new building, the school was divided into four departments,—primary, intermediate, grammar, and high school. The course of study in both primary and intermediate departments is limited to three years; in the grammar school to two years, and in the high school to three years.

Each primary and intermediate school is divided into three grades of about twenty pupils each, one division being graduated each year, and another admitted. In a school of this size such a division has many commendable features, and works with as little friction, perhaps, as any that could be adopted. No scholar is graduated from one department to another without thoroughly understanding the studies taught in his grade. This is decided by a close examination, conducted by the principal, taken in connection with the pupil's general standing during the year, as indicated by the teacher's record. Promotions, as a rule, are made at the end of the term; but if a teacher finds a

* This sketch is principally taken from a pamphlet descriptive of the Union School, by Mr. Charles G. Robertson, the principal.

scholar in one grade capable of doing the work in the next one above, he may be promoted at any time during the year.

The board of trustees consists of six members; two elected each year, and two retiring from office. Each member holds his office three years.

The officers of the board consist of director, moderator, and assessor; and they have uniformly made it a rule that no member shall receive any compensation for transacting the ordinary business pertaining to the school.

According to the regulations, it is made the duty of the principal to spend such a portion of his time in general supervision as the condition of the school may seem to require.

His general duties may be stated as follows:

1st. To classify pupils according to their attainments.

2d. To enforce an observance of the course of study and the use of the prescribed text-books.

3d. In cases of difficulty, to assist teachers in the discipline of pupils, and to secure an observance of the rules and regulations of the board.

4th. To enforce rules prescribed for the conduct of pupils in the school building and on the school grounds.

5th. To hold monthly teachers' meetings, in order to secure greater harmony and give proper efficiency to the system of instruction.

Teachers are elected to their positions by vote of the board, and their examination is conducted by the board, or at their request by the principal of the school. Teachers are held responsible for the quality of their instruction and discipline, and are allowed to follow their own methods as far as is consistent with the general requirements.

Since 1847 the following-named persons have been employed as principal of the school for the time set opposite their respective names: C. J. Dickerson, 1848–49; Rev. S. C. Hickok, 1849–50, at $500 per year; S. S. Coryell, 1850–51; Mr. Congar, 1851–52, at $41.67 per month; William P. Clark, 1852–53, at $700 per year; Lewis J. Thompson, 1853–54, at $50 per month; O. L. Spalding, two terms, 1854–55, at $50 per month; Prof. C. H. Churchill, one term, 1854–55, at $50 per month; J. Packard, two terms, 1855–56, at $50 per month; D. B. Taylor, one term, 1855–56, at $50 per month; C. G. Reed, two years, 1856–58, at $50 per month; J. N. Dayton, two terms, 1858–59, at $60 per month; C. G. Robertson, four and one-half years, 1859–63, at $60 per month; R. H. Tripp, two years, 1863–65, at $70 and $80 per month; C. G. Robertson, fourteen years, 1865–79, at $80, $100, $125 per month.

C. J. Dickerson, upon retiring from school, studied law; was admitted to the bar in 1851; was twice elected prosecuting attorney; was commissioned lieutenant-colonel of the 10th Michigan Infantry in November, 1861; was elected judge of probate of Hillsdale County in 1864, and again in 1868. This office he held at the time of his death, Sept. 21, 1872.

Rev. S. C. Hickok died in 1850.

Lewis J. Thompson is now engaged in farming.

O. L. Spalding, upon retiring from the school, studied law, and entered upon its practice. Upon the breaking out of the late war he enlisted, and was, on account of brave and meritorious conduct, promoted to a brigadier-generalship. After the war he was elected Secretary of State.

Prof. C. H. Churchill is professor of mathematics in Oberlin College, Ohio.

J. Packard is a member of Congress from the Laporte District, Indiana.

D. B. Taylor is a practicing physician at Millburn, Ill.

J. N. Dayton is a member of the Michigan Methodist Conference, and is now preaching in the northern part of the State.

R. H. Tripp is superintendent of schools at Racine, Wis.

The present corps of teachers are Charles G. Robertson, Principal; Mrs. Caroline Leland, F. H. Bailey, Miss Belle McIntire, Miss Nellie Wilson, Miss Minnie Blackman, Miss Lou Mansfield, Miss Millie Troy, Miss Ella Corwin, Miss Allie Bixler, Miss Lida Brown, Miss Maria Doyle, Mrs. Bessie Rideout.

The following is the record of school officers since 1846:

1847–48.—Dr. Joel French, Director; John W. May, Moderator; James M. Raymond, Assessor.

1848–49.—Dr. Joel W. French, Director; John W. May, Moderator; James M. Raymond, Assessor.

1849–50.—Robert Allen, Director; Samuel Chandler, Moderator; Haynes Johnson, Assessor; Trustees, Henry Waldron, Daniel L. Pratt, Andrew Weir, Allen Hammond.

1850–51.—Zachariah Van Duzer, Director; Franklin French, Moderator; Haynes Johnson, Assessor; Trustees, Samuel Glasgow, Robert Allan, Henry Waldron, Daniel L. Pratt.

1851–52.—Alonzo S. Cressy, Director; Henry S. Mead, Moderator; James M. Raymond, Assessor; Trustees, Henry Waldron, Daniel L. Pratt, Samuel Glasgow, Walter Welch.

1852–53.—Alonzo S. Cressy, Director; Henry S. Mead, Moderator; C. J. Dickerson, Assessor; Trustees, Daniel Beebe, Daniel L. Pratt, S. Glasgow, Walter Welch.

1853–54.—Alonzo Cressy, Director; Dr. John W. Falley, Moderator; Samuel Glasgow, Assessor; Trustees, F. French, James B. McCarty, Daniel Beebe, Christopher J. Dickerson.

1854–55.—John P. Cook, Director; Charles T. Mitchell, Moderator; William Waldron, Assessor; Trustees, James B. Baldy, James B. McCarty, Daniel Beebe, C. J. Dickerson.

1855–56.—James B. Baldy, Director; Benjamin Fisher, Moderator; John C. Miller, Assessor; Trustees, J. M. Mott, John P. Cook, C. B. Van Valor, C. J. Dickerson.

1856–57.—Frederick M. Holloway, Director; Joel McCollom, Moderator; Harvey B. Rowlson, Assessor; Trustees, John Beadle, J. M. Mott, John P. Cook, C. B. Van Valor.

1857–58.—Franklin French, Director; Henry T. Farnam, Moderator; J. O. Ames, Assessor; Trustees, John Beadle, J. M. Mott, Benjamin Fisher, C. B. Van Valor.

1858–59.—Henry L. Hewitt, Director; Thomas Weir, Moderator; J. O. Ames, Assessor; Trustees, Timothy E. Dibell, John Beadle, Benjamin Fisher, J. M. Mott.

1859–60.—Henry L. Hewitt, Director; Thomas Weir, Moderator; J. O. Ames, Assessor; Trustees, Joel B. Wheaton, S. J. Fowler, Benjamin Fisher, T. E. Dibell.

1860–61.—H. L. Hewitt, Director; S. J. Fowler, Mod-

erator; Jacob O. Ames, Assessor; Trustees, Joel B. Wheaton, Benjamin Fisher, Harvey B. Rowlson.

1861–62.—Joel B. Wheaton, Director; Dr. J. W. Falley, Moderator; Harvey B. Rowlson, Assessor; Trustees, Jacob O. Ames, N. Turrell, S. J. Fowler.

1862–63.—Joel B. Wheaton, Director; Dr. J. W. Falley, Moderator; H. B. Rowlson, Assessor; Trustees, Nelson Turrell, S. J. Fowler, C. T. Mitchell.

1863–64.—Prof. S. J. Fowler, Director; J. W. Falley, Moderator; C. T. Mitchell, Assessor; Trustees, Alvah Foster, J. B. Wheaton, H. B. Rowlson.

1864–65.—Joel B. Wheaton, Director; John P. Cook, Moderator; C. T. Mitchell, Assessor; Trustees, Alvah Foster, J. W. Falley, H. B. Rowlson.

1865–66.—Joel B. Wheaton, Director; John P. Cook, Moderator; C. T. Mitchell, Assessor; Trustees, Alvah Foster, J. W. Falley, H. B. Rowlson.

1866–67.—Joel B. Wheaton, Director; John P. Cook, Moderator; C. T. Mitchell, Assessor; Trustees, Alvah Foster, S. J. Fowler, J. W. Falley.

1867–68.—J. C. Wyllis, Director; Alvah Foster, Moderator; C. T. Mitchell, Assessor; Trustees, H. J. King, J. W. Falley, J. P. Cook.

1868–69.—J. C. Wyllis, Director; H. E. Whipple, Moderator; C. T. Mitchell, Assessor; Trustees, H. J. King, J. W. Falley, J. P. Cook.

1869–70.—Albert Dickerman, Director; John W. Falley, Moderator; C. T. Mitchell, Assessor; Trustees, John P. Cook, H. E. Whipple, H. J. King.

1870–71.—Albert Dickerman, Director; H. E. Whipple, Moderator; C. T. Mitchell, Assessor; Trustees, H. J. King, J. P. Cook, J. W. Falley.

1871–72.—Albert Dickerman, Director; H. J. King, Moderator; C. T. Mitchell, Assessor; Trustees, John P. Cook, William Russell, J. W. Falley.

1872–73.—C. E. Mott, Director; J. W. Falley, Moderator; C. T. Mitchell, Assessor; Trustees, J. P. Cook, L. R. Penfield, William Russell.

1873–74.—C. E. Mott, Director; J. W. Falley, Moderator; C. T. Mitchell, Assessor; Trustees, J. P. Cook, L. R. Penfield, H. T. Farnam.

1874–75.—C. E. Mott, Director; J. W. Falley, Moderator; C. T. Mitchell, Assessor; Trustees, L. R. Penfield, William Russell, H. T. Farnam.

1875–76.—J. P. Cook, Director; J. W. Falley, Moderator; C. T. Mitchell, Assessor; Trustees, L. R. Penfield, William Russell, E. L. Koon.

1876–77.—J. P. Cook, Director; J. W. Falley, Moderator; C. T. Mitchell, Assessor; Trustees, Wm. Russell, E. L. Coon, L. R. Penfield.

1877–78.—J. P. Cook, Director; L. R. Penfield, Moderator; C. T. Mitchell, Assessor; Trustees, E. L. Coon, J. W. Falley, Rev. W. W. Raymond.

1878–79.—Rev. W. W. Raymond, Director; John P. Cook, J. W. Falley, Moderators; Charles T. Mitchell, G. W. Knight, J. Kay Fisher, Assessors.

HILLSDALE FIRE DEPARTMENT.

The Fire Department of this city had its first inception so far back as the year 1847, when an application was made to the village authorities from several citizens praying to be organized into a fire company. The petition having been granted, Neptune Fire Engine Company, No. 1, was organized, and a board of fire wardens appointed. Neptune company seems principally to have expended its energies upon the drafting of an elaborate constitution and by-laws, comprising many articles and many more sections, in which the duties of members were specified and various fines imposed, but the more important work of securing an engine wherewith to turn their zeal to practical account was apparently neglected.

We find in the records that a uniform was the next thing legislated upon by the city fathers. It was to be of scarlet flannel, a hunting shirt with broad collar, full bosom, reaching to the knees, with a pocket in each side; a black leather belt attached to the back of the shirt with a large buckle in front, on the back of the belt to be painted in white letters "Neptune Fire Company, No. 1." There was also to be a cap corresponding with the uniform.

Thus equipped, these valiant firemen only awaited the presence of an engine to demonstrate the efficiency of their force, but no money having been appropriated for the purpose, they resolved themselves into a Bucket Company, and did good service on many occasions. Indeed there are now sundry good citizens who maintain the superiority of this primitive method of combatting the fiery element over the more modern steam appliances.

In the year 1857 the department was reorganized and two companies formed. The Eagle Fire Company, No. 1, with E. D. Coon, as Foreman; E. A. Howard, Secretary; and Joseph J. Clark, Treasurer; and the Baw Beese Engine Company, No. 2, with James B. Baldy as Foreman; George E. Hollaway, Secretary; and O. G. Dayton, Treasurer. The same year, at a meeting presided over by C. T. Mitchell, it was resolved to organize a Hook and Ladder Company, which was accordingly done, with Wm. Waldron as Foreman; N. B. Bowen, First Assistant; C. B. Smith, Second Assistant; J. H. Pratt, Secretary; and John Beadle, Treasurer. It was known as the Hillsdale Hook and Ladder Company. Here again the propensity of the early residents to legislate is apparent, in the drafting of a complete set of by-laws, while the more important work of procuring trucks wherewith to transport their ladders and buckets was not accomplished. The fire companies had meanwhile procured suitable engines, and were regarded as an efficient working force. Connected with the department were also two Hose Companies. Eagle Hose Company, No. 1, was organized Aug. 1, 1857, with Wm. L. Stone as Foreman; Henry Case, Secretary; and L. M. Keating, Treasurer. Baw Beese Hose Company, No.2, organized the same date, had for its officers, Wm. M. Taylor, Foreman; C. S. Graff, Secretary; and O. N. Rice, Treasurer.

The Eagle Hose Company was, in 1871, reorganized, and its name changed to that of Union Hose Company, No. 1, with J. P. Hallett as Foreman; R. E. Whipple, Assistant; F. M. Whipple, Secretary; and C. S. French, Treasurer. Its present officers are Clarence W. Terwilliger, Foreman; L. Beck, Assistant Foreman; E. C. Fowler, Secretary; and E. B. Van Valkenbergh, Treasurer. The officers of Baw Beese Hose Company, No. 2, are

William Perry, Foreman; Nicholas Smith, Secretary; Christopher E. Miller, Treasurer. During the year 1876, the subject of purchasing a steam fire engine was agitated. There were several meetings of the Council at which the matter was discussed, and measures were taken to ascertain the advantages of the various manufacturing establishments whose steamers were in use. Through the active exertions of Dr. A. F. Whelan, who manifested a laudable interest in the Fire Department, an engine made by Clapp & Jones, Toledo, Ohio, was finally purchased at very advantageous figures, one of the old engines having been given in exchange for it together with two bonds of a thousand dollars each,—one payable the 1st of March following, the other one year from that date, at eight per cent. interest. The fire companies were then disbanded, and the management of the steamer intrusted to a salaried engineer, who is aided by two assistants, delegated from the hose companies each month. The present fire department consists of Ira B. Card, Chief; Clarence W. Terwilliger, Assistant; W. O. Corwin, Engineer.

OAK GROVE CEMETERY.

Oak Grove Cemetery, which is the burial-place of the city, is located north of the college, and one mile and a half from the centre of the business portion of the city. It is finely located, and remarkable for the undulating beauty of the ground and the variety and luxuriance of its foliage. Oak Grove Cemetery Association was organized in accordance with the statutes of Michigan, and at its first meeting, held Nov. 21, 1859, H. E. Whipple was chosen president; and Joel B. Wheaton, Clerk; Hiram Pierce, Treasurer; and J. J. Long, Sexton. The association after having been organized proceeded to the selection of a site having sufficient natural advantages and within reasonable distance of the city. The present ground north of the college was finally agreed upon and twenty acres purchased. It was immediately laid out in lots, ranging in price from ten dollars to twenty dollars, according to size, the larger being twenty-four by twenty-four feet, and the smaller twelve by twenty-four feet. The price was afterwards increased to fifteen and thirty dollars, and still later to twenty and forty dollars.

It was afterwards found expedient to increase the size of the ground, and five acres more were added, the first twenty costing six hundred dollars, and the additional five, four hundred and seventy dollars. A by-laws and constitution were then drafted and adopted, May 29, 1860. In December, 1861, L. Olney was elected President, and Alonzo Hopkins, Vice-President; and the same month a "lot was set apart for the purpose of a burial-ground for such persons as may be killed or die while in service of the United States army as soldiers or sailors." April, 1868, G. W. Underwood was elected President; L. P. Reynolds, Secretary; and H. Waldron, Treasurer. During Mr. Underwood's presidency the large stone gate on the south side was erected, at a cost of about one thousand dollars. It is a solid structure and an ornament to the cemetery.

In 1871, Horace Blackmar was elected President, and Daniel Beebe, Vice-President. During their official term a contract was entered into to construct the gate and residence at the eastern entrance to the grounds, the cost of which was nine hundred dollars. In 1873 a public vault was found to be a necessity, and one was erected of brick on the north side of the grounds.

During the summer of 1878, a windmill and tank were constructed, from which pipes were laid to convey the water to every part of the grounds, and by this means trees and shrubs are constantly moistened and maintained in growing condition. The annual decoration-day services are regularly observed, and on these interesting occasions very meritorious orations have been delivered. The residents of the city feel a just pride in their finely-located cemetery, and are rapidly improving and beautifying their lots.

Hon. Henry Waldron has built a private vault, and there are several imposing Scotch granite monuments. Mr. E. G. Reynolds is the efficient and obliging secretary of the association.

ST. PETER'S PROTESTANT EPISCOPAL CHURCH.

Mission Work.—The Protestant Episcopal Church in Hillsdale, in the early days, was under the fostering care of the mother church at Jonesville. The Rev. Darius Barker, Rector of Grace Church, Jonesville, held the first service in the village of Hillsdale. As related by himself, on a Sunday of November, 1839, he groped his way through the then forest, where now stands the thickest settled portion of the city, inquiring the way to Hillsdale. The village proper then stood chiefly on the field which is now the county fair ground; and this religious service was held in the hotel of Adam Howder, within the inclosure of the present trotting course. One disinterested party entered grievous complaint on the following day, because Sunday having been pleasant, the workmen were detained by the service from digging potatoes, which were covered with snow on Monday.

How often the reverend gentlemen visited the place is not known. Further missionary work was done by successive rectors from Jonesville during the following twenty years, being in order the Revs. Luman Foote, Robert S. Elder, Chas. R. Huson, and Levi H. Corson. Services were held in any place found most convenient, private houses, the railroad depot, and the Methodist Church building. Removals of church families from Jonesville to Hillsdale increased the number of interested workers, speedily and successfully establishing the mission.

Organization.—On Tuesday, Sept. 10, 1844, at a meeting held in the county rooms, Rev. Luman Foote presiding, the parish was organized according to law, under the title of St. Peter's Church. At a subsequent meeting, Ezekiel H. Humphrey was elected Senior Church Warden, Eli C. Kellogg, Junior Church Warden, and Rockwell Manning, Henry S. Platt, John B. Dill, Charles Powell, Willard W. Wood, William T. Howell, Alexander S. Griswold, and Robert Allan, Vestrymen.

On Thursday, March 18, 1858, at a meeting of the parish, Rev. Levi H. Corson presiding, a re-organization was effected under the revised statute of 1857, by Wm. R. Montgomery, Freeman H. Mott, Franklin Gridley, Richard Rowe, Edwin A. Howard, Henry T. Farnam, Lucius A. Bostwick, Eli Van Valkenburgh, and Harvey B. Rowlson.

The number of vestrymen was made six, to be elected annually, on Wednesday of Easter week. On Wednesday, April 3, 1858, the six vestrymen were elected, as follows: Isaac Owen, Richard Rowe, Lucius A. Bostwick, Edwin A. Howard, Wm. R. Montgomery, and Freeman H. Mott.

The annual election was shortly afterward ordered, without legal warrant, to be held on Monday of Easter week, and the number of vestrymen was changed annually, at the pleasure of the meeting, from six to ten. In 1873, the Legislature, by special act, legalized Monday, in Easter week, as annual election day, and established the number of vestrymen to be seven, including the wardens.

Isaac Owen appears to have been elected vestryman every year but one, since 1858; Harvey B. Rowlson, with little exception, since 1859; and John C. Miller, since 1860, with some few exceptions; the same being true of the present seven vestryman, John C. Miller being also senior church warden. The four other associate-vestrymen being Ezra L. Koon, Otis H. Gillam, Edward H. Mead, and George F. Gardner, the last being also junior church warden and treasurer; E. H. Mead, secretary.

Church Building.—On Wednesday, April 28, 1858, at a special meeting of the vestry, the following resolution was adopted: "*Resolved*, That it is expedient to build a church on Village Lot, No. 42, Old Plat of the Village of Hillsdale." On Tuesday, May 11, 1858, plans and specifications, with estimates, were presented and accepted, and an order was immediately given to lay the foundation. On Wednesday, June 23, the bishop laid the corner-stone.

On Thursday, March 3, 1859, the building was consecrated by the bishop, the Rt. Rev. Samuel Allen McCoskry, D.D., D.C.L., of Detroit. The other visiting clergymen being the Rev. Francis H. Cumming, D.D., of Grand Rapids; Rev. Gardner M. Skinner, Coldwater; Rev. Gilbert B. Hayden, New York; and the Revs. Charles R. Huson and Levi H. Corson, of Jonesville. The first parish register was purchased, and opened in 1859, and a new one required in 1878. A good silver-plated communion service was procured, still in use; and a bell was placed in the tower, which continues to ring out the call to worship.

The church building is of brick, accommodating about two hundred and fifty persons, and is valued at three thousand dollars. A very good pipe-organ, purchased in Buffalo at a cost of five hundred and fifty dollars, was placed in the church in the spring of 1863. The church building now needs reconstructing, and necessarily must soon be replaced by a new one; the lot having already been enlarged for the purpose, by the addition of twenty-five feet more front, making the grounds seventy-five feet front by one hundred and thirty deep. The building fronts west, towards the public square, and is conspicuous and inviting.

Rectorship.—Rectors of Grace Church, Jonesville, were missionaries and rectors in charge of St. Peter's, Hillsdale, until the spring of 1859, at which time the Rev. Gilbert B. Hayden, of New York, was called to be first rector.

Mr. Hayden remained one year. The Rev. Gerret E. Peters was his successor, from 1860 to 1867; Rev. John W. Buckmaster, from 1868 to 1869; Rev. Henry H. De Garmo, from 1869 to 1870; Rev. Wm. Wirt Raymond, from 1870 to the present time.

Communicants.—The holy communion was celebrated for the first time in the new church building, by the Rev. G. B. Hayden, on Sunday, March 6, 1859, six persons participating. The Lord's supper had been administered once previously by the Rev. L. H. Corson, to three persons, in the Methodist house of worship. The whole number of communicants registered has been three hundred and seventy-three, of whom a number have died, and very many have removed from the parish.

In 1849 eight communicants were reported as belonging to the parish; in 1863, forty-four; in 1864, forty-eight; and thereafter annually a steady increase.

Official Acts.—The sacrament of holy baptism, according to the register, has been administered to four hundred and thirty-seven persons,—infant and adult,—the first ministration being unto four children of Robert and Mrs. Mary E. Allan, and four children of John C. and Mrs. Catharine A. Miller, May 27, 1855, in the Methodist house of worship. Florence Amelia Silver, one year old, was the first child baptized in the church building, April 24, 1859.

The sacred rite of confirmation, or the laying-on of hands, has been ministered to two hundred and ninety-two persons, in twenty visitations of the bishop of the diocese.

The office for the solemnization of holy matrimony has been performed in the parish eighty one times.

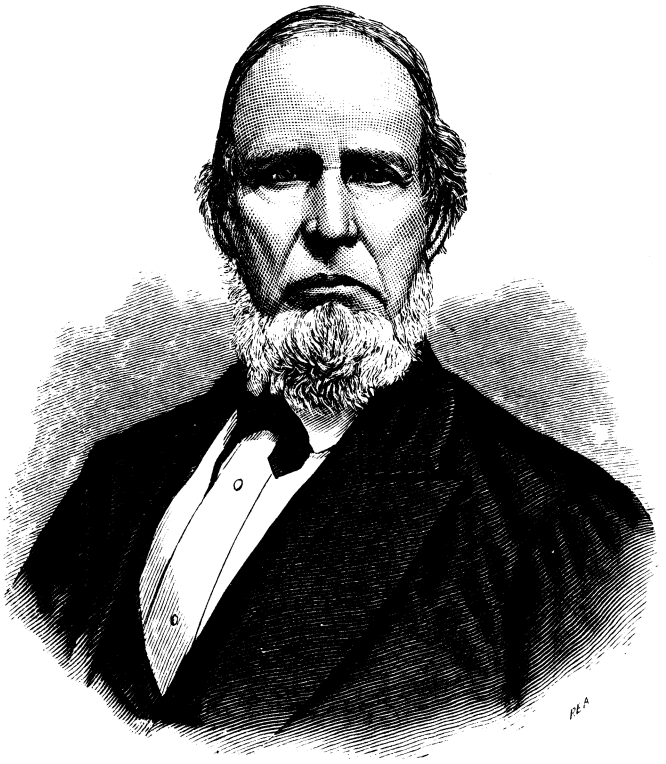
The order for the burial of the dead has been used one hundred and fifty-one times. The number of families associated with the parish is about eighty; individuals, three hundred and fifty; Sunday-school teachers and officers, fifteen; Sunday-school scholars, one hundred and twenty. The annual offerings for all church purposes are from two thousand to two thousand five hundred dollars. The parish in general holds first rank among those located in places the size of Hillsdale.

General Observations.—The county of Hillsdale is a parochial and missionary field, belonging to the Diocese of Michigan. The Diocese was formed out of a half-dozen parishes in the then Territory of Michigan, in September, 1832, and shortly thereafter was admitted into union with the General Convention of the Protestant Episcopal Church in the United States of America. The Rev. Samuel Allen McCoskry, A.M., rector of St. Paul's Church, Philadelphia, was consecrated the first bishop of the diocese, on Thursday, July 7, 1863, six months before the Territory became the State of Michigan. The Rt. Rev. bishop was also made rector of St. Paul's Church, Detroit. On Saturday, May 25, 1878, Bishop McCoskry resigned his office and his jurisdiction. The election of his successor will be in order at the next annual convention, appointed to be held in St. Paul's Church, Detroit, on the Wednesday following the first Sunday in June, 1879.

The Diocese of Michigan, until 1874, embraced all counties in the State of Michigan. In June, 1874, the diocese was divided into two by a central line running north and south, the eastern portion, with the bishop's residence at Detroit, constituting the Diocese of Michigan, with Hillsdale County in the extreme southwest corner; the western portion, with the bishop's residence at Grand Rapids, constituting the Diocese of Western Michigan,

LEWIS EMERY,

Manufacturer, Hillsdale, was born in Northern New Hampshire, July 4, 1806. His parents were of English descent, and were among the earliest settlers of that State. During the battle of Lundy's Lane, war of 1812, Samuel Emery, father of Lewis, was taken prisoner, but escaped soon after the engagement.



LEWIS EMERY.

Immediately after the war of 1812, Samuel Emery, his wife, and seven children, moved to Wayne County, N. Y., settling in the town of Sodus, — then Ontario County. In 1816 Mr. Emery and his father, in their western progress, arrived at Franklin, Ohio, remaining there seven years. Here Mr. Emery learned the trade of woolen manufacturer. Returning to Lyons, N. Y., he followed his trade until his removal to Michigan. With his small accumulations of many years, Feb. 28, 1843, Mr. Emery landed at Jonesville, and immediately commenced the erection of a carding-mill, which was the first mill of that description erected in this part of the State. He conducted the mills successfully for many years, selling them in 1864, when he removed to Hillsdale, and, in the year 1847, erected the mills widely known as "Emery's Mills" situated one mile east of Hillsdale, which he conducted several years.

November 28, 1826, while living at Lyons, N. Y., Mr. Emery married Maria Gilson. The result of this marriage was seven children; three sons, now living in Pennsylvania, being all who now survive. David Emery resides at Titusville, Pa. He is an extensive oil operator and real estate owner; has been mayor of Titusville, and was elected in the fall of 1878 to the Legislature of the State of Pennsylvania. Oliver G. resides at Bradford, Pa., where, in connection with his brothers, he is extensively engaged in oil operations. Lewis, Jr., youngest son, and the pioneer of the family in the oil regions, resides at Bradford, Pa., extensively engaged in the hardware trade, and, with his brothers, owns leases for several thousand acres of valuable oil lands. He was also recently nominated and elected to the lower house of the Pennsylvania Legislature from his district.



MRS. LEWIS EMERY.

Mr. Emery's whole life has been one of continued activity, always having been foremost in enterprises for the public good.

In politics he is a staunch Republican. For many years he has been a member of the Presbyterian Church, and has endeavored to exemplify in everyday life the morals taught in the Book of Books.

Branch County being in the extreme southeast corner. St. Peter's Church, Hillsdale, is now in number the eighteenth of organized parishes in union with the Convention of the Diocese of Michigan. The rector and three appointed laymen of the parish are entitled to seats and a voice and a vote in the annual conventions of the diocese, held in June.

METHODIST EPISCOPAL CHURCH.

The organization of the Methodist Church in Hillsdale dates as far back as 1842. The first regular services began in that year, and worship was held in a school-house for want of more commodious quarters, with Rev. Thomas Jackson as preacher in charge, and Rev. C. H. Shurtliff as junior preacher. Rev. Mr. Jackson was returned by the Conference in 1843, with Rev. Adam Minnis as junior preacher, who, the following year, was appointed to the charge of the church, with Rev. Mr. Du Bois as his junior. In 1845, Rev. Wm. Pitt Judd was the pastor, and Thomas Seeley junior preacher. During the ministrations of these gentlemen a church was erected. The structure was a plain one, but suitable to the wants of the congregation of that time. Mr. Judd was returned in 1846, with Robert Bird as junior.

In the year 1847 Hillsdale became a station, with Rev. William Kelly as pastor, who remained one year, and was followed by Rev. Henry Worthington, who remained two years. In 1850, Rev. Mr. Buchanan was ordered to take charge of the church; he remained one year, and was followed by Rev. Alex. Campbell. Rev. F. W. May came in 1853 as a supply, and, after a pastorate of one year, was followed by Rev. Ira B. Card. Rev. D. D. Gillett succeeded him for one year, and the following year Rev. Joseph Jennings came. In 1857, Rev. Jeremiah Boynton became pastor, and remained two years; he was followed by Rev. L. D. Earl, who filled a pastorate of two years. Rev. Thomas Comfort came in 1861, and remained two years. In the second year of his ministry the church was destroyed by fire. Rev. Thomas Lyon came in 1863, and immediately took the requisite steps towards the erection of a new house of worship. The building was completed during his pastorate, and is a commodious edifice. Rev. Mr. Dunton filled the pulpit in 1865, and was succeeded the following year by Rev. Noah Fassett, who remained two years. Rev. Geo. D. Lee was the next pastor, who remained one year, when Rev. H. H. Parker came. After him Rev. Wm. Doust was the pastor for two years, and was succeeded in turn by Revs. Geo. W. Hickey, Thomas Jacobs, and Ira R. Wightman, the first two remaining one year each, and the latter three years. In 1877, Augustus F. Gillett came, and was followed, after a two years' pastorate, by the present pastor, Rev. Andrew M. Fitch.

The church is in a very flourishing condition, being entirely free of debt, and growing steadily in its membership. The number of names now upon its rolls is two hundred. The Sabbath-school has an equally large membership, with an average attendance of one hundred and sixty. It has also a library of four hundred volumes. The superintendent is O. W. Lamport.

PRESBYTERIAN CHURCH.

The following extracts from the records of session will best give the history of the organization of the First Presbyterian Church of Hillsdale.

"HILLSDALE, Saturday, July 22, 1843.

"In accordance with previous notice, a meeting was held, in the village school-house, to take into consideration the expediency of organizing a Presbyterian Church in this place. A sermon appropriate to the occasion was preached by Rev. Wm. Page, of Jonesville, after which Rev. Elijah Buck moved that Rev. Wm. Page be moderator of the meeting, and the motion prevailed. On motion, I. H. McCollum was chosen clerk.

"After mature deliberation, it was *Resolved*, That we now proceed to organize a church. Letters from various other churches were then presented by the following persons, viz.: Wm. H. Cross and Nancy Cross, Thomas Bolles and Louisa Bolles, Calista Budlong, Amanda Stimpson, Isabel Rogers, Homan Barber, Allen Hammond, Isaiah H. McCollum, Byron Hammond.

"On motion, *Resolved*, That the church about to be organized be called the First Presbyterian Church of Hillsdale. (Here follow the 'Articles of Faith' and the 'Covenant' adopted.)

"On motion, *Resolved*, That two persons be elected to the office of ruling elder, and one to the office of deacon; and on balloting for same, Wm. H. Cross and A. Hammond were chosen elders,—the former for two years, the latter for one year,—and Thomas Bolles was chosen deacon. Prayer was then offered by Rev. E. Buck, and the previously-named persons presenting letters were constituted a church. On motion, it was *Resolved*, That it be a standing rule of the church to elect its elders for a term of two years; also *Resolved*, That the elders and deacon elect be ordained on the ensuing Sabbath.

"Adjourned."

On Sunday, July 23, Rev. E. Buck conducted public worship at the same place, and at the close of morning service the officers elected were ordained; and during recess the first meeting of session was held, Rev. E. Buck being chosen moderator. Clement E. Babb, Charles T. Mitchell, and Wm. L. Kunkle were regularly received into the church by profession, thus making fourteen members altogether. Rev. E. Buck was chosen stated supply by the church, and, there being no other place in the village for holding public meetings, the church and congregation continued to worship in the school-house for several months, until a larger house (more centrally located, which had been built by a few citizens of the village for holding court and other county purposes) was bought, subject to occupation by the county until it should build a court-house of its own. The congregation worshiped in this house about ten years, until the completion of its present house of worship (the county having built its present court-house a little previously), and later sold the old house in part payment of the new one.

The church was received into the Presbytery of Marshall at a meeting held at Albion, Jan. 30, 1844. There

are no society records to be found showing when the society was legally organized, the first trustees elected, etc. There have been eleven ministers, in the following order: Rev. Elijah Buck, who resigned in the early part of 1845, and was succeeded by the Rev. Thomas P. Emerson, who filled the pulpit a little less than one year; Rev. Philip Titcomb and Rev. Wm. Page, each one year; Rev. Wm. S. Taylor the first, and only regularly installed pastor, commenced his labors Jan. 1, 1850, and the pastoral relation was dissolved May 4, 1853; by his request Rev. Calvin Clark received a regular "call" as pastor, and filled the pulpit from Feb. 1, 1854, to July 1, 1858, when he returned said "call" and resigned, being succeeded by Rev. James Knox, Oct. 1, 1858, who resigned Oct. 1, 1861, on account of failing health, after a vacation of several months, during which time Rev. Frederick Gallaher was temporary supply. After Mr. Knox's resignation, Mr. Gallaher became stated supply, and filled the pulpit until compelled, by failing health, to cease preaching. Early in 1869 a vacation was granted to him, in the hope that his health might be restored, and his labors again enjoyed by his anxious people; but the Great Shepherd ordered otherwise, and on the 16th of July, 1869, called his faithful under shepherd to a higher position, where "there shall be no more death." His death brought a great sorrow upon the stricken flock, and a general feeling of sadness and loss to the whole community. Rev. Volney A. Lewis next supplied the pulpit from Dec. 1, 1869, to Dec. 1, 1872, when he resigned, and there was no regular stated supply until Rev. Samuel B. Bell, D.D., became such, Jan. 22, 1873, remaining until the early part of 1875, when he resigned, to accept a call to some church in California; Rev. Leroy V. Lockwood succeeded, Feb. 20, 1876, and still occupies the pulpit.

As far as known, only two of these (Rev. Wm. Page and Rev. James Knox) have died since leaving Hillsdale.

Charles T. Mitchell and Allen Hammond are the only remaining members of its original number, the rest having been regularly dismissed, and removed from this place, though a majority of them are believed to be still living. The number of elders has been increased from two to nine, and of deacons, from one to four.

The present membership, pruned of those who have strayed away without being regularly dismissed, is about three hundred.

In the reconstruction of Presbyteries some years ago, the church was transferred to the Presbytery of Monroe, of which it is now a member.

THE BAPTIST CHURCH.

The Baptists organized a church in Hillsdale Nov. 11, 1848. The constituent members were E. P. Purdy, G. W. Bolles, Calvin Bolles, Leonard Olney, Ira Foster, Solomon Whelan, Thomas Hughes, Elsa Hardy, L. B. Brownson, Matilda A. Olney, Mary Bolles, Hannah Bolles, Matilda Coborn, Elizabeth Keating, Mary M. Whelan, Catharine Hughes, Mary Parish, and Elizabeth L. Dove. They were recognized as an independent church by a council which met with them Dec. 13, 1848. The first pastor was Rev. L. A. Alford, who remained till Oct. 28, 1849, when he was succeeded by Rev. George V. TenBrook, who began his labors July 2, 1850, and remained till June, 1852.

Then followed a season of discouragement and decline which culminated in the granting of letters of dismission to the members in January, 1855.

For nearly fourteen years after this the Baptist Church was practically dead. A few of the faithful had taken their letters of dismission and become members of neighboring churches. Subsequently a branch of the North Adams Church was organized at Hillsdale, which became an independent church the next year.

The present First Baptist Church of Hillsdale was organized Oct. 1, 1869, and consisted of the following constituent members: A. G. Stewart, E. M. Conant, Mrs. A. Conant, Calvin Bolles, Hannah Bolles, Daniel Mills, A. B. Prentice, Mrs. A. B. Prentice, G. E. Ferris, Mrs. N. Ferris, S. J. Henry, Mrs. A. B. Henry, Lucy J. Whipple, Mrs. Elizabeth Dove, Mrs. H. L. Bolster, Mrs. A. Farnam, Miss Louisa Dowe. The church was organized by an ecclesiastical council Feb. 2, 1870. The following order of recognition services were observed:

Sermon,—Rev. E. J. Fish, of Adrian.

Charge,—Rev. J. N. Carmen.

Hand of fellowship,—Rev. S. J. Axdel.

Prayer of recognition,—Rev. T. Olney.

On the same evening A. B. Prentice and A. G. Stewart were ordained deacons. From the time of organization, Rev. H. Gallop, of Jonesville, acted as pastor till September, 1871, and his labors were greatly blessed,—twenty-two were added to the church by baptism, twenty-one by letter, and seven by experience, making in all fifty accessions during his pastorate. Rev. E. A. Stone became pastor April 1, 1875, and remained until April 28, 1878. During his ministry the additions to the church were, by baptism, thirty, and by letter and experience, twenty-six; making in all fifty-six. The present pastor, Rev. A. Judson Furman, began his labors Oct. 1, 1878. The present membership is one hundred and twenty-five. Since its organization the church has taken an active part in home and foreign missions. The ladies of the church have an active mission circle, auxiliary to the Women's Baptist Missionary Society of the West, of which Mrs. E. C. Keating is the efficient president. There is also a flourishing Sunday-school, of which A. B. Prentice is the superintendent. The society propose at an early day to build a church edifice on their lot on Howell Street. The present officers are: Deacons, A. B. Prentice, J. M. Swain, and George E. Ferris; Treasurer, T. E. Dibell; Clerk, E. Everts. The trustees are J. P. Cole, A. B. Prentice, and T. E. Dibell.

THE GERMAN LUTHERAN CHURCH.

In the year 1849, Rev. Mr. Hadsted was invited by John Schmidt, G. Beck, and Mr. Deider to preach for them at intervals of six weeks, which he did. In 1851, Rev. Mr. Troutman, of Adrian, Mich., came, and during his pastorate an organization was effected, under the name of the Trinity German Lutheran Church. The members who signed the constitution of the society were seven, namely: John Schmidt, J. Wessel, Mr. Miller, Mr. Meier,

Mr. Beck, Mr. Leonhard Schmidt, and Mr. Deider. These gentlemen began the erection of a church in 1854. The first Elder was Mr. Deider, and the Board of Trustees comprised the following names: John Schmidt, Mr. Beck, and Mr. Meier. Rev. Mr. Speckhard was the first settled pastor, remaining from 1859 to 1861. Rev. Mr. Hahn was his successor, remaining from 1861 to 1872. Rev. Mr. Schroppel followed, and remained till 1874, and was succeeded by Rev. Mr. Scheiferdecker from 1875 to 1877. The present settled pastor is Rev. Martin Toewe, who began his labors Aug. 1, 1878. The number of members at present is one hundred and seventy-five. The Trustees are W. Emmert, John Bernlocker, and J. Klein. The Elder is J. Gutekunst.

ST. ANTHONY'S ROMAN CATHOLIC CHURCH.

This parish was established in the year 1853. Rev. Father Kendricken, a native of Belgium, who was settled at Monroe, came as frequently as his pastoral duties would permit, which was seldom oftener than once in two or three months, and said mass at private houses in the village. The society, which, notwithstanding the want of a settled pastor and regular worship, still maintained its organization, finally purchased an edifice of the Presbyterian denomination, and converted it into a Catholic church. Soon after Rev. Chas. Rychart took charge of the parish as the first resident pastor, and remained fourteen years. He was succeeded by Rev. Father Dreesen, also a Belgian, whose pastorate extended over a period of two years.

After a short interval he was followed by Rev. Father Duhig, who remained five years. His successor was the present pastor, Rev. Father Slane, whose energy and perseverance have done much to add to the prosperity of the parish. Since his advent a lot has been purchased, and a commodious parochial residence is in process of erection. The number of families in the parish is one hundred and twenty-five, many of whom are farmers in comfortable circumstances. The condition of the church is one of progress, and the establishment of a parochial school is contemplated. It is also the intention of the pastor to build a new and commodious church edifice, and ground will be broken for the purpose in the spring.

FIRST FREE-WILL BAPTIST CHURCH.

This church was organized Nov. 24, 1855. There were eight original members, viz., Rev. E. B. Fairfield, Rev. H. E. Whipple, Rev. Alonzo Hopkins, S. R. Hawks, David Bayles, A. W. Munger, W. J. Lindsley, and Rev. G. P. Ramsey. The first five are still living, but only one—Rev. A. Hopkins—still remains connected with this church. Hillsdale College being under the control of the Free-Will Baptist denomination, the membership of the church is, and always has been, largely made up of the faculty, students, friends, and supporters of that institution. Since its organization nine hundred and forty persons have been received to its membership, an average of forty-one per year, or more than three for each monthly covenant-meeting. The present membership is two hundred and sixty-five. Of these one hundred and ninety are resident and seventy-five non-resident. At first, Sabbath services were held in the college chapel, but in 1867 a large brick edifice was built on the corner of Manning and Fayette Streets, at a cost of nearly thirty thousand dollars. For the first sixteen years the preaching was mostly done by members of the faculty, Revs. E. B. Fairfield, H. E. Whipple, R. Dunn, and J. Calder having served as pastors.

Rev. R. Woodworth, of Greenville, R. I., was chosen pastor Sept. 30, 1871, and remained two years. Rev. A. A. Smith began his pastorate May 1, 1874, and served the church in that capacity till Jan. 1, 1878. Rev. D. W. C. Durgin, D.D., is now pastor of the church, and E. G. Reynolds is church clerk. A prosperous Sunday school of about one hundred and fifty members is connected with the church, of which W. H. Reynolds is the present superintendent.

UNIVERSALIST CHURCH.

The first Universalist parish of Hillsdale was organized Sept. 4, 1876. Rev. Mrs. F. W. Gillette, State missionary, had preached a few sermons previous to this date, and through her efforts the organization was perfected. The membership numbered thirty. Hon. Alex. Hewitt was chosen Moderator; Mrs. S. W. Cook, Clerk; M. G. Teachout, Treasurer; F. K. Proctor, Collector; P. Mend, Luther King, Wm. Cook, and Mrs. E. Lamb, Trustees. Meetings were held as the services of clergymen could be obtained, until June of the following year, when Rev. Stephen Crane, of Perry, N. Y., was settled as pastor. Under his pastorate the parish has continued to improve until it now numbers some forty families. The Sunday-school was organized in June, 1877, and numbers fifty scholars and seven teachers. The pastor has so far acted as superintendent, and Mrs. S. W. Cook as assistant, being elected at the organization, and re-elected at the regular annual meeting The congregation worship in a hall at present, but hope soon to build a house of worship. The church includes in its membership some of the most prominent families of the city and surrounding country.

FREEMASONRY IN HILLSDALE.

There is no record of a lodge having been formed in Hillsdale prior to 1848. In that year a petition was forwarded to the Grand Master of the State, signed by the following Masons: David Bagley, Salmon Sharp, Rockwell Manning, Haynes Johnson, James H. Lancaster, John Swegles, Jr., Elias Bennett, Delos Manning, A. S. Rockwell, and Geo. A. Spaulding, praying to be formed into a lodge. The application was endorsed by Lafayette Lodge, No. 16, of Jonesville. A dispensation was granted by the Grand Master, and Hillsdale Lodge, No. 32, was formed, with David Bagley as Master, Salmon Sharp as Senior Warden, and Elias Bennett as Junior Warden, the lodge having effected its organization May 11, 1848. Haynes Johnson was, at its first meeting, elected Treasurer, and John Swegles, Jr., Secretary. The lodge having in due time received its charter, increased in number and became prosperous, when the following resolution was adopted, Jan. 6, 1852:

Resolved, That we hereby surrender our present charter to the Grand Lodge, and an application be made for a new charter, provided the same can be done without any expense for the same.

The application was favorably received, the new charter granted, Jan. 19, 1852, and the lodge organized under the name of Fidelity Lodge, No. 32. The officers were E. D. Cone, W. Master; J. Van Denburgh, S. Warden; J. C. Peck, J. Warden; Wm. Potter, Treas.; J. M. Mott, Sec. Since that time it has made steady progress in numbers and influence. Its present officers are M. M. Parsons, W. Master; J. T. Crum, S. Warden; George Card, J. Warden; J. H. Armstrong, Treas.; L. S. Ranney, Sec.

Hillsdale Lodge, No. 176.—Hillsdale Lodge was organized Jan. 6, 1866, the members who originally applied for the dispensation being H. T. Farnam, W. W. Donaghy, F. B. Cutler, Dr. J. B. Curtis, and Benjamin F. Halliday. These gentlemen were members of the Fidelity Lodge, but desiring to form a new association, obtained from the Grand Lodge the charter of the present Hillsdale Lodge. The first officers were H. T. Farnam, W. Master; R. A. Everett, S. Warden; W. W. Donaghy, J. Warden; F. B. Cutler, Sec.; B. F. Halliday, Treas. The lodge is one of the most flourishing in the county. Its present officers are D. A. Childs, W. Master; Wm. A. Carsen, S. Warden; Geo. F. Gardner, J. Warden; C. S. Budd, Treas.; Frank Evans, Sec.

Hillsdale Chapter, No. 18.—Hillsdale Chapter, No. 18, was organized Jan. 14, 1858. The members who originally applied for a charter were Edward H. C. Wilson, J. H. Pratt, E. D. Cone, H. J. Farnam, J. O. Ames, John Mickle, George H. Bottsford, J. B. Wheaton, C. B. Smith, William A. Lawrens, R. Rowe, and C. J. Dickenson. A dispensation having been granted, the following officers were chosen: E. H. C. Wilson, First High Priest; J. B. Wheaton, First King; J. O. Ames, First Scribe.

The chapter has since that time become strong and influential, and now occupies a prominent place in the State organization. Its present officers are James W. McKee, H. P.; William H. Tallman, K.; Morris Lamb, S.; C. J. Molby, C. H.; O. H. Gilum, Sec.; F. French, Treas.

Mount Ararat Council, No. 15, *R. and S. M.*—This council was instituted June 21, 1875. At its last election, held Dec. 9, 1878, the following officers were chosen: Z. R. Ashbough, T. I. G. M.; L. S. Ranney, D. T. I. G. M.; M. Kochenthal, P. C. W.; J. B. Howe, C. of G.; E. T. Beckhardt, C. of C.; J. H. Armstrong, Treas.; A. C. Allen, Rec.; E. Walker, Sen.

Eureka Commandery, No. 3, *Knights Templar.*—Sir Knights E. D. Cone, D. Winchester, George C. Munro, Eutychus Champlin, A. Mooney, James A. Dyer, Wales Adam, R. S. Cheeney, and Sylvester Walker, being a constitutional number, and also desirous of advancing the interests of Templar Masonry, petitioned the General Grand Master of the General Grand Encampment of the United States for a dispensation to form and open an encampment of Knights Templar and appendant orders in the village of Hillsdale, Mich., to be known as Eureka Encampment.

In answer to the prayer of the petitioners, a dispensation was granted by the General Grand Master, W. B. Hubbard, appointing as first officers of Eureka Encampment Sir Knight Elias D. Cone, E. G. C.; Sir Knight George C. Munro, G.; Sir Knight David Winchester, C. G.; authorizing them and others to form and open an encampment of Knights Templar and appendant orders in the village of Hillsdale, dated at Columbus, Ohio, Feb. 13, 1854.

At the next conclave of the General Grand Encampment of the United States, which convened at Hartford, Conn., Sept. 10, 1856, the dispensation was returned, together with a report of the transactions of Eureka Encampment under and by authority of the dispensation (at this time there was a change in Templar nomenclature).

A charter was granted to Eureka Commandery, No. 3, dated at Hartford, Conn., Sept. 10, 1856, by the authority of which Eureka Commandery, No. 3, was regularly constituted and authorized to work by Sir Knight John Gilbert, of Detroit Commandery, No. 1, as proxy for Most Eminent Grand Master.

Upon the formation of the Grand Commandery of the State of Michigan, April 7, 1857, Eureka Commandery, No. 3, enrolled itself under the jurisdiction and authority of the Grand Commandery by virtue of a dispensation granted April 7, 1857, followed by a charter granted June 8, 1859.

Officers: Floyd J. Wilson, Em. Com.; James W. McKee, Generalissimo; Edwin J. March, Capt.-Gen.; Rev. William W. Raymond, Prelate; Ovid W. Lamport, S. Warden; Marshall M. Parsons, J. Warden; Henry T. Farnam, Treas.; M. M. McIntyre, Recorder.

INDEPENDENT ORDER OF ODD-FELLOWS.

Hillsdale Lodge, No. 17.—This lodge was organized Oct. 14, 1842. The original members who applied for a charter to organize a lodge of Odd-Fellows in Hillsdale were William W. Owens, Joseph R. Thombs, Julius C. Cross, A. W. Budlong, and Henry Waldron. The lodge since that time has steadily grown and become prosperous. The hall in which the meetings are held is commodious and well appointed, and is occupied under a ninety-nine years' lease. The financial condition of the organization is excellent, there being no indebtedness against it. The present officers are H. Castele, N. G.; Alpheus St. John, V. G.; Wm. M. Taylor, Permanent Sec.; Fred Stork, Recording Sec.; A. C. Allen, Treas. The Trustees are A. C. Allen, Henry Brown, Job Reid.

THE PRESS.

The Hillsdale Standard.—The first number of the *Hillsdale Whig Standard* was issued June 30, 1846, the publishers being S. D. Clark and H. B. Rowlson. About three years later Mr. Rowlson purchased the interest of Mr. Clark, and has since been its editor and proprietor. In politics it has always been Whig and Republican.

Hillsdale Democrat.—The *Hillsdale Democrat* was first published as the *Hillsdale County Gazette*, and after a brief suspension was reprinted under its present title. The publisher and editor is W. H. Tallman, who has controlled it since June 15, 1866. It is, as its name would indicate, Democratic in politics. The press upon which the paper is printed is the first one brought into the county.

The Weekly Business.—The *Weekly Business* was first projected June 11, 1870, its proprietor and publisher being H. T. Farnam. It has been regarded as independent in politics, but during the last campaign advocated the cause



Photo. by Carson & Graham, Hillsdale, Mich.

H. B. Rowlson

HARVEY B. ROWLSON was born at Duanesburg, Schenectady Co., N. Y., July 15, 1825, and is the son of Ambrose and Catharine (Briggs) Rowlson. He spent his early boyhood, while acquiring an education, with an uncle in Chenango Co., N. Y., and at Woodstock, Lenawee Co., Mich., working on farms during the summer months, and attending school in the winter. In the spring of 1843 he spent several months in the printing-office of the *Adrian News*, at Adrian, Mich. During the following June the office was removed to Hillsdale, and the *Hillsdale Gazette* was published. This was the first paper ever published in the village of Hillsdale, and Mr. Rowlson facetiously claims to be the first printer's devil of the place.

In 1846, Mr. Rowlson, in company with S. D. Clark, started the *Hillsdale Whig Standard*, which they published in partnership until 1851, when Mr. Rowlson purchased Mr. Clark's interest. Since that time he has been proprietor of the paper. The name Whig having been dropped from the heading after the dissolution of the Whig party, the *Hillsdale Standard* was devoted to the interests of the Republican party, always having had the largest circulation in the county. Mr. Rowlson performed the duties of county treasurer with great satisfaction to his constituents for a period of eight years. In 1869 he represented his county in the State Legislature, being a member of the committee on ways and means, and chairman of the committee on printing; but in May, 1869, he resigned his position to enter upon the duties of collector of internal revenue for the First District of Michigan. The First District was then composed of four counties, including Wayne County, and his office was in Detroit for a period of four years. In May, 1873, Wayne County was made a district by itself, and the Third District was formed by the addition of five counties to the remainder of the First District. Mr. Rowlson was made collector for the Third District, with his office at Hillsdale. In September, 1876, the Second District, which consisted of seven counties, was added to the Third, making fifteen counties under his charge as collector. He is a prominent member of the Masonic fraternity, having been a member of Fidelity Lodge for sixteen years. He has passed all the chairs in Odd-Fellowship, and has held each of the principal offices. He is an attendant of the Episcopal Church.

Mr. Rowlson has been a radical Republican since the organization of that political party. He was married, July 31, 1848, to Amelia M. Vanderburg, daughter of one of the pioneers of the county. They have two sons and one daughter.

of the Greenback party. A more extended notice of the press of the county will be found in the general history.

HILLSDALE COLLEGE.

The Hillsdale College is located on College Hill, and comprises a splendid suite of buildings overlooking the entire business portion of the city, and occupying the centre of a fine park of twenty-five acres, adorned with evergreens and shade-trees in abundance. The corner-stone of the college buildings was laid July 4, 1854, with appropriate ceremonies, and the structure on its completion comprised as complete an arrangement of buildings as is to be found in the country. The range of study in the institution is various, having in addition to the usual classical and scientific courses a preparatory department, where the student may lay the foundation for a course of study which ultimately leads to his graduation. There is at the head of the college a large and able faculty, presided over by Rev. Dewitt Clinton Durgan, D.D., whose wise counsels have greatly contributed to the prosperity of the institution. It is not our intention to make the notice of Hillsdale College as brief as this sketch would imply. A more extended review of the institution, its aims and facilities for instruction, will be found in the general history of the county.

BANKS.

THE FIRST NATIONAL BANK.

The First National Bank of Hillsdale was organized Dec. 16, 1863, with a capital of $50,000, being the fifth national bank organized in the State of Michigan. The first Board of Directors, elected Jan. 17, 1864, consisted of the following-named gentlemen: William Waldron, James B. Baldy, Chauncey W. Ferris, David H. Lord, and Henry S. Hall, who, at a subsequent meeting, elected as the bank's first officers William Waldron, President, and James B. Baldy, Cashier. The bank opened for business Monday morning, Feb. 1, 1864, purchasing and occupying the banking-office formerly occupied by Waldron & Baldy, bankers. James B. Baldy resigned his position as cashier, Nov. 1, 1865, and Henry J. King was elected to fill the vacancy. Mr. King continued as cashier until May 1, 1869, when he resigned, and Mr. Frank Blackmar was elected. Mr. Blackmar filled the office until April 1, 1870, when he resigned, and Mr. H. J. King was again called to the position, holding it until April 1, 1874, when, upon his resignation, the present cashier, Frank M. Stewart, was elected to the position.

Mr. William Waldron continued as the trusted and successful president of the bank from the date of its organization to the day of his death, which occurred Dec. 11, 1877, when Hon. Henry Waldron was elected to fill the vacancy. The Board of Directors at present consists of Henry Waldron, Charles W. Waldron, Edwin J. March, Charles H. Winchester, and John Miller; and the officers are Henry Waldron, President; Edwin J. March, Vice-President; and Frank M. Stewart, Cashier. The bank has a capital of $50,000, and a surplus of $30,000.

THE SECOND NATIONAL BANK.

The Second National Bank of Hillsdale was organized September, 1865, and was a growth of the private banking firm of Mitchell, Waldron & Co., which was organized in 1855; the respective partners being Charles T. Mitchell, Henry Waldron, and John P. Cook. Mr. Cook withdrew in 1864, and the business was carried on by the remaining members of the firm until the organization of the present national institution in 1864. Its first officers were Henry Waldron, President; Charles T. Mitchell, Vice-President; and I. K. Fisher, Cashier. The capital stock of the bank was $100,000. Mr. Waldron remained president until 1870, when, his Congressional duties necessitating his absence from the city, Mr. Mitchell became President, and Mr. Waldron, Vice-President. Mr. Fisher having resigned his position of cashier, was succeeded, in 1866, by R. M. Hubbard. In December of 1877, Mr. Mitchell purchased the interest of Mr. Waldron.

The present officers are Charles T. Mitchell, President; E. L. Koon, Vice-President; R. M. Hubbard, Cashier. Its board of directors comprise the following gentlemen: Charles T. Mitchell, E. L. Koon, J. H. Galloway, H. B. Rowlson, F. French, and John Armstrong.

THE EXCHANGE BANK OF J. K. FISHER.

The Exchange Bank was organized Feb. 1, 1878, and is a private banking institution, owned entirely by J. K. Fisher. The business of the bank is managed personally by the proprietor, who acts as cashier, and M. D. Crane, who fills the office of assistant cashier.

HILLSDALE GAS COMPANY.

The Hillsdale Gas Company was incorporated July, 1871, the entire stock being owned by J. C. Hartshorn, of Providence, and H. A. Branch, of Hillsdale. The gas-works are located on the north side of the Lake Shore and Michigan Southern Railroad, in the western part of the city. They were constructed in 1872, having been begun in July of that year, and completed in December, the city being supplied with gas for the first time on the 2d of that month. The gas is manufactured after the ordinary method with coal, and the consumers bear testimony to its superior quality. When the company began furnishing gas to the city, they had ninety consumers; they now number one hundred and ninety. The works of the Hillsdale Gas Company represent an investment of thirty-four thousand dollars, and consist of a retort-house, a purifying-house, coal- and coke-sheds. They also make a specialty of crushing coke for use in self-feeding stoves, and have for this purpose an engine, boiler, and crusher; the latter being an invention of Mr. Branch. The company also carry on the gas-pipe and fixture business, in rooms adjoining their office in Underwood's Block, on Howell Street. Two men are employed at the works, and two in the fixtures department, while Mr. Branch gives his personal supervision to the business.

MANUFACTORIES.

HILLSDALE TABLE FACTORY.

This establishment was originally owned and managed by Horace Blackmar, who built it in 1873. After conducting it one year, he sold his interest in the manufacturing department (the building having been the property of

the Cold Spring Cheese Company) to the firm of Brightman Bros. They conducted the business from June, 1874, to September, 1877, when the present owner, F. M. Brightman, purchased the interest of his brother, and is sole proprietor. The establishment makes a specialty of extension tables, manufacturing them for the wholesale trade. These tables range in price from one dollar to three dollars and fifty cents per foot in the white, and are shipped to all parts of the United States and the Canadas, their principal market being San Francisco, where many car-loads are shipped annually. The manufactory is doing a large and prosperous business, Mr. Brightman having established a store in connection with the business, in which he is assisted by his son.

HILLSDALE CITY MILLS.

These mills are owned and personally managed by F. W. Stock, who came from the Rhine Province of Prussia in 1855, on a visit to the country.

Mr. Stock, after traveling for some time, finally engaged in milling enterprises in Iowa. On returning from a visit to his native country, he came direct to Hillsdale, and purchased the Hillsdale City Mills. After becoming the owner he remodeled them several times, the improvements in milling rendering this necessary. The old machinery was removed and replaced by new, the water-power improved, and four run of stone employed in the grinding process.

In 1873 a new patent process for making flour was introduced, and two more run of stone added, making in all six. A new engine and boiler was at the same time added. The engine-house was enlarged, and a side-track connecting with the Lake Shore and Michigan Southern Railroad, one-quarter of a mile long, was built, which makes it possible to load and unload flour and grain at the door of the mills. In 1877 three more run of stone were added, and another large boiler; this gave the mills a capacity for grinding fifteen hundred bushels a day. Mr. Stock purchases most of the wheat that comes to the market, besides buying largely in Minnesota, Kansas, Illinois, and Indiana, and a track-scale enables him to weigh accurately all the grain that comes by railroad.

The daily capacity of the mills is from two hundred and fifty to three hundred barrels of flour a day. Fifteen hands are employed in the various departments, and twenty coopers are constantly kept busy in making barrels for the shipment of flour, which soon finds its way to the Eastern market. This is the largest manufacturing enterprise in the city, and one of the largest of its kind in the State.

HILLSDALE FOUNDRY.

The Hillsdale Foundry was established in 1843 by Walter Welsh, and after passing through several hands was finally purchased by its present proprietors, Messrs. Phelps & Pettis. It is a foundry established for the manufacture of steam-engines, edge-tools, and agricultural implements, and has a well-established trade. Connected with this establishment, and owned by the same firm, is a grist-mill, which was built in 1875, and especially with a view to doing custom work. The mill has three run of stone, and its products are principally for the supply of home wants and the demands of the adjoining towns.

M'INTOSH, DUNTON & COMPANY'S FOUNDRY.

This foundry, though not imposing in its exterior, has established a reputation for the excellence of its work. Its products are principally axes, knives, chisels, and all similar implements coming under the head of edge-tools. They lease their steam-power of Phelps & Pettis, whose foundry is adjacent to their own. They have been established since 1876, and have already increased their business to such an extent that their orders are in excess of their capacity to manufacture.

JAMES SMITH, COAL AND LIME DEALER.

Mr. Smith occupies, in a very desirable part of the city, one of the best-appointed warehouses to be found. At the front is a very neatly fitted up office, where orders are received and business transacted. Coal, lime, and cement are the principal commodities sold. Mr. Smith sells annually about fourteen hundred barrels of Genoa lime, and about one thousand tons of coal. He also deals largely in cement.

E. C. CAMPBELL & CO., BUILDERS.

About six years ago the old firm of Reeves & Campbell, manufacturers and builders, was terminated by the interest of Mr. Henry Reeves being purchased by Hon. John P. Cook, and the new firm took the name of E. C. Campbell & Co. Mr. Cook was largely engaged in the lumber and hardware trade, and the business of working up the lumber and making a market for the hardware by the use of intelligent skill and broad enterprise became the policy of the new firm. The mill and yard, which was ample at that time, as the business increased was found inadequate to the greater demands upon its capacity, and during the past winter the proprietors commenced and completed the erection of a new factory, one of the best and most commodious in the West. It was built on the site and over the old mill, which, when the new one was completed, was removed from within it.

The building is three stories in height; the machine-shop is seventy-two by sixty-five feet in size; the finishing-shop is twenty-five by sixty-five feet; the fuel-room sixteen by twenty-eight feet; and the engine-room sixteen by thirty feet. All are inclosed in one building, with iron roof and sides, the engine-room being fire-proof, with cement floor, iron ceiling, and sides of brick wall.

The yard embraces five city lots, upon which are three sheds and other covered space for lumber of five thousand square feet. Improvements are going forward in the way of grading, leveling, and building.

The ground-floor is devoted to the long lines of shafting, nearly two hundred feet, and the heavy machinery, viz., one twenty-four-inch double surfacer and matcher, which planes the two sides and two edges of lumber at one motion, one twenty-four-inch surfacer, one resawing machine, which makes two boards of siding where was but one of inch stuff; one forty horse-power engine, and tubular boiler, forty-eight-inch shell, twelve feet in length, made by McGregors, of Detroit.

The second floor is reached by a stairway from the entrance at the corner, and also by a central and rear stairway, all inside the building. This story is the scene

of many and varied kinds of business. The machinery, which we could hardly name, and could never tell for what purpose constructed, comprises everything necessary for carrying on the business in the most complete manner. Beyond and over the engine-room is the dry-room, which can be filled with steam, and lumber and work seasoned in a week.

The third story is fitted up with racks and frames for containing and holding all kinds of work, such as mouldings, doors, sash, frames, and all articles which require storage.

Under the building is an excellent well, furnished with a Rowley pump, which forces a constant stream of pure water by means of pipes to a tank over the boiler, with faucets on each floor, which supply drinking water to the workmen.

Fifteen to twenty men find in this shop a demand for their services, and help by their citizenship the general good of the city.

PUBLIC HALLS.

Hillsdale boasts four public halls more or less commodious. The largest of these is Underwood's Opera-House, located in the Underwood Block on Howell Street, which ranks among the leading opera-houses of the State for convenience and excellence of design. It has spacious stage appointments, large dressing-rooms, and very perfect arrangements for seating one thousand people. Its chief claim to favor lies in the fact that its means of egress are almost perfect, having two stairways leading to the street, and two wide doors leading from the auditorium. It has also an admirable apparatus for heating and lighting the building.

Besides this there is Sutton's Hall, the first public hall in the city, Liberty Hall, now used as a place of worship, and Waldron Hall, occupied by the Red Ribbon Club.

HILLSDALE BENEVOLENT SOCIETY.

This society is altogether of a benevolent character, as its name indicates, and is composed of such charitable ladies of the city as are moved by a desire to relieve the sufferings which cold, hunger, and disease entail upon the poorer classes. The funds of the society are obtained by an initiation fee of one dollar, together with such aid as may be afforded by those citizens who are in sympathy with the work. This aid is by no means inconsiderable, as was proved during the preceding winter, when the funds of the treasury were increased by about one hundred dollars, through the kindness of friends.

Measures are about being taken to make the present season also, through the efforts of the society, one of comfort and aid to the poor. We have not space to detail all the workings of this charity band, or the methods they pursue in the distribution of their alms. It is sufficient to say that the discretion and judgment employed in disbursing their charities has met with general approval. The funds are apportioned by a distributing actuary, as are also any articles which may be donated. The officers of the society are Mrs. Keating, President; Mrs. Rogers, Vice-President; Mrs. Jones, Secretary; Mrs. Wm. Childs, Treasurer.

RED RIBBON CLUB.

This organization had its beginning in April, 1877, and since that time until the present has steadily grown in influence and numbers, until it ranks among the strongest temperance bodies of the State. It does not advocate prohibition, but regards moral suasion as the important lever with which to work upon the feelings and better judgment of the candidate for reform. The first president of the club was Otis H. Gillam, who still continues to fill the office. It has from time to time enrolled upon its list of members about twelve hundred names. The club occupies a spacious and well-fitted hall, and has connected with it a smoking-room and reading-room, with all the leading magazines and dailies, and a library comprising about four hundred volumes The organization has met with the support of most of the leading citizens, and has accomplished much good.

BOATING CLUBS.

Baw Beese Boat-Club.—This club, which was formerly the Hillsdale Boating Association, was organized Aug. 1, 1877. After an existence of nearly a year it was reorganized as the present Baw Beese Boat-Club, with the following officers: A. F. Bryan, President; W. P. Dickerson, Secretary and Treasurer. They proceeded, June 2, to the erection of a boat-house, and completed it a few weeks later; the total cost of which was, with docks, three hundred and fifty dollars. The first boats were the property of private individuals, but subsequently the club purchased the old "Sho-wae-cae-mette boat," manufactured of paper by Waters & Son, of Troy, N. Y., and one of three made after this peculiar model. They own also "Gypsy," a single paper scull, the "Henry Waldron," a lapstreak working boat forty-two feet long, and two double sculls. The present officers are: President, John G. Wolf; Vice-President, John A. Kressbach; Secretary, A. T. Bryan; Treasurer, H. B. Samm; Captain, George D. Conner; First Lieutenant, W. H. Van Valor; Second Lieutenant, Frank Hancock; Board of Managers, M. McIntyre, George D. Conner, John G. Wolf, W. H. Van Valor, A. T. Bryan.

The boat-club is now incorporated under the State law.

Hillsdale Rowing-Club.—The Hillsdale Rowing-Club was organized on the 8th of July, 1878, the following persons being charter members: R. M. Hubbard, Charles S. French, C. W. Terwillager, J. R. Wyllie, L. F. Beckhardt, E. T. Beckhardt, George F. Gardner, E. B. Van Valkenbergh, H. A. Branch, and L. B. March. One month from the time of the organization, a commodious boat-house was erected on the western shore of Baw Beese Lake, and the following boats purchased: one four-oared cedar shell, one six-oared pleasure barge, one double scull shell, two single scull shells, one double scull working boat.

The club participated in its first regatta (given by the Baw Beese Boat-Club) early in September, and there achieved their maiden victories, winning three out of the four races for which they entered. The present membership is about twenty, and is composed of some of the finest material in the city. The present officers are R. M. Hubbard, President; E. T. Beckhardt, Vice-President; C. W. Terwillager, Captain; E. B. Van Valkenbergh, First Lieu-

tenant; L. F. Beckhardt, Second Lieutenant; George F. Gardner, Treasurer; Charles S. French, Secretary.

In connection with the club is a perfectly-equipped gymnasium, in which during the winter months the members pay proper attention to physical culture. The club was incorporated under the State law, Dec. 10, 1878.

REGATTA.

The first regatta was held during the summer of 1877, on Baw Beese Lake, a beautiful sheet of water south of the city, and comprised a race between sailing boats. In September of the following year a regatta was given by the Baw Beese Club, invitations being extended to the following clubs, who participated: The Sho-wae-cae-mette Boat-Club, of Monroe; the Floral City Boat-Club, also of Monroe; and the Hillsdale Rowing-Club, of Hillsdale. The Baw Beese club also took part in the race. The score was:

First race, junior heavy weight, double sculls, Hillsdale Rowing-Club, winner.

Second race, junior single scull, Hillsdale Rowing-Club, winner.

Third race, junior light weight, double sculls, Hillsdale Rowing-Club, winner.

Fourth race, six-oared boats, Baw Beese Boat-Club, winner.

Fifth race, four-oared sculls, Sho-wae-cae-mette Boat-Club, winner.

At the conclusion of the regatta a very elegant flag was presented to the Baw Beese Club by the ladies of Hillsdale, and in the evening a reception was tendered the guests by the club. Altogether the occasion was a memorable one in Hillsdale boating annals.

VILLAGE AND CITY OFFICERS.

Having now traced the growth and enterprise of the city of Hillsdale, from the erection of the first permanent residence by Adam Howder, with its simple though generous hospitality, to its present prosperous condition, with its elegant streets, its college and public buildings, its opera-house, its manufacturing interests, its excellent and commodious hotels, second to none in the State, we close our brief review with a record of its principal officers, which are as follows:

1848.—Henry Waldron, President; Alexander S. Griswold, Assessor; Samuel Chandler, Treasurer; Daniel L. Pratt, Clerk; Chauncey W. Ferris, Walter Welsh, Haynes Johnson, W. Wood, and E. H. C. Wilson, Trustees.

1849.—Chauncey Stimson, President; Samuel Chandler, Treasurer; Alfred C. Holt, Assessor; Daniel L. Pratt, Clerk; Haynes Johnson, Jr., Patrick McAdam, Cornelius Van B. Valor, Harvey B. Rowlson, Harvey A. Anderson, Trustees.

1850.—P. McAdam, President; Samuel Chandler, Treasurer; Joel W. French, Marshal; Chauncey Stimson, Assessor; D. L. Pratt, Clerk; L. A. Bostwick, Jacob G. Warwick, John S. Borden, Adam Howder, E. H. C. Wilson, Trustees.

1851.—Henry Waldron, President; Haynes Johnson, Jr., Assessor; Samuel Chandler, Treasurer; Isaac Van Denburg, Marshal; D. L. Pratt, Clerk; J. S. Barber, D. Caswell, Z. Van Dusen, J. G. Warwick, M. S. Hurd, Trustees.

1852.—Daniel Beebe, President; Samuel Chandler, Treasurer; Haynes Johnson, Jr., Assessor; John C. Fargo, Marshal; D. L. Pratt, Clerk; Z. Van Dusen, Elias D. Cone, J. C. Peck, W. W. Wood, Wm. O. Hoey, Trustees. Mr. Johnson neglecting to qualify, C. W. Ferris was appointed to fill the vacancy. Zachariah Van Dusen having died during the year, William Patten was appointed to fill the position.

1853.—Daniel Beebe, President; Samuel Chandler, Treasurer; Henry Waldron, Assessor; John C. Miller, Henry S. Mead, Wm. O. Hoey, John Barber, Walter Welsh, Trustees; J. B. McCarty, Marshal; D. L. Pratt, Clerk.

1854.—Joel W. French, President; Haynes Johnson, Jr., Assessor; C. W. Ferris, Treasurer; Henry Waldron, Marshal; E. H. C. Wilson, Clerk; Chas. W. Westfall, E. H. C. Wilson, Jacob Ambler, Samuel Chandler, William O. Hoey, Trustees. J. B. McCarty was appointed to fill the vacancy occasioned by the resignation of Jacob Ambler.

1855.—John S. Barber, President; J. B. Baldy, Treasurer; F. M. Holloway, Assessor; E. D. Cone, Clerk; C. B. Smith, Marshal; J. W. Dickenson, D. Caswell, C. W. Westfall, F. French, J. B. Baldy, Trustees.

1856.—John C. Robertson, President; I. H. McCollom, Assessor; F. French, Treasurer; E. D. Cone, Clerk; John Manross, Marshal; H. T. Farnam, J. C. Vaughn, J. S. Barber, J. M. Baldy, C. J. Dickerson, Trustees.

1857.—A. Cressy, President; F. M. Holloway, Assessor; S. N. Shattuck, Marshal; H. T. Farnam, Treasurer; E. D. Cone, Clerk; L. A. Bostwick, J. B. Wheaton, E. Van Valkenbergh, J. S. Barber, W. O. Hoey, Trustees.

1858.—H. B. Rowlson, President; F. M. Holloway, Assessor; Thomas Weir, Marshal; L. B. Baldy, Treasurer; Charles F. Cooper, Clerk; J. C. Miller, P. H. Armstrong, C. B. Van Valor, Wm. Carroll, Thomas Burt, Trustees.

1859.—Franklin French, President; Fred. M. Holloway, Assessor; Thomas Weir, Marshal; L. B. Baldy, Treasurer; G. W. Warren, Clerk; John C. Miller, P. H. Armstrong, C. B. Van Valor, Samuel Chandler, J. S. Barber, Trustees.

1860.—Joel McCollom, President; C. W. Ferris, Assessor; Thomas Weir, Marshal; Robert A. Everett, Clerk; John P. Cook, J. W. Falley, Chas. T. Mitchell, Eli Van Valkenbergh, Trustees.

1861.—John P. Cook, President; Peter Strunk, Assessor; John Keating, Marshal; A. M. Hastings, Treasurer; R. A. Everett, Clerk; John H. Armstrong, John W. Falley, A. F. Whelan, W. C. Campbell, Haynes Johnson, Trustees. R. A. Everett having resigned his position as Clerk, A. E. Hastings was appointed in his stead.

1862.—John H. Armstrong, President; A. M. Hastings, Treasurer; Peter Strunk, Marshal; H. J. King, Clerk; Joel B. Wheaton, Assessor; Benjamin Fisher, J. W. Falley, S. R. Hawks, A. Hammond, Henry F. Mott, Trustees.

1863.—John H. Armstrong, President; Timothy E. Dibell, Assessor; A. M. Hastings, Treasurer; Haynes Johnson, Marshal; H. J. King, Clerk; S. R. Hawks, Freeman H. Mott, James A. Cohoon, E. B. Strickland, J. W. Falley, Trustees.

1864.—James B. Baldy, President; T. E. Dibell, Assessor; John Miller, Marshal; W. B. Wilson, Treasurer; Eugene Rowlson, Clerk; Ira B. Card, John W. Falley, H. T. Farnam, Geo. McMillan, John S. Barber, Trustees.

1865.—James B. Baldy, President; Timothy E. Dibell, Assessor; A. M. Hastings, Treasurer; J. H. Kipp, Marshal; H. J. King, Clerk; J. S. Barber, J. B. Card, J. W. Falley, H. T. Farnam, Geo. McMillan, Trustees.

1866.—A. F. Whelan, President; W. R. Montgomery, Assessor; Haynes Johnson, Marshal; Andrew Hastings, Treasurer; F. F. Hopkins, Clerk; Ira B. Card, Alva Foster, David H. Lord, Harvey B. Rowlson, Henry J. King, Trustees.

1867.—A. F. Whelan, President; William R. Montgomery, Assessor; Samuel Foote, Marshal; Andrew M. Hastings, Treasurer; F. F. Hopkins, Clerk; A. Foster, H. T. Farnam, D. H. Lord, H. L. Hall, Ira B. Card, Trustees.

1868.—John C. Robertson, President; Wm. R. Montgomery, Assessor; W. H. Reynolds, Marshal; A. M. Hastings, Treasurer; H. Montgomery, Clerk; James G. Bunt, Horace Blackmar, James Ludlaw, Wm. Russell, Chester B. Smith, Trustees. Mr. Hastings having resigned the office of Treasurer before the expiration of the year, Jerome L. Reynolds was chosen to fill the unexpired term.

The following was the result of the election for city officers:

1869.—George W. Underwood, Mayor; Robert A. Weir, City Collector; Henry J. King, City Treasurer; Horace Blackmar, Supervisor of First and Second Wards; William R. Montgomery, Supervisor of Third and Fourth Wards; Samuel J. Lewis, Alderman of First Ward for two years; Edwin J. March, Alderman of Second Ward for one year; James G. Bunt, Alderman of Second Ward for two years; Benjamin Fisher, Alderman of Third Ward for one year; William Wilson, Alderman of Third Ward for two years; William Pettus, Alderman of Fourth Ward for one year; Spencer O. Fisher, Alderman of Fourth Ward for two years; S. Chandler, City Clerk.

1870.—The officers were Horace Blackmar, Mayor; Samuel Chandler, City Clerk; Henry J. King, City Treasurer; Robert A. Weir, Collector; Oscar A. James, Justice of the Peace; W. R. Montgomery, Supervisor of First and Second Wards; Peter Strunk, Supervisor of Third and Fourth Wards; William W. Donaghy, Alderman of First Ward; Z. R. Sabin, Alderman of Second Ward; Robert A. Everett, Alderman of Third Ward; Frederick W. Stock, Alderman of Fourth Ward; Edward F. Bradley and Floyd J. Wilson, Constables.

1871.—Ira B. Card, Mayor; Henry J. King, Treasurer; Timothy E. Dibell, Justice of the Peace; A. F. Whelan and George E. Smith, School Inspectors; Wm. R. Montgomery, Supervisor of First and Second Wards; Joseph J. Clark, Supervisor of Third and Fourth Wards; Samuel J. Lewis, Alderman of First Ward for term; Hiram Pierce, Alderman of Second Ward for term; David Thomson, for vacancy; Edward C. Campbell, Alderman of Third Ward; James H. C. White, Fourth Ward, for term; J. F. Marsh, for vacancy; B. Dunsler, F. J. Wilson, Eugene Rowlson, M. H. Saviers, Constables.

1872.—Ira B. Card, Mayor; Henry J. King, Treasurer; O. A. Jones, Clerk; Chester Farmer, Justice of the Peace; W. R. Montgomery, Supervisor of First and Second Wards; J. J. Clark, Supervisor of Third and Fourth Wards; Hiram Pierce, Alderman for term, First Ward; for vacancy, W. H. Donaghy; Chas. Hatton, Alderman of Second Ward, for term; for vacancy, Daniel Beebe; Peter Strunk, Alderman, Third Ward; John L. Frisbie, Alderman, Fourth Ward; Arvin F. Whelan, School Inspector; B. Densler, F. J. Wilson, E. K. Pennell, M. H. Saviers, Constables.

1873.—Chauncey W. Ferris, Mayor; Henry J. King, Treasurer; Z. D. Thomas, C. B. Dresser, Justices; O. A. Janes, Clerk; William R. Montgomery, Supervisor First and Second Wards; Joseph J. Clark, Supervisor Third and Fourth Wards; Elijah B. Dean, Alderman First Ward; Jeremiah Baldwin, Second Ward; E. C. Campbell, Third Ward; John McDonough, Fourth Ward; Geo. E. Smith, School Inspector; John H. Purdy, M. H. Saviers, E. K. Pennell, Joseph Stevens, Constables.

1874.—Chauncey W. Ferris, President; Henry J. King, Treasurer; Cephas B. Dresser, Justice; O. A. Janes, Clerk; William R. Montgomery, Supervisor, First and Second Wards; Joseph J. Clark, Supervisor Third and Fourth Wards; James W. Winsor, Alderman First Ward; R. E. Whipple, Second Ward; Lewis R. Penfield, Third Ward; Henry T. Farnam, Fourth Ward; A. F. Whelan, School Inspector; Floyd J. Wilson, E. K. Pennell, M. H. Saviers, John H. Purdee, Constables.

1875.—Robert A. Everett, Mayor; William Russell, Treasurer; O. A. Janes, Clerk; James B. Norris, Justice; W. R. Montgomery, Supervisor First and Second Wards; Miles C. Teachout, Supervisor Third and Fourth Wards; E. B. Dean, Alderman First Ward; A. F. Whelan, Second Ward; Edward C. Campbell, Third Ward; John McDonough, Fourth Ward; Warren A. Drake, School Inspector; E. K. Pennell, William Beard, James W. McKee, Constables.

1876.—William Wilson, Mayor; Frank M. Stewart, Treasurer; O. A. Janes, Clerk; T. E. Dibell, Justice; W. R. Montgomery, Supervisor First and Second Wards; J. J. Clark, Supervisor Third and Fourth Wards; James W. Winsor, Alderman First Ward; Roscius E. Whipple, Second Ward; L. R. Penfield, Third Ward; Henry T. Farnam, Fourth Ward; Chas. E. Mott, School Inspector; John J. Walrath, E. K. Pennell, W. J. Stone, M. H. Saviers, Constables.

1877.—William Wilson, Mayor; Frank M. Stewart, Treasurer; Zimri D. Thomas, Justice full term; Samuel Gillett, to fill vacancy; E. G. Reynolds, Clerk; Warren A. Drake, School Inspector; W. R. Montgomery, Supervisor First and Second Wards; J. J. Clark, Supervisor Third and Fourth Wards; Miles G. Teachout, Alderman First Ward; Charles Hatton, Second Ward; G. W. Knight, to fill vacancy; E. C. Campbell, Third Ward; James Smith,

Fourth Ward; W. J. Stone, J. D. Ashbaugh, Evander K. Pennell, M. H. Saviers, Constables.

1878.—Geo. W. Knight, Mayor; Henry T. Farnam, Treasurer; J. F. Fitzsimmons, Attorney; Elon G. Reynolds, Clerk; Milton H. Saviers, Marshal; Alonzo Cressy, Health Physician; Miles G. Teachout and E. B. Dean, Aldermen, First Ward; Chas. Hatton and D. W. Perry, Second Ward; E. B. Campbell and L. R. Penfield, Third Ward; James Smith and Horace Jerome, Fourth Ward.

BIOGRAPHICAL SKETCHES.

HON. HENRY WALDRON,

banker and manufacturer, was born in Albany, N. Y., Oct. 11, 1819. His father was a merchant of that city, and died when Mr. Waldron was thirteen years old. Mr. Waldron attended the Albany Academy until 1834, when he entered Rutgers College, at New Brunswick, N. J., graduating from that institution in 1836. In 1837 he removed to Michigan, and was employed as civil engineer in the preliminary survey of the Michigan Southern Railroad. He followed the same profession during the construction of the road. In 1839, Mr. Waldron came to Hillsdale, which was then a pioneer hamlet, inviting settlement. In 1843 he built the first warehouse on the line of the Southern Railroad, and from that date has been engaged in manufacturing, banking, and other business pursuits in Hillsdale.

Mr. Waldron has been closely identified with the railroads and other public enterprises which have affected the interests of his section of the county. He was a director of the Michigan Southern Railroad Company from 1846 until 1848, and was subsequently president of the Detroit, Hillsdale and Indiana Railroad. He was president of the Second National Bank of Hillsdale from its organization until 1870, and he is now president of the First National Bank of that place.

In the year 1842, Mr. Waldron was elected to the State Legislature of Michigan. In 1848 he was one of the electors of the Taylor and Fillmore ticket. Upon the organization of the Republican party he was nominated for representative in Congress for the Second District of Michigan, and was elected. He was re-elected in 1856 and 1858, serving for the six years which witnessed the great struggle of the slavery power. In 1868, Mr. Waldron was one of the vice-presidents of the National Republican Convention, held in Chicago, which nominated Grant and Colfax for the Presidency and Vice-Presidency. In 1870 he was elected to the Forty-Second Congress from the First District of Michigan, and was re-elected in 1872 and 1874. At the conclusion of his third term of service he declined renomination on account of the pressure of private business.

WM. WALDRON

was born in Albany, N. Y., November, 1824. He came in 1843 to Hillsdale, and was for a time engaged as a clerk for his brother in a commission warehouse. He subsequently formed a copartnership with Chauncey W. Ferris in the business of dry goods and general merchandise.

In 1850 he purchased the interest of his partner, and formed a new firm with James B. Baldy.

The business increased from year to year,—comprising not only the sale of goods, but the purchase of wool and wheat,—until the firm of Waldron & Baldy, by good management and personal popularity, had built up the largest trade in the county. The mercantile business of the house was closed out in 1860, and was succeeded by the banking firm of Waldron & Baldy, which, in 1863, was succeeded by the First National Bank of Hillsdale, Mr. Waldron being president and Mr. Baldy cashier.

Mr. Waldron gave his attention to the interests of the institution, he being its president from the date of its organization until the day of his death. He was for thirty years an active worker. In business, liberal, and kindly prospering public interests and private charities, and exhibiting in a marked degree the type of the prompt, positive, upright business man.

He was twice married,—in 1848 to Miss Mary Moon, of Lima, Ind., and in 1874 to Mrs. Carrie Osband, at Cleveland, O. He died at the Cleveland Water-Cure, Dec. 11, 1877, leaving a widow and three children.

His life-long acquaintance, the publisher of the Hillsdale *Standard*, in announcing his death added this statement, which clearly indicates the character of the man and of his business:

"The publisher of this paper was surprised to learn from him a year ago, just before his afflictions disabled him from actual business, that he had never in his life sued for a debt, although he had as a merchant and banker transacted, during a period of over thirty years, as large a business as any other man in the county. Yet neither he nor his bank had ever been a plaintiff or defendant in any court. His manner of doing business as well as the character of his customers are best indicated by such a remarkable fact. We presume no other business man in our county can give a similar experience."

DANIEL L. PRATT.

Daniel L. Pratt was born in Plainfield, Hampshire Co., Mass., on the 24th day of June, in the year 1820. His father, William Pratt, was a farmer, and emigrated to Chester, Geauga Co., Ohio, in the fall of 1830. Here Daniel worked upon and assisted his father in clearing up a new farm, attending school winters, until the spring of 1838, when he went to Granville, Ohio, where he attended school two years at the Granville Academy. From 1840 to 1844 he taught school and studied law in Lancaster, Ohio, where he was admitted to the bar on the 24th day of September, 1844.



HON. HENRY WALDRON.



WM. WALDRON.

PHOTOS. BY CARSON & CRAHAM

On the 25th day of October, 1844, he was married to Jane N. Newkirk, at Bloomfield, Fairfield Co., Ohio.

On the 25th day of October, 1845, he removed to Hillsdale, Mich., and commenced the practice of law, where he has ever since resided. He was elected prosecuting attorney of Hillsdale County in the fall of 1856, and again in the fall of 1860, and served four years. In the spring of 1867 he was elected one of the delegates from Hillsdale County to the constitutional convention, which convened at Lansing, May 15, 1867, for a revision of the constitution of the State. He was appointed one of the trustees of the Michigan Asylum for the Insane, by Governor Blair, on the 14th day of March, 1861. He was reappointed by Governor Crapo, and served as a member of the board of trustees twelve years.

In the spring of 1869 he was nominated by the Republican party and elected circuit judge of the first judicial circuit of Michigan, comprising the counties of Hillsdale, Lenawee, and Monroe. Having served six years, he was re-elected in the spring of 1875, without any opposition; the Democratic party having made no nomination against him. He is still upon the bench, having served three years upon his second term.

He has been one of the trustees of Hillsdale College since it was founded, and has contributed liberally in time, counsel, and money for its success. He has been active in promoting all enterprises for the improvement and prosperity of the city and county, having donated in money for such purposes over three thousand dollars, and in time, labor, and counsel, much more.

In politics he was a Whig until the formation of the Republican party, since which time he has acted with that party. He is a member of the Presbyterian Church. He lives upon a farm three-quarters of a mile west of the court-house, on Bacon Street, in the city of Hillsdale, which he has cleared up and improved.

OSCAR A. JANES.

The father of Mr. Janes was a native of New York State, while his mother was a Vermont lady. They emigrated to Rock Co., Wis., in 1838, and here their son Oscar was born. They are able to trace their descent to William Janes, who came from England in 1637, with the John Davenport colony, and planted the New Haven, Connecticut, colony, founding the city of New Haven. Oscar remained with his parents in Wisconsin until the fall of 1863, when, being twenty years of age, he came to Michigan, and entered Hillsdale College.

In December of the same year he enlisted in Company K, 4th Regiment Michigan Volunteers, for three years' service or during the war. He passed through a severe experience during his period of service in the Army of the Potomac, participating in several battles, including the siege of Petersburg, when he was wounded on the 22d of June, 1864, at the taking of the Weldon Railroad, losing his left arm. He was discharged in November of that year as a natural result of this severe wound.

On his return to Hillsdale he resumed his studies at the college, graduating in June, 1868, and receiving the degree of M.S. He then studied law with Judge C. J. Dickerson, and was admitted to the bar of Hillsdale County, July 3, 1871. In 1870 he was elected justice of the peace of the city of Hillsdale, and in 1872 city attorney, holding the latter office four years. The same year he was elected Circuit Court commissioner, and re-elected in 1874. In 1876 he was complimented by election to the office of judge of probate for a term of four years. In politics he has been a firm advocate of the principles of the Republican party. He is also one of the trustees of Hillsdale College.

Judge Janes has been twice married, his first wife having been Miss Vinnie Hill, of Hillsdale, and his second a daughter of P. Mead, Esq., of the same city.

BENJAMIN P. SHEPARD.

The father of Mr. Shepard was Israel Shepard, who married Nancy P. Brown, June 14, 1833. The former was born March 7, 1807, and Mrs. Shepard Dec. 30, 1812. After their marriage they removed to Genesee County, and later to Ohio. Benjamin, the second son, was born in Bloomfield, Seneca Co., Ohio, Jan. 22, 1848, and moved with his parents in the spring of 1859 to Michigan, locating in Lenawee County, and one year later changed their residence to Hillsdale County, where he has since resided.

Mr. Shepard spent some time in study and then pursued teaching as a profession. Having a desire to engage in the practice of law, he began his studies June 29, 1874, and was admitted to the bar March 27, 1876. Since that period Mr. Shepard's career, though brief, has been a very successful one.

He was nominated soon after his admission and elected to the office of Circuit Court commissioner, and filled the office till the expiration of the term, ending Jan. 1, 1879.

In the fall of 1878, Mr. Shepard was nominated for the office of prosecuting attorney, and after a very spirited canvass, in which he took a leading part and made many speeches, he was elected. He has a large and growing law practice, and enjoys an enviable reputation among the Hillsdale practitioners. In politics he is a staunch Republican.

ASHER B. LA FLEUR.

The present treasurer of Hillsdale County, Asher B. La Fleur, is of French descent, his parents having been natives of France. Their son, Asher, was the oldest of three children, and was born in Cattaraugus Co., N. Y., July 1, 1840.

When five years of age he was left an orphan and without a protector, and as the result of this misfortune he and

his sister were sent to the Erie County almshouse. Asher was soon after bound out to a farmer until his seventeenth year, and followed farming as a pursuit. In 1860 he came to Hillsdale and became a student at the college, and during this period enlisted as a private in Company H, 4th Michigan Volunteer Infantry, serving with great credit for four years, and distinguishing himself during that time for personal bravery. He was engaged in all the principal battles under McClellan, Hooker, Burnside, Pope, Meade, and Grant.

The following war record, published in a leading county paper, gives a clear idea of Mr. La Fleur's career as a soldier:

"Among those returned to you was Asher B. La Fleur, one of the bravest of the brave. If he had been a general his name would have been immortal; as a common soldier he deserves at your hands, at least, the recompense of a living. Always faithful as a soldier, ready for duty, and never failing to perform it. At Gettysburg he was left among the slain on the field of battle, shot through the body, and supposed by all to be mortally wounded. After suffering for months, sometimes without any one to even bathe his wounds, by almost a miracle he was restored to health. And with that he again returned to duty, to again fall in the midst of battle at Spottsylvania, with his leg crushed by a grape-shot, and bleeding from ruptured arteries. He was again saved, almost as miraculously as before, and after two amputations had been performed, but saved with a body disfigured and scarred in behalf of his country."

He was discharged while acting as orderly sergeant, in June, 1865. Since that time he has served as township treasurer of Litchfield for ten years, and was elected treasurer of Hillsdale County in the fall of 1878. He was married to Laura Hadley, of Litchfield, Feb. 22, 1865, and has three children. His political views are strongly Republican.

ROBERT A. WEIR.

Robert A. Weir was the fourth in a family of four children. His father was a native of Scotland and his mother was born in England. They came to Michigan and settled in Monroe, in 1833, in which city their son Robert was born, Sept. 3, 1838. They moved to Hillsdale County, after a residence of ten years in Monroe, and located in the city of Hillsdale.

Robert was nominated in 1877 for the position of county recorder, and received a very flattering vote. In 1879 he was re-elected, and fills the position at present.

He was married to Lucy M. Tracy, of Hillsdale, April 14, 1873, and has two children. He is a Republican in politics.

GEORGE W. BULLOCK.

Mr. Bullock may with justice be termed a Green Mountain Boy, since he claims Vermont as his native State, having been born in Fair Haven, in that State, Nov. 23, 1837. He came to Concord, Mich., with his parents, and remained with them until nineteen years of age, meanwhile learning the blacksmith trade and following it until the spring of 1861, when he enlisted in Company B, 1st Michigan Infantry, and was honorably discharged after his term of service expired. In October of 1861 he came to Jonesville, and pursued his trade till July of the following year, when he organized Company G of the 18th Michigan Volunteers, and was its captain, doing active service with his company. He was provost-marshal at Decatur, Ala., during 1864, also acted in the same capacity on two later occasions. Resigning on account of illness, he returned to Jonesville, and carried on a blacksmith and carriage manufacturing business till his election to the office of sheriff of his county in 1876. He was re-elected in 1878, and still fills the office. His political views have always been strongly Republican.

CORVIS M. BARRE.

Huron Co., Ohio, was the birthplace of Mr. Barre, and the date of his birth Nov. 29, 1848. His father removed from the Empire State; Tompkins County being the scene of his labors, where he cultivated a productive farm. His son, Corvis, remained in Ohio under the parental roof until twenty-two years of age, when he became ambitious to seek a wider field of usefulness and came to Michigan, choosing as his residence the township of Reading, in Hillsdale County. Here he engaged in the manufacture of gloves and mittens, and operated largely in grain and stock.

While Mr. Barre was still a resident of Ohio, and at the age of sixteen years, he joined the 164th Ohio Regiment during the war, and did good service as a soldier. After his discharge, he engaged in teaching until his advent in Reading. He has always taken much interest in politics, and has aided materially in winning the battles of the Republican party in his county, having been since his first vote was cast a staunch adherent of the party. In the fall of 1878 he was nominated for county clerk, and as an evidence of the personal esteem in which he is held by his constituents, it may be mentioned that he received a most flattering vote, running one hundred and seventy-five votes ahead of his ticket. Mr. Barre is a gentleman of fine physical proportions, and of a genial temperament which wins for him many friends.

GEN. CHRISTOPHER J. DICKERSON.

Among the citizens of Hillsdale who have filled positions of honor and trust, and whom the hand of death has cut down in the midst of a career of distinguished usefulness, was Gen. C. J. Dickerson.

Born in Lewiston, N. Y., Sept. 10, 1828, he early re-



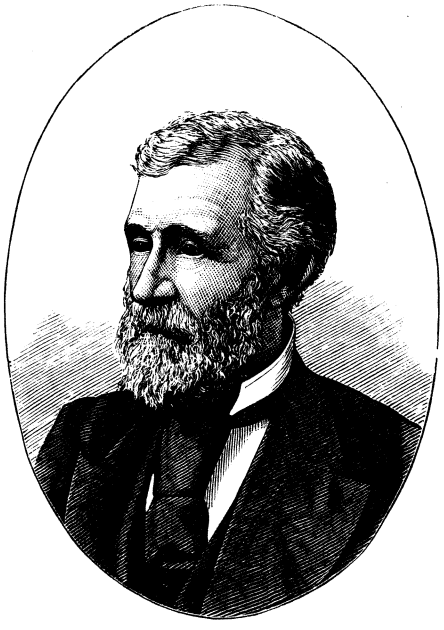
Oscar A. James



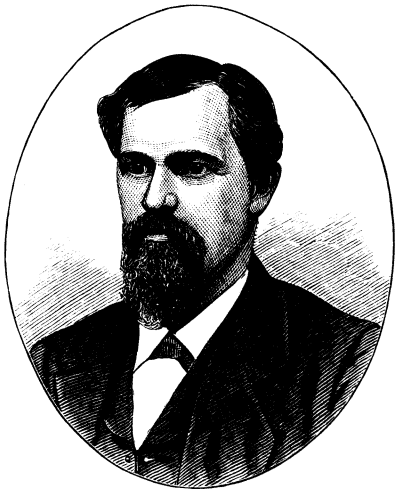
Benjamin P. Shepard



George W. Bullock



Daniel L. Pratt.



Robert A. Weir



A. B. La Fleur



Corris M. Barrett

Photos. by Carson & Graham Hillsdale.

moved to Michigan, and settled with his parents in a portion of the country which was then an almost unbroken wilderness. His father soon after died, leaving to his tender care his mother and her younger children. While laboring for their support he devoted his leisure to study, and at the age of seventeen engaged in teaching. He afterwards became the principal of the Union School of Hillsdale, and at the same time pursued the study of law in the office of Hon. E. H. C. Wilson, being admitted in 1851, and at once en-



Photo. by Carson & Graham, Hillsdale.

GEN. CHRISTOPHER J. DICKERSON.

tering upon a lucrative practice. Soon after he was elected prosecuting attorney of the county, which office he filled for two successive terms.

Shortly after the outbreak of the rebellion, he was commissioned as lieutenant-colonel of the 10th Michigan Infantry, and in the spring of 1862 took the field with his regiment. He was wounded in the service and finally taken prisoner, and after much hardship and suffering exchanged, when he returned home in enfeebled health, and was compelled from that fact to retire from the service. He was then elected judge of probate, and re-elected to the same office in 1868, having by his fidelity to the important duties of his office afforded general satisfaction to his constituents. This position he filled with distinguished success to the day of his death. No more correct estimate of the character of General Dickerson could be obtained than is afforded by the warm expressions of members of the bar at his decease.

He is described by one as "a nobleman by nature,—generous in all his impulses, kind, confiding, obliging, and forgiving. Conscious of no wrong in himself, he suspected none in others." Another eminent professional brother pays this tribute to his memory: "Possessed of a warm heart and a fervid and brilliant imagination, he displayed rare eloquence when pleading for right and justice; and while his kindness and conciliatory spirit led him to settle and reconcile disputes when he reasonably could, still when he pressed a trial he displayed untiring energy, unflinching courage, and great power as an advocate. His kindness of heart made him the friend of the poor and oppressed, and they ever found in him a ready advocate, without regard to fee or pecuniary reward. His reward was the consciousness of having done a noble act." Another says: "Never have I known a member of the bar who entertained so little bitterness, so little unkindness toward his opponents, engaged in earnest contention for their clients, as he. He was always genial, always ready to clasp hands after the scenes of debate were over, and overlook any unpleasantness."

With such sincere and heartfelt expressions it is easy to form a correct estimate of the character of the subject of this sketch, and these warm expressions seem but a just tribute to his memory. General Dickerson died after a brief and unexpected illness. He married, in 1852, Miss Louisa A. Welch, and enjoyed twenty years of uninterrupted happiness during his married life. Shortly before his severe illness, Mrs. Dickerson with her son and daughter sailed for Europe, to spend two years in travel and study, where the general was to join them at the expiration of a year. When apprised of his illness they immediately retraced their steps, but the swift messenger of death had completed his work ere they reached their home. The only daughter, borne down by the weight of her sorrow, soon followed her father to the grave, and a year later Mrs. Dickerson died after a brief illness. One son survives, and is now residing in Hillsdale.

JOHN W. FALLEY,

the subject of this memoir, was born at the village (now city) of Westfield, Nov. 25, 1814. His ancestral history as far as known is very brief. His great-grandfather was French and great-grandmother English.

Richard Falley, his great-grandfather, when eight years old, with a number of other children, was invited to dine on board of a French man-of-war, anchored at the (then French, now English) Isle of Wight. When they came again on deck, the ship was far out at sea. They were taken to the French province of Nova Scotia, to help settle that new and far-off land.

His son, Richard, Jr., the grandfather of John W., was born at Georgius River, Province of Maine, Jan. 31, old style, or Feb. 17, new style, 1740. When sixteen years old, Richard, Jr., was made a prisoner by the Indians at the capture of Fort Edward by the French and Indians. He was taken to Montreal and sold to a lady for sixteen gallons of rum. Soon after he was sent back to Massachusetts (his home) by the same lady. The next we learn of Richard, Jr., he commanded a company of volunteers at the battle of Bunker Hill, with his eldest son, then a boy of fourteen years, as his fifer. The only armory in the colonies was then at Springfield, Mass. We soon find Captain Falley commissioned as superintendent of that institution, which position he continued to hold until the close of the war, assisted by his son, Richard, Jr., then a boy, who

was the father of John W., who says, "When we were boys in the wilds of New York State, often have we seen and hunted with those old Springfield muskets, with the name of R. Falley on the locks, and though not having the finish of our present arms, they were very correct, and powerful shooters with either shot or ball, as many a bear or deer in the wilds of New York could testify fifty or sixty years ago. We well remember that the boys who stood with their shoulders at the breech of the musket *felt* it a *power* when fired with a full charge."



JOHN W. FALLEY.

In 1819, Richard Falley, Jr., with his family, moved to Ohio, and settled near the "Ogontz Place," now Sandusky City. As there were no school privileges, John was, in June, 1821, sent back to Oswego Falls, now Fulton, N. Y. In 1832 he returned to his father's, in Ohio, and after spending three years at the Huron Institute, studied medicine, graduating at the first session of the Cleveland Medical College.

He first located at Greenfield, O., where he practiced medicine three years. In October, 1844, he removed to the new and busy village (now city) of Hillsdale, Mich. In this place he labored in his profession most assiduously for the first twenty-five years, enduring in himself, and seeing in others, all the hardships and privations as well as pleasures (which are not a few) of a new country.

For several years he acted as trustee of the village, and for twenty years has been a member of the Board of Education. For nineteen years he has been elected county superintendent of the poor, for sixteen years has held a commission as United States examining surgeon, and for nine years has been secretary of the Farmers' Mutual Fire Insurance Company, yet he still lives, eats heartily, sleeps soundly, and tips the beam at two hundred and twenty-six pounds.

ARVIN F. WHELAN, M.D.

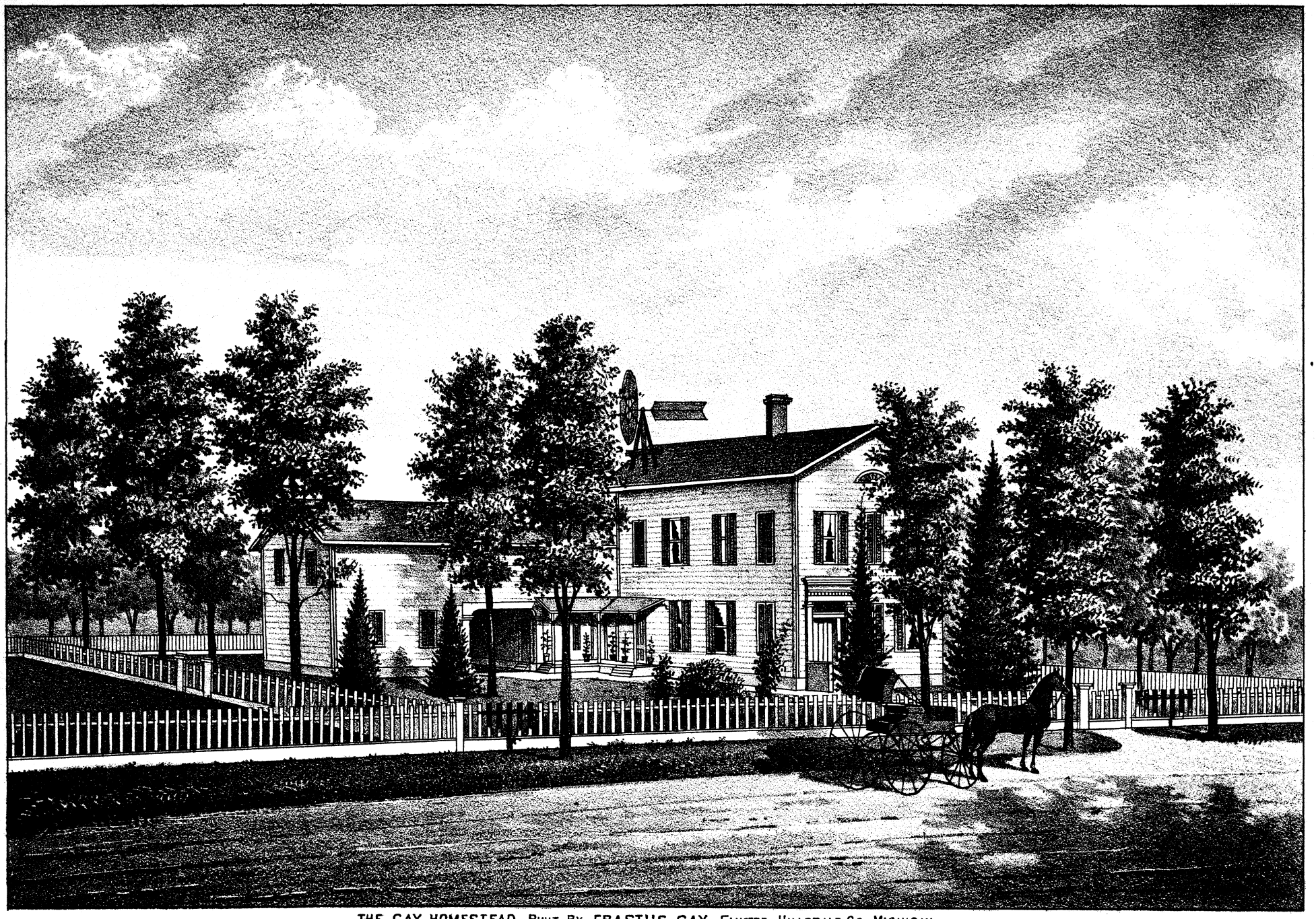
Dr. Whelan is of English and Irish descent, his ancestors having early emigrated to New England. He was born, however, in Oneida Co., N. Y., and received in his early years such an education as the common schools afforded, supplemented by instruction from his father, who was a man of intelligence, and an engineer by profession. He was not satisfied, however, with these limited opportunities, and devoted all of his leisure time to study and improvement, and in 1851 came to Michigan, with a view to



Photo. by Carson & Graham, Hillsdale.

ARVIN F. WHELAN, M.D.

establishing himself in the medical profession, having already made some progress in his professional studies. After a thorough medical course he associated himself with Dr. E. D. Cone, of Hillsdale, and two years later by his death succeeded to his practice. In August, 1861, he entered the army as assistant surgeon of the 11th Michigan Infantry, and was later made surgeon of the 1st Michigan Sharpshooters. From that time, during his service in the army he continued to fill successive positions of trust until finally promoted to the position of surgeon-in-chief of division, and attached to Gen. Hartranft's staff, with the brevet rank of colonel. At the close of the war he returned to his home in Hillsdale, and engaged in the pursuit of his profession, where he enjoys a large practice. He has also devoted himself with much energy to public enterprises, and has filled the offices of alderman, president of the village, and county treasurer, throwing his accustomed earnestness into each department of labor. Dr. Whelan is a prominent member of the State Medical Society, and was the first president of the Southern Michigan Medical Society. He is a ready speaker on professional topics, and his medical lectures before the students of Hillsdale College are listened to with much interest. He married, in 1857, Miss Delle H. Anderson, of Genesee County, and has two children, — a son and daughter.



THE GAY HOMESTEAD, BUILT BY ERASTUS GAY, FAYETTE, HILLSDALE CO., MICHIGAN.

HISTORY OF THE TOWNSHIPS AND VILLAGES

OF

HILLSDALE COUNTY.

FAYETTE.

THE present township of Fayette is 4 by 6 miles in dimensions, and includes the southern tier of sections of town 5 south, and the north half of township 6 south, range 3 west, according to the government survey. The original township of Fayette, erected by act of the Legislative Council, passed March 17, 1835, included the whole of range 3, from the northern boundary of the county to the State line on the south. From this town have been subsequently formed the townships of Scipio, Hillsdale, Cambria, Woodbridge, and the west half of Amboy.

The surface of the township is rolling, and the soil is of the quality found throughout Southern Michigan, and has all the peculiarities pertaining to the drift formation of this region. Abundant water is furnished by the St. Joseph River and several smaller streams. The old Detroit and Chicago turnpike, built between 1832 and 1836, and 254 miles in length, crosses this township, passing through the village of Jonesville; and the main line of the Lake Shore and Michigan Southern Railway forms a junction at Jonesville with the Lansing division of the same road (formerly the Northern Central Michigan Railway), and the Fort Wayne, Jackson and Saginaw Railway, thus furnishing excellent and ample railroad facilities.

The population of Fayette in 1838 was 685; there were at that time in operation a grist-mill and four saw-mills, and six merchants had established themselves in business within the limits of the township; there were also 373 head of neat stock, 69 horses, 29 sheep, and 517 hogs.* By the State census of 1874, the township had a population of 2353. The following statistics are from the same census:

Acres of taxable land	13,841
Land owned by individuals and companies	14,186
Improved land	10,766
Land exempt from taxation	345
Value of same, including improvements	$134,000
Number of acres in burying-grounds	20
Railroad right of way and depot grounds	300
Number of farms	139
Number of acres in farms	12,307
Acres of wheat grown in 1874	2,450
" " " 1873	2,273
Bushels of wheat raised in 1873	23,704
" corn " "	64,640
All other grain " "	9,329
Bushels of potatoes raised in 1873	5,952
Tons of hay cut in 1873	11,501
Pounds of wool sheared in 1873	13,350
" pork marketed in 1873	111,701
" cheese made in 1873	460
" butter made in 1873	42,880
" fruit dried for market in 1873	14,650
Barrels of cider made in 1873	585
Acres of orchards in 1872–73	402
Bushels of apples raised in 1873	26,016
" peaches† " 1872	524
" pears " 1873	368
" cherries " "	326
Cwts. of grapes " "	104
Bushels of strawberries " "	10
" currants and gooseberries raised in 1873	225
" melons and garden vegetables " "	7,045
Total value of these products	$17,964
Number of head of horses in township in 1874	387
" " mules " "	8
" " work oxen " "	18
" " milch cows " "	434
" " neat cattle other than oxen and cows	387
" of swine over six months old	672
" sheep " " "	2,766
" " sheared in 1873	2,818

The township of Fayette contained, in 1874, 2 flouring-mills, 1 saw-mill, 1 planing-mill, 1 foundry and machine-shop, 1 agricultural implement works, 2 carriage-factories, 1 barrel-factory, 1 woolen-factory, 1 cotton-factory.

ENTRIES OF LAND.

The following is a list of entries of government land in what is now the township of Fayette, with the name of each proprietor and the amount entered previous to April 27, 1838, as recorded in the land-office at Monroe, Mich., and at Hillsdale:

Town 5 South, Range 3 West, Section 31.

	Acres.
Benjamin J. McVay, N. E. ¼ of S. W. ¼	40
Samuel Klee, W. ½ of S. W. ¼	80.28
Abram Sisson, S. E. ¼, and S. E. ¼ of S. W. ¼	200
George W. Tilton, N. E. ¼	160
Christopher Derbyshire, N. W. frl. ¼	159.52

Section 32.

Peter Martin, E. ½ of N. W. ¼	80
Benaiah Jones, Sr., W. ½, S. E. ¼	80
Peter P. Galatian, E. ½, N. E. ¼	80
Brooks Bowman, E. ½, S. E. ¼	80
Fitzalan Gardner, S. W. ¼, N. E. ¼	40
Charles Gregory, E. ½, S. W. ¼	80
Christopher Derbyshire, N. W. ¼, N. W. ¼	40
Dan B. Miller, N. W. ¼, N. E. ¼	40
John L. Eastman, W. ½, S. W. ¼	80
Christopher Derbyshire, S. W. ¼, N. W. ¼	40

* Gazetteer of Michigan, 1838.

† Failure in peach crop in 1873; only nine bushels raised.

Section 33.

	Acres.
Benjamin F. Larned, E. ½, S. W. ½	80
Peter Martin, W. ½, S. E. ¼	80
A. Fuller, S. E. ¼, S. E. ¼, and N. W. ¼, S. W. ¼	80
J. D. Vanhovenbergh, S. W. ¼, S. W. ¼	40
Levi Baxter, S. ½, N. W. ¼	80
Jesse Ballard, E. ½, N. E. ¼	80
E. P. Champlin, N. E. ¼, S. E. ¼	40
Lorenzo Buell, W. ½, N. E. ¼	80
Cyrus Champlin, N. E. ¼, N. W. ¼	40
John Goodwin, N. W. ¼, N. W. ¼	40

Section 34.

Nelson Nethaway, W. ½, S. W. ¼	80
Lyman Nethaway, W. ½, S. E. ¼	80
Alvin Niece, E. ½, S. W. ¼	80
Nathaniel Bacon, E. ½, N. E. ¼	80
Lemuel White, E. ½, N. W. ¼	80
H. W. Sisson, W. ½, N. E. ¼	80
Jesse Ballard, W. ½, N. W. ¼	80
William Dillon, N. E. ¼, S. E. ¼	40
Charles Scott, S. E. ¼, S. E. ¼	40

Section 35.

Nathaniel Bacon, N. W. ¼, N. W. ¼	40
John Pope, E. ½, N. E. ¼	80
Lyman Wilson, W. ½, N. E. ¼	80
William Dillon, N. E. ¼, N. W. ¼	40
Eliphalet Tower, S. E. ¼, N. W. ¼	40
Ransom Gardner, S. W. ¼, and E. ½, S. E. ¼	240
Charles Scott, S. W. ¼, N. W. ¼	40
J. R. Willis, W. ½, S. E. ¼	80

Section 36.

Samuel Benson, N. E. ¼, N. W. ¼	40
Furman Huff, S. E. ¼, S. E. ¼	40
J. D. Vanhovenbergh, W. ½, S. E. ¼, and N. E. ¼, S. E. ¼	120
Jacob Hesselring, S. W. ¼, N. E. ¼	40
Stephen Warren, W. ½, S. W. ¼	80
Alonzo Jermain, E. ½, S. W. ¼, and S. E. ¼, N. W. ¼	120
Rufus Cowles, S. E. ¼, N. E. ¼	40
James Armstrong, S. W. ¼, N. E. ¼	40
Robert McClelland, N. W. ¼, N. W. ¼	40
R. Cowles, N. W. ¼, N. E. ¼	40

Town 6 *South, Range* 3 *West, Section* 1.

John Moffet, N. W. ¼, S. E. ¼, and N. E. ¼, S. W. ¼	80
Furman Huff, N. part N. E. ¼, and S. E. ¼, N. E. ¼	121.01
Oren Blackmar, N. E. ¼, S. E. ¼	40
John O'Connor, W. ½, S. W. ¼, and S. E. ¼, S. W. ¼, and S. W. ¼, N. W. ¼	160
William Durant, S. W. ¼, N. E. ¼	40
Ransom Gardner, N. part N. W. frl. ¼	83.04
John Lynch, S. ½, S. E. ¼	80
George Lazell, E. ¼, N. W. frl. ¼	40

Section 2.

Fitzalan Gardner, N. W. frl. ¼, and N. W. ¼, S. W ¼	205.39
Edmund Jones, S. E. ¼, N. E. ¼	40
Stephen Warren, E. ½, S. E. ¼	80
David Cole, N. W. ¼, S. E. ¼	40
Thomas French, S. W. ¼, N. E. frl. ¼, and N. E. ¼, S. W. ¼	80
Ransom Gardner, N. part N. E. frl. ¼	84.59
W. Wedge, Jr., S. E. ¼, S. W. ¼	40
James Delavan, S. W. ¼, S. W. ¼	40
Henry Packer and J. F. Stark, S. W. ¼, S. E. ¼	40

Section 3.

A. Fuller, N. ½, N. W. ¼	85.09
Thomas French, S. ½, N. W. ¼	80
Charles W. Sammis, S. W. ¼, N. E. ¼, and N. W. ¼, N. E. ¼	83.07
Philip Gilman, S. W. ¼	160
Hezekiah Griswold, W. ½, S. E. ¼	80
Ransom Gardner, E. ½, N. E. ¼, and N. E. ¼, S. E. ¼	123.07
James Delavan, S. E. ¼, S. E. ¼	40

Section 4.

Edmund Jones, S. ½, N. W. ¼	80
R. Clark, Jr., and B. Jones, Jr., N. ½, N. W. ¼	79.93
James Olds, W. ½, S. W. ¼	80
Martin G. Shellhouse, N. ½, N. E. ¼	81.99
D. G. Jones and E. S. Sibley, E. ½, S. W. ¼, and W. ½, S. E. ¼	160
W. H. Patchen and S. Hale, S. part N. E. ¼	80
H. C. Fuller, N. E. ¼, S. E. ¼	40
Cornelius Masten, S. E. ¼, S. E. ¼	40

Section 5.

Abel Olds, E. ½, S. E. ¼	80
James L. Benson, S. E. ¼, N. E. ¼	40
Alexander Sprague, W. ½, S. W. ¼	80
Don C. Hewitt, N. part N. E. ¼, and S. W. ¼, N. E. ¼, and N. W. ¼, S. E. ¼	100.86
Charles Hewitt, E. ½, S. W. ¼	80
P. H. Howell, S. E. ¼, N. W. ¼	40
Rufus Beall, S. W. ¼, S. E. ¼	40
Tunis B. Van Brunt, N. part N. W. frl. ¼, and S. W. ¼, and N. W. ¼	123.10

Section 6.

Thaddeus Wight, W. ½ S. W. ¼	81.60
James Bloss, S. ½, S. E. ¼	80
Alex. D. Sprague, N. E. ¼, S. E. ¼	40
Alice Valentine, N. W. ¼, and N. part N. E. ¼	249.57
John Milliken, S. E. ¼, S. W frl. ¼	80
Jonathan Fellows, S. part N. E. frl. ¼	80
Benjamin S. Jones, N. W. ¼, S. E. ¼, and N. E. ¼, S. W. ¼	80

Section 7.

Thaddeus Wight, E. ½, N. W. ¼	80
Stephen Hickox, N. W. ¼, N. E. ¼	40
Timothy Eddy, W. Pt., N. W. ¼	81.24
Luther Nesbitt, E. ½, N. E. ¼	80
Solomon Wells, S. W. ¼, N. E. ¼	40
T. Ross, W. ½, S. E. ¼, and N. E. ¼, S. W. ¼	120
W. B. Coryell, W. frl. ½, S. W. ¼	81.20
W. C. Chipman, S. E. ¼, S. W. ¼	40
David Foot, E. ½, S. E. ¼	80

Section 8.

Rufus Beall, E. ½, N. E. ¼	80
Luther Nesbitt, W. ½, N. W. ¼	80
Nathan Mount, W. ½, N. E. ¼	80
William Brown, S. E. ¼	160
Charles M. Giddings, E. ½, N. W. ¼	80
John Bunting, S. W. ¼	160

Section 9.

James Olds, W. ½, N. W. ¼	80
D. G. Jones and E. S. Sibley, W. ½, N. E. ¼, and W. ½, S. E. ¼	160
Abel Olds, N. W. ¼, N. W. ¼	40
Henry Smith, E. ½, N. E. ¼	80
William Fowler, E. ½, S. E. ¼	80
John P. Cook, S. W. ¼, N. W. ¼	40
Abraham De Mott, S. W. ¼	160

Section 10.

William Fowler, Jr., W. ½, N. W. ¼	80
William Fowler, W. ½, S. W. ¼	80
Cornelius Mastin, N. E. ¼, N. W. ¼, and N. W. ¼, N. E. ¼	80
Avery M. Kimball S. ½, S. E. ¼	80
James A. Forrell, E. ½, N. E. ¼	80
James B. Murray, E. ½, S. W. ¼, and N. ½, S. E. ¼, and S. E. ¼, N. W. ¼, and S. W. ¼, N. E. ¼	240

Section 11.

Enos Goodman, N. E. ¼, and E. ½, N. W. ¼	240
James A. Forrell, W. ½, N. W. ¼	80
Purvis Ganoung, E. ½, S. W. ¼, and N. W. ¼, S. E. ¼	120
Simon Jacobus, E. ½, S. E. ¼, and S. W. ¼, S. E. ¼	120
Silas C. French, W. ½, S. W. ¼	80

Section 12.

Hugh Wedge, S. W. ½, S. W. ¼	40
Sirrell C. Le Baron, W. ½, S. E. ¼, and S. W. ¼, N. E. ¼, and S. E. ¼, N. W. ¼	160
Peter Zirkham, E. ½, S. E. ¼, and E. ½, N. E. ¼, and E. ½, S. W. ¼, and W. ½, N. W. ¼, and N. E. ¼, N. W. ¼, and N. W. ¼, N. W. ¼, and N. W. ¼, S. W. ¼	440

Section 13.

William E. Peters, N. W. ¼, N. W. ¼	40
Erastus Gay, N. E. ¼	160
Uriah B. Couch, E. ½, S. E. ¼	80
Stephen Warren, S. W. ¼, N. W. ¼	40
David Cole, S. W. ¼, and W. ½, S. E. ¼	240
Center Lamb, E. ½, N. W. ¼	80

Section 14.

Nicholas Schmitt, E ½, N. E. ¼	80
Benjamin Tindall, S. ½, N. W. ¼	80

	Acres.
Nathan Monroe, S. E. ¼ and W. ½, N. E. ¼, and N. ½, N. W. ¼	320
John Goforth, S. W. ¼	160
Section 15.	
James Olds, N. W. ¼, N. E. ¼ and N. E. ¼, N. W. ¼	80
H. J. Olds, N. E. ¼, N. E. ¼	40
E. A. Wright, S. W. ¼ and S. ½, N. E. ¼ and S. ½, N. W. ¼	320
John Hall, S. E. ¼	160
James Olds and Elias D. Dilla, N. W. ¼, N. W. ¼	40
Section 17.	
John Hepburn, S. E. ¼	160
Jacob Benedict, N. W. ¼, N. W. ¼	40
David H. Sayles, N. E. ¼, N. W. ¼	40
Sybrant Vannest, W. ½, S. W. ¼	80
E. Patch, N. W. ¼, N. E. ¼	40
Jacob Clark, E. ½, N. E. ¼	80
John Morgan, S. W. ¼, N. E. ¼	40
Peter M. Ganyard, S. W. ¼ and S. ½, N. W. ¼	160
Section 18.	
John M. Warren, N. W. ¼, S. W. ¼	40
Christian M. Wells, N. W. frl. ¼	161.04
David Foot, N. E. ¼	160
Sanford L. Collins, E. part S. W. frl. ¼ and W. part S. E. ¼	160
Sybrant Vannest, E. ½, S. E. ¼	80

Many of the persons named in this list were non-residents, and much of the land thus entered was not occupied by actual settlers for several years. Very many of the settlers of this township and the county, as well as of the whole Western region, were virtually squatters, acquiring titles to their lands some time after locating upon them. But woe to any luckless speculator who should attempt to take their homes from them, especially after they had begun to improve. The eye of the pioneer was true and his nerve steady, and a rifle-ball awaited but the summons to speed on a swift mission of death should the hand that held the gun belong to a wronged settler. They were not a murderous race, and have made prominent and respectable citizens, but their *rights* they were bound to maintain at whatever cost, and not be cheated of the homes they had come so far and braved so many perils to secure.

EARLY SETTLEMENTS.

The neighbors of the *avant couriers* of civilization in this region were the dusky savages who roamed over its prairies and "openings," and among its forests, or fished and sported in the waters of its many streams and beautiful lakes and ponds. Many times grave fears were entertained of trouble with the Indians, but they were always unfounded, except during the days of the famous "Black Hawk war." Strong friendships sprang up, however, between the two races ere long, and when in 1840 the chief Baw Beese and his band were removed, more than one regretful tear was let fall by the new occupants of the soil. The Indian names of many localities have been carefully preserved, and instead of the vulgar and expressionless appellations given so often by the whites, the musical language of the red race has furnished those more beautiful and appropriate. Traces of Indian occupation are still seen in the remains of various burial-mounds, although most of them have been leveled by the ruthless hand of the invader. Relics of the dusky race are found in the shape of arrow-heads, beads, hatchets, etc., some probably far antedating the people which resided here at the advent of the whites.

The person who made himself famous by becoming the first settler of the township of Fayette was Benaiah Jones, Jr., who came in 1828. The following extract is from a paper read a few years since by F. A. Dewey, descriptive of the township of Cambridge, Lenawee Co.:

"In the month of June, 1828, about the third wagon that ever passed over the line of the Chicago Military Road was the team and family of Mr. Jones. In looking for a Western home, they had come as far as Wolf Lake,* where they encamped overnight. They were delighted with the beautiful waters of the lake and the rich, alluvial soil, also the scenery. They unloaded the wagon, erected their tent, and left the horses to roam around and rest. Here, as is said by some, they intended to make a farm,† with a pleasant home, twelve miles from the nearest house. During the second day a large company of Indians encamped on the opposite side of the lake, and two of them rode around on ponies to where Mr. Jones was. They did not like, as they seemed to act, these white intruders, and showed some warlike demonstrations. Mrs. Jones was somewhat frightened; their wagon was again loaded, their tent was done up, and they left the admired lakes, also the Indian war-path. He afterwards erected his home on the banks of the St. Joseph River. Thus this township (Cambridge) lost the first white inhabitant, and the western river gained the first white citizen, or improvement, between Allen's Prairie and Tecumseh, viz., the now flourishing village of Jonesville."

Arriving in Hillsdale County, Mr. Jones and his family continued as far as Allen's Prairie, in what is now Allen township. There they stayed from June till October, living in a part of Mr. Allen's corn barn,—the latter gentleman being the first settler in the county. Mr. Jones arrived in Hillsdale County June 1, 1828, for the first time. While his family lived on Allen's Prairie, he and his oldest son built a log house on the place he had selected on the St. Joseph, the building standing on the west side of the river. This site was a portion of section 4, town 6 south, range 3 west, and includes the original plat of Jonesville, as laid out and conveyed by Mr. Jones in August, 1830.

While the family remained on Allen's Prairie, their sixth son, Cordas M. Jones, was born, in the corn barn of Mr. Allen, in August, 1828. He was the first white child born in the county of Hillsdale. A seventh son, James D. Jones, born in June, 1830, at Jonesville, was the first white native of that village, and was also the first who died and was buried there, his death occurring in September, 1831.

One of the first white female children born in the township was Mr. Jones' daughter Lois, whose birth occurred Nov. 10, 1832. She is still residing in Jonesville, the wife of H. O. Clark.‡

Mr. Jones left his home in Ohio, in April, 1828. His brother, Edmund Jones, came to the township in the spring

* Cambridge Township, Lenawee County.

† Mr. Jones' daughter, Mrs. H. O. Clark, of Jonesville, thinks this is a mistake.

‡ Thaddeus Wight's daughter Rosamond, now Mrs. Jesse Pomeroy, of Allen, whose birth occurred here, Nov. 6, 1830, was, undoubtedly, the first white female child born in the county.—HISTORIAN.

of 1829, and located 80 acres, also on section 4. The land was not in market until that spring, and the two brothers purchased what they had previously selected as soon as it was offered for sale. Benaiah Jones finally removed to Texas, and during the war of the Rebellion was killed by a gang of Confederate bushwhackers, on account of his professed Union sentiments. Edmund Jones died in Illinois, to which State he had removed.

James Olds, whose wife was Mr. Jones' sister, came from the vicinity of Cleveland, O., and reached Jonesville, with his family, on the 13th day of October, 1830, and at first located on a farm which included the southwestern portion of the present village. He was afterwards elected the first register of deeds for Hillsdale County. His son, Harley J. Olds, now of Jonesville, was but a boy when his father removed here, and was afterwards for some years a resident of Scipio township.

John Whitten, Sr., a native of Lanark, Scotland, and later a resident of Canada, then of Oneida Co., N. Y., came from Whitestown, in the latter county, in 1838, and located on a farm in Fayette, a mile east of the village of Jonesville. He died Dec. 29, 1876.

The first settler on the Chicago road between Jonesville and Allen was Thaddeus Wight, who located two miles west of Jonesville soon after Benaiah Jones had taken up his abode at the latter place. His daughter, now Mrs. Southworth, is at present a resident of Allen township.*

Among the early settlers of Fayette and the village of Jonesville were the following persons, viz.: Albert Burgess, John M. Warren, Elias G. Dilla, Furman Hough (or Huff), Ransom Gardner, Nathaniel Lockwood, John Goforth, Adam Howder, Moses Willett, C. E. Attwater, William Bacon, Jesse Bacon, Daniel Aikens, Ambrose I. Nicholson, Gaylon Dowd, Z. M. P. Spaulding, Samuel Gilmore, Henry Clark, John Lytle, Jacob Benedict, Gustavus Stevens, Hezekiah Griswold, Simon Jacobus, Dan B. Putnam, Garry Searles, Orson Bacon, Charles Scott, Horatio N. Bates, Pardon Aldrich, Jacob Clark, John McDermid. Others, belonging more properly to Jonesville, will be mentioned in the history of that village.

The entire territory constituting what is now Hillsdale County was for near six years known as the township of Vance. In 1835 it was divided by ranges into four separate townships, range 3 receiving the name of *Fayette*, as already mentioned. Previous to the division, on the 13th of December, 1834, an election was held for Vance, the minutes of which are as follows, transcribed from the first book of records for this township:

"At a legal and special meeting of the inhabitants of the township of Vance, on the 13th day of December, A.D. 1834, at the house of James D. Vanhoevenbergh, Henry Stevens, Moderator; Lewis T. Miller, Supervisor; John Taylor, Justice of Peace, forming the township board, James Olds chosen Township Clerk, *pro tem.*

"Board *duly* sworn.

"James Winter and Timothy Gay were chosen Commissioners of Highways.

"Att.: CHARLES GREGORY, *Town Clerk.*"

* See article by Mrs. Southworth, in this chapter; also, see history of Allen township.

At a subsequent meeting the

FIRST TOWN-MEETING

in the township of Fayette is recorded in the following manner, to wit:

"At a township-meeting held by the electors of the town of Fayette, Hillsdale County, Michigan Territory, at the house of James D. Vanhoevenbergh, on the 6th day of April, in the year of our Lord 1835, James Olds was elected Moderator, and John P. Cook, Clerk, *pro tem.* The Board being organized according to law, the following officers were chosen or elected: Brooks Bowman, Supervisor; Charles Gregory, Township Clerk; Hezekiah Morris, Daniel Nichols, Assessors; James Olds, James Winter, Collector; James D. Vanhoevenbergh, Thaddeus Wight, Truman Cowles, Commissioners of Highways; James Olds, Joshua Champlin, Directors of the Poor; Edmund Jones, James Winter, Constables; Silas Benson, Charles Gregory, Chauncey W. Ferris, Commissioners of Schools; Brooks Bowman, John P. Cook, Charles Gregory, Chauncey W. Ferris, Elisha P. Champlin, School Inspectors; Elisha P. Champlin, Road Master District No. 1; Silas Benson, District No. 2; James Winter, District No. 3; James D. Vanhoevenbergh, James Olds, Fence-Viewers; Edmund Jones, Pound-Master.

"Meeting adjourned to the next annual meeting, to be held at the house of James D. Vanhoevenbergh, in Jonesville.

"JOHN P. COOK, Clerk *pro tem.*

"Att.: CHARLES GREGORY, *Town Clerk.*"

At an election held at the same place two days previously (April 4, 1835), to choose a delegate to the convention for forming a State constitution, the following vote was cast: Lewis T. Miller, 33; Silas A. Holbrook, 18.

The first general election in this township was held at the house of Henry Packer, Oct. 5 and 6, 1835, and the following vote was cast:

Stevens T. Mason, for Governor	47
Edward Mundy, for Lieutenant-Governor	47
Isaac E. Crary, for member of Congress	47
John S. Barry, for Senator	46
Horace H. Comstock, for Senator	46
Calvin Brittain, for Senator	46
Lewis T. Miller, for Representative	36
Henry Stevens, for Representative	9
In favor of accepting Constitution	47
Against	0

At a meeting held at the house of James Olds, in the then township of Vance, licenses to keep taverns were granted to Lyman Blackmar, Pearsons Anson, H. J. Olds, James D. Vanhoevenbergh, Thomas G. Reed, Thomas Gambol, and Elias Branch; also a permit to Chauncey W. Ferris and John P. Cook, to retail ardent spirits at their store. Tuesday, Jan. 5, 1836, licenses were granted to Rockwell Manning, William Porter, and Daniel Fish to keep taverns.

The following "estray notice" appears in the records, dated Dec. 3, 1835: "I have now in my possession a stray colt; said colt is of a roan color, and as near as can be ascertained of the age of three years. Said colt is now at the stable of the subscriber, at the hotel in the village of Jonesville, where the subscriber resides.

"R. MANNING."

Certain "marks" were adopted by owners of all kinds of stock, by which to distinguish their animals, which were allowed to run at large. Among them were the following:

April 16, 1835.—William Wedge's mark for all kinds of cattle and swine—"a square crop off the right ear, and a half moon under the left, close to the head."

Nov. 12, 1835.—Benaiah Jones' mark—"a square crop off the right ear; left ear, swallow's fork or tail."

July 21, 1836.—Rockwell Manning's mark—"a square crop off left ear; slit in the right ear."

Aug. 16, 1836.—James Bloss' mark—"square crop off right ear; half crop off left ear on under side."

Aug. 23, 1836.—Samuel Bon's mark—"square crop off left ear; half crop off under side right ear."

Aug. 25, 1836.—Henry Packer's mark—"slit in right ear and hole in left."

Aug. 25, 1836.—Charles Gregory's mark—"slit in both right and left ears."

The records of this township are missing from 1841 to 1861, inclusive, and have probably been destroyed by fire or otherwise; consequently it is impossible to give a list of township officers for the space included between those dates. With that exception, the following is a list of the principal officers from 1836 to 1878:

SUPERVISORS.

1836. Elias G. Dilla.
1837. Chauncey W. Ferris.
1838. Daniel C. Stillwell.
1839–40. Elias G. Dilla.
1862–64. Stephen Levens.
1865–1873. Henry Huff.
1874. W. J. Baxter.
1875. George C. Munro.
1876. W. J. Baxter.
1877. James H. Gay.

TOWN CLERKS.

1836. Charles Gregory.
1837. Sanford R. Smith.
1838. Clinton E. Attwater.
1839. Isaac B. Taylor.
1840. Richard Nimocks.
1862–63. Steve Gregory.
1864–65. Joseph Clark.
1866–1873. A. E. Babcock.
1874. William M. Ransom.
1875–77. Ira R. Bentz.

JUSTICES OF THE PEACE.

1836. George C. Gibbs.
Alexander D. Sprague.
Henry Packer.
William Bacon.
1837. James Olds.
William N. Guy.
1838. William T. Howell.
James Clark.
1839. Henry Packer.
1840. John T. Blois.
William T. Howell.
1862. Chauncey J. Chaddock.
Jesse Button.
1863. Daniel Beebe.
George C. Munro (elected at special meeting to fill vacancy).
1864. H. M. Thorp.
1865. John T. Blois.
1866. Thomas R. Fowler.
1867. L. L. Tucker.
1868. H. M. Thorp.
1869. John T. Blois.
Hiram W. Tuller.
1870. Hiram W. Tuller.
George C. Munro.
1871. L. L. Tucker.
1872. Andrew J. Tiffany.
1873. John T. Blois.
A. J. Tiffany.
1874. George C. Munro.
1875. L. L. Tucker.
1876. A. J. Tiffany.
1877. John T. Blois.

ASSESSORS.

1836. James Olds.
Thaddeus Wight.
Sebastian Adams.
1837. Henry Packer.
William N. Guy.
John P. Cook.
1838. W. N. Guy.
Henry Packer.
James Olds.
John Gilmore.
Hiram V. Weaver.
1839. William N. Guy.
William Fowler.
Henry Packer.
1840. E. G. Dilla.
Hawley King.
John B. Tabor (supervisor is now assessor).

HIGHWAY COMMISSIONERS.

1836. Benjamin S. Jones.
Artemedorus Tuller.
Hiram V. Weaver.
1837. Samuel Gilmore.
Hiram V. Weaver.
Lewis W. Wright.
James Olds.*
1838. H. V. Weaver.
Jacob Benedict.
Henry Packer.
1839. Henry Huff.
James B. Hampton.
Cornelius Traverse.
1840. Cornelius L. Travis.
Henry Packer.
William Bacon.
1862. John Whitton.
1863. Abram Cozens.
1864. John T. Blois.
1865. George Middleton.
1866. D. S. Waldo.
Elias P. Janes.
1867. Ephraim Barkman.
1868. Barton Tiffany.
E. P. Janes.
1869. Daniel S. Waldo.
1870. B. Tiffany.
Henry Packer.
1871. Erastus T. Dunham.
1872. Lewis B. Allen.
1873. Barton Tiffany.
1874. E. T. Dunham.
1875. James Wheeler.
1876. B. Tiffany.
1877. Horace M. Ward.

COLLECTORS.

1836. Edmund Jones.
1837–38. Jesse Carr.
1839. Luther L. Tucker.
1840. Alfred Hopkins.

TREASURERS.

1839. Henry A. Delavan.†
1840. Sanford R. Smith.
1862. Alpheus W. Smith.
1863–64. Lewis Wales.
1865. Alpheus W. Smith.
1866–67. James F. Burnett.
1868–69. James I. Dennis.
1870–71. William M. Ransom.
1872–73. Roswell G. Spaulding.
1874. Levi H. Corson.
1875–76. James H. Gay.
1877. Fred. W. Howard.

The officers for 1878 are the following persons, viz.: Supervisor, Jesse C. Smith; Township Clerk, James I. Dennis; Treasurer, Thomas Freeman; Justice of the Peace, S. Gregory; Highway Commissioner, C. V. Burnett; Superintendent of Schools, William H. Herrick; Inspector of Schools, Albert A. Packer; Drain Commissioner, Abel Chilson; Constables, W. M. Robison, E. S. Whedon, D. McKinney, L. F. Webster.

In 1836 it was "Voted, That the bounty for catching and killing wolves in this town shall not exceed $2 per scalp, and that if more than 12 scalps should be taken as aforesaid the sum of $24, voted to be raised in this town, shall be divided by the number of scalps thus taken, and the amount of the quotient be given out for each scalp taken." In 1837 a bounty of $3 was given for every wolf killed in the township.

On the 1st of January, 1839, tavern licenses were granted to Nicholas Van Alstine and James B. Hampton.

The first recorded highway in the township of Fayette was laid out May 11, 1835, surveyed by C. W. Ferris, "Commencing on the section line twenty chains east of the northwest corner of section No. 8, Town No. 5, south, of Range No. 3, west, and running south 13°, east one $\frac{248}{320}$ miles; thence south 4°, east one $\frac{232}{320}$ miles, intersecting the road leading from Calhoun County to Jonesville."‡

The township was divided in 1835 into five school districts, each including territory as follows:

District No. 1.—In T. 5 S., R. 3 W., sections 19, 20, 21, 22, 27, 28, 29, 30, 31, 32, 33, 34; and in T. 6 S., R. 3 W., sections 3, 4, 5, 6, 7, 8, 9, 10, 15, 16, 17, and 18.

* Elected at special meeting.

† Wm. Bacon subsequently chosen in his place.

‡ This road was in what is now Scipio township, then a part of Fayette.

District No. 2.—T. 5 S., R. 3 W., sections 23, 24, 25, 26, 35, 36; and in T. 6 S., R. 3 W., sections 1, 2, 11, 12, 13, and 14. Districts 1 and 2 were formed April 27, 1835.

District No. 3.—T. 6 S., R. 3 W., sections 6 and 7, and 7, and west half sections 5 and 8; formed October 31, 1835.

District No. 4.—T. 5 S., R. 3 W., sections 15, 16, 17, 18, 19, 20, 21, 22, 27, 28, 29, and 30; formed December 10, 1835.

District No. 5.—T. 5 S., R. 3 W., sections 4, 5, 6, 7, 8, 9, 16, 17, and 18; date of formation not given. The early schools of the township were taught in the village of Jonesville, and a history of them, with a list of teachers, will be found by referring to the article relating to that place.

THE FAYETTE CHEESE-FACTORY,

located two miles south of Jonesville, was established by a stock company in 1870. Cheese-making was begun on the 28th of June following, under the management of Miss Ella Day, a lady of experience in that line, from Medina Co., Ohio. The first board of directors consisted of John Corey, F. M. Holloway, W. A. Barber, L. L. Tucker, and G. W. Woodruff, of Fayette, and Ransom Gardner, of Kalamazoo, with Mr. Corey as President, Mr. Holloway, Secretary and Business Manager, and Mr. Barber, Treasurer.

FAYETTE CEMETERY.*

When Benaiah Jones, Jr., laid out the village of Jonesville, he selected a site for a burying-ground on the north half of the northeast quarter of section 4, and on the north side of the Chicago road, where John T. Blois in later years owned a nursery. The site was afterwards changed to the hill in the southern part of the village, west of the centre of the section, on land owned by Jedediah H. Dorwin.† In this a few persons were buried, but the ground proved too stony for cemetery purposes, and it became necessary to look up still another site. A subscription was started, and two acres purchased in the northeast corner of section 4, being 16 rods east and west by 20 north and south. A deed for the same was executed by John Lytle and wife to the township of Fayette, Feb. 8, 1839, the ground to be used for burial purposes only. It had been in use a short time before the deed was given. The first person buried at the place was a son of Benaiah Jones, who died in the fall of 1831, as mentioned. The remains of those buried in the two places were removed to the new cemetery, which was bought and paid for by subscription in different sums by the settlers residing in and near the village. It was used as a free burial-ground by the citizens, and the consequence was some trouble in future years. An addition of 2 acres on the south and west was purchased of Jonathan B. Graham and wife, March 11, 1853. A second addition of 5 acres, irregular in shape, and extending to the Chicago road, was purchased in 1867, making the entire amount now in use 9 acres. The cemetery in its present condition is tastily laid out with walks and drives, finely shaded, and is an appropriate and beautiful resting-place for the remains of the pioneers and their descendants whose spirits have flown

"To that far better land of glory and light."

It is at present in charge of the township board of health, which is composed of the supervisor, town clerk, and the two senior justices of the peace.

*Items principally derived from an article published by John T. Blois, Esq., in Jonesville *Independent*, Aug. 24, 1867.

†It is possible that the latter-mentioned ground was the first one used.

VILLAGE OF JONESVILLE.

The village of Jonesville is the home of many of the prominent men of Hillsdale County. It is the oldest village in the county; was from Feb. 18, 1831, to Jan. 30, 1843, its seat of justice, and long the most important place, ranking high among the early settlements of the State. Hillsdale, being nearer the centre of the county, finally became the county-seat, and has since reached the position of greatest importance. However, around Jonesville and vicinity still clings the memory of olden times, and its citizens take a just pride in its varied beauties and its associations of the past.

A list of the early settlers of this village includes many men of excellent character and great capabilities, and among the public officers of the State and country will be found names of those who took up their abode here in the pioneer days, and have since won honor and fame and a national reputation.

The first white woman who located at Jonesville was Benaiah Jones' wife, Mrs. Lois Jones, who was only preceded in the county by one other,—the wife of Moses Allen, of Allen Prairie. Mrs. Jones was a native of Peru, Berkshire Co., Mass., where she was born in 1790. In 1812 she came with her father's family to Painesville, Ohio, and was there soon afterwards married to Mr. Jones, with whom, in the summer of 1828, she came to a new home beside the waters of the St. Joseph, where she died March 18, 1875, in her eighty-fifth year.

When Mr. Jones settled here he built a log house on the west side of the river, in which he kept the first tavern in the village. When James Olds came in 1830, Mr. Jones sold this building to him, and the following year (1831) built the "block" portion of the "Fayette House," adding the frame part to it in 1832. This structure stood on the northwest corner of Chicago and Water (or West) Streets, where now is the meat-market and agricultural implement store. Mr. Jones was also proprietor of a stage-line running over the Detroit and Chicago route, probably between Tecumseh and Coldwater.

Hon. Jonathan B. Graham, now of Jonesville, and originally from Hartford, Conn., visited this county in 1836, and in October, 1837, arrived here with his wife, having come from Connecticut in a carriage the entire distance, except from Cleveland to Toledo; arriving at the former place, they shipped their horse and buggy, and engaged passage for themselves on a steamer, and came as far as Toledo, in order to avoid the "black swamp," which they had heard was then in a terrible condition. The remaining distance, from Toledo to Jonesville, was traversed in the buggy. Mr. Graham located in the township of Scipio, and lived there until 1849, when he removed to Jonesville, where he has since resided. The first Connecticut clocks

ever brought into Hillsdale County came with Mr. Graham's household goods. In 1849 he bought two large farms in the vicinity of Jonesville, and in 1851 built his present residence on the smaller one. During the great panic of 1837–38 Mr. Graham lost most of his funds through the worthlessness of the famous "wild-cat" money, but finally recovered his balance and became again prosperous. In 1845 he was elected to the Legislature, and in 1850 was chosen a delegate to the Constitutional Convention. He has been prominently connected with the manufacturing interests of the place, the Jonesville Woolen-Mills having been built under his direction, and is at present enjoying the benefits of a life well spent.

Hon. Ebenezer O. Grosvenor, now of Jonesville, came to Michigan in 1837, when but seventeen years of age, and located at Albion, Calhoun Co., where he was employed in the store of an older brother. In 1839 he removed to Monroe, and in 1840 to Jonesville, in which latter place he was employed for four years as clerk in the dry-goods store of H. A. Delavan. In April, 1844, he became a partner with R. S. Varnum; having in February of the same year married a daughter of Hon. Elisha P. Champlin, one of the first settlers of Lenawee County. In 1847, Mr. Champlin purchased Mr. Varnum's interest, and entered into partnership with his son-in-law. From 1857 to 1864 Mr. Grosvenor conducted the business alone. In 1875 the firm-name was changed to Sibbald, Spaulding & Co., Mr. Grosvenor remaining a partner. In April, 1854, he established the banking firm of Grosvenor & Co., which has been continued to the present time, with Mr. Grosvenor as manager and principal owner. Early during his residence here he was chosen to all the principal offices in the township, and in 1858 was elected State Senator. In April, 1861, he was commissioned colonel on the staff of Governor Blair, and became president of the Military Contract Board, to which he was appointed. Was elected to the State Senate again in 1862, and Lieutenant-Governor in 1864, on the same ticket with Governor Crapo. By virtue of this office he was president of the State Board of Equalization in 1866, during which year he was elected State Treasurer, holding that office until 1871. Numerous other prominent positions have fallen to his lot; he was the first treasurer of the Jonesville Cotton Manufacturing Company, and was instrumental in directing the route of the Fort Wayne, Jackson and Saginaw Railway, with which company he is prominently connected.*

Elisha P. Champlin came to Michigan in 1824, and located at Tecumseh, Lenawee Co., where he stayed two years, returning thence to New York. About 1830 he again came to Tecumseh, and in 1834 sold his property at that place and removed to Jonesville, where he engaged in the mercantile business with George C. Munro, building a block of stores on the northeast corner of West and Chicago Streets. He remained in business until 1851, when ill health obliged him to retire. He owned a farm adjoining the village on the east. Between the date of his settlement here and 1840 he was twice elected to the House of Representatives, and in the latter year to the Senate of the State. From 1840 until 1844 he was the postmaster at Jonesville. When he came here he was interested in the mill property, probably disposing of his right in it to Hon. Levi Baxter, who, in company with Cook Sisson, erected the mill the same year (1834). Mr. Champlin died in 1855; his widow, now seventy-eight years of age, resides in Jonesville with her son-in-law, Hon. E. O. Grosvenor, whose wife is her oldest daughter.

The following article, from the pen of Mrs. Roscius Southworth, daughter of Thaddeus Wight, is copied from the records of the Hillsdale County Pioneer Society.† Her husband was from Windham Co., Conn., and was an early settler in Litchfield township, in January, 1837, where Mrs. S. now resides.

"I was born in November, 1819, in Hope, Montgomery Co., N. Y. When about two years old my father, Thaddeus Wight, emigrated to Ohio, and settled in Euclid, Geauga Co. Here passed eight years, the happiest of my childhood; with a kind father and the best of mothers, home was bright and cheerful for the little ones composing our group. Then a dark cloud of adversity settled over home. Father had signed with other men, and to pay the notes, as he had to do, took his farm, after which he packed up his household goods and shipped them to the mouth of the St. Joseph; put a bed, cooking utensils, his wife, and seven children in wagon, which was drawn by two yoke of oxen, and started by land for Michigan, my oldest brother, Washburn, then thirteen years old, driving four cows and some young cattle. Thus we started for St. Jo,—the land that flowed with milk and honey. In going down a steep hill my little brother, William, six years old, fell from the wagon, and both wheels ran over him. We took him up for dead; upon examination we found his shoulder badly broken. Laid by a week at the first house, where, fortunately, lived a physician, who set the broken limb and kindly cared for him. He helped fix a swing bed in the wagon, and we started again. On arriving at the 'cottonwood swamp,' a settler persuaded father to go through, as it would save many miles of travel. So two men volunteered to go with oxen, axes, and guns to pilot and help us through, as no wagon had as yet ventured. Well do I remember the water and mud into which the wagon plunged every few steps. The dark, gloomy woods were to us children a constant source of terror, and when sister Alvira got lost we were all dismayed; but stopping the team the men and dogs returned the lost child in about two hours. At night our tent was spread, four large fires built to keep the wolves at bay; father with his gun, on one side, and the men with theirs on the other, quieted our fears. It was the first howling of wolves we had heard.

"In the morning my brother, myself, and two older sisters started ahead with the cattle, the marked trees being our guide, wading through water all day. Just at night we reached a tavern on this side the swamp, which we hailed with great joy. Here, too, we found friends among strangers. After washing, they furnished us with dry clothes, and prepared supper for twelve. The wagon with mother soon came up. Rested one day; started again on our slow, toilsome journey. When we left Tecumseh we left the road

* Principally from Representative Men of Michigan.

† See *ante*.

too; took the marked trees for a guide, and reached Jonesville on the fourth week. Here father was obliged to stop, having only 12 shillings left, with eight children dependent on him for every comfort of life, and nothing but his hands to do with. He finally squatted upon the place now owned by Isaac Gaige. On this was a cabin 12 feet square, built by trappers the fall before.* Into this he put his family and went to plowing for crops, it being the last of April, 1830. Mother soon saw it was impossible to live in this 'pen,' as she called it, and knowing father had no time to build one, commenced herself: with the help of myself and an older sister she had the logs all cut and ready by the time his crops were in. As we had never used an axe, you can judge how they must have looked; but they were long enough, so father and uncle Stephen Hickox, who had come to 'look' land, with the help of us children raised it. Father sawed off the ends of the logs, save one, which he preserved as a memento and curiosity; the top of this he flattened, and it served as a wash-stand. Previous to raising the house, father went for the goods which had been sent by water. There was no road—only an Indian trail—and no bridges over streams. His feet became sore with walking, and for the last three days he had to be helped on and off his wagon. Mother had waited long and patiently for these goods, to make her children comfortable for the coming winter. The boxes were opened—when, alas! everything was mildewed and spoiled. Nothing of all these precious things she so much needed was left except a large box of dishes. The boat had been wrecked, the goods wet, and laid in that condition three months. Now dishes were plenty, but food often scarce, especially when father would be detained at Tecumseh in getting grinding done. At such times mother would send me and my brother five miles to the prairie with a small bag of corn, to pound in a stump dug out and fitted for the purpose. The pestle was like a well-sweep. We would mount the stump, and with our combined strength pound out the little grist and hasten home before sundown, for then the wolves began to howl. We would often meet or see them on our way, and always carried a club to defend ourselves with. Many times the first season we should have suffered for food had it not been for the Indians coming in with venison or turkey. Once mother bought, as she supposed, a turkey, and cheered us up with the promise of a pot-pie for supper. As it was placed on the table father came in, and pronounced it a *crane!* Mother's appetite vanished, and we lost our pie.

"We learned to appreciate the Indians, especially Baw Beese,—that noble old chief. Shall ever remember his kindness to us. He knew mother was afraid of them, and he tried to make her understand that he was a friend and would keep the rest back from the door until she gave her consent for them to come in. We soon learned to trust him, and always found him truthful and honest.

"In September or October,† Mr. James Olds came in, giving us two neighbors. About this time the *Sioux*‡ came here, 600 strong, on their way to Canada for presents, old Black Hawk with his six sons sleeping in the house, much against our wishes. On their return they had many presents, and were highly painted with black stripes,—a token of war. In the month of November following my youngest sister was born. While mother was yet sick our cattle broke out and strayed. On Tuesday morning father started with his dog to find them. Noon, night, and next morning came, but no father. News spread that he was lost. Even as far as White Pigeon men came, searched three days, and gave up in despair. The morning he started he struck their trail near Allen, going southwest; followed all day, crossing streams; slept at night by side of a log, with wolves howling and rain falling in torrents; followed trail as best he could next day, and found them just at night. From one he milked his hat-crown full and drank it, and half full again for his dog,—a very good relish after fasting two days. Started to return with his cattle next morning; drove all day and the next, coming each night to the place of starting in the morning; finally, about noon on Saturday, he heard the report of a gun. Soon it was followed by another still nearer, and in a few moments 'Wagh, wagh!' said an Indian just behind him. By signs he made him understand that he was 'lost,—must go to Jones' wigwam.' The Indian would take him there for his dog; would not do it for money, being ignorant of its value. The bargain concluded, the Indian turned the cattle in a different direction, and after going about five miles came to Jones'. Mother had given up all hope of seeing him again alive, for it had been a cold, rainy week, and if he had escaped the wolves must have perished with cold and hunger. *Pa-ma-saw* took the dog on his pony and left us. This same night my uncle, Stephen Hickox, came, being the *fourth family in Jonesville.*

"Father sold his cattle to a man in Saline; took his money to pay for land, and found it all counterfeit. A struggle ensued to get his cattle again. As he got money the second time to start for the land-office, a certain man informed him that the home he had started was his and he should take possession in two weeks. In March, 1831, my father and uncle bought their land two miles west of Jonesville, built houses and moved in, using blankets for doors and windows until crops were put in. Wolves were very troublesome here, attacking the swine in their pens. Our house was completed as soon as possible,—'shake' roof, mudded sides, puncheon floor, and stone chimney. Despite all drawbacks we were a happy family.

"News came that the Indians were coming east and killing the whites as they came. Mother became very timid. Father said if the danger became great he would bury the goods and go back to Detroit; but the war ended and we did not leave.

"In 1833 father built a barn, made many improvements, and in August refused $3000 for his farm, when lo! Death enters and takes from him his loving wife and our mother. Our family circle was broken, one going here and another there. I was about thirteen then. I clothed and educated myself from that time. I taught the first school in Basswood, the second in what was then called the Mickle neighborhood. In 1840 was married, which event closed my separate record.

"L. L. SOUTHWORTH."

* Fall of 1829. † October 13, 1830. ‡ Should be *Sacs* and *Foxes.*

John Sinclair, a native of Glasgow, Scotland, settled in Jonesville in September, 1836. Until 1843 he followed the business of cabinet-making, then for twenty years conducted a farm; was subsequently a merchant. The following article from his pen is recorded in the archives of the Pioneer Society:

"Becoming a resident of Jonesville in 1836, I had an opportunity of witnessing emigration as it poured into and through our county, the Chicago turnpike being the only thoroughfare at that time. Along this road came the emigration that settled some of the counties of Northern Indiana, turning southward at Allen's Prairie and other points; a line of wagons almost continuous passing through the village daily. This was then the county-seat,—county jail occupying the public square north side of Chicago road. A grist-mill had been erected the year before (1835*). An Indian trail up the valley of the St. Joseph, branching towards Baw Beese and Sand Lakes, was the only road south to Jonesville. The first saw-mills were built—one a mile and a half up-stream from Jonesville, and run by the late Jaduthan Lockwood; the other, still a mile above, by James Olds and others.

"In the spring of 1837 flour sold at $9 per 100 pounds; oats as high as $2.50; corn was scarce, a frost the previous summer, on August 27, killing most of it. Flour, pork, butter, cheese, dried apples, in fact, most of the necessaries of life, were imported from Ohio.

"In a few years improvements were so rapid, and no outlet for surplus produce, wheat sold for 35 cents per bushel; pork and beef, $2 and $2.50 per hundred, in goods or store pay—could not get salt for it; oats, 10 cents, and corn, 20 cents per bushel; butter, if very good, brought 5 cents in 1843.

"The embryo city of Hillsdale was located near where the county fair-grounds now are. A saw-mill had been erected by Messrs. Cook & Ferris, and I remember of attending a celebration of the glorious 4th of July up there amongst the oak-grubs. The matter of the removal of the county-seat from Jonesville to Hillsdale was before the Legislature at Detroit. A committee from Jonesville urged the unfitness of the location, it being, as they said, in a swamp; but they were met by our representative, B. B. Willett, who arose in his place and said that Hillsdale was not in a swamp at all, but situated in a beautiful oak-grove, with a sand and gravel soil. At the next town-meeting William T. Howell was elected Justice of the Peace to mete justice to them.

"In 1840 the old Indian chief, Baw Beese, with the remnant of his tribe, was called upon to depart and leave their hunting-grounds and the graves of their fathers, and take up their abode in a distant country. As they passed through Jonesville, escorted by a few United States soldiers, they looked sad and dejected. This was on a beautiful Sabbath morning, and it was sad to reflect upon the necessity of such a measure in the interests of civilization."

Hon. Henry Packer, now a resident of Jonesville, emigrated here from the State of Connecticut, arriving in May, 1835, and purchasing a farm on the Adrian road, a mile east of the village. He returned to Connecticut, and the following September brought his family back with him. One Thomas French had built a log house on the place the previous year. In the spring of 1840 Mr. Packer moved into Litchfield, where he resided until the spring of 1864, when he returned to Jonesville, and has since made it his home. When he first came to this village the only frame buildings in it were the stores of Charles Gregory and Cook & Ferris, and the frame part of the "Fayette House." Mr. Packer has held the principal offices in the gift of his townsmen,—highway commissioner, justice of the peace, and supervisor,—and in 1844 represented his district in the State Legislature. He was afterward judge of the Probate Court of Hillsdale County. While justice of the peace, soon after his arrival here, he was called upon to issue a warrant for a fugitive slave from Kentucky. When the negro was brought into court and the case was about to proceed, W. W. Murphy, then practicing law here, spoke to Mr. Packer, and the latter decided that in order to recover the negro his alleged owners must bring satisfactory proof that Kentucky was a slave State. It was necessary for the prosecution to go to Detroit to decide the matter, and failing in finding sufficient evidence the man was discharged! A similar case was not long afterwards brought up in Philadelphia, Pa., and the decision of Mr. Packer, "of Jonesville, Mich.," was there cited, and the same decision rendered in that instance also. It was a mere matter of form, but it was enough to secure the negro's freedom, to the undoubted chagrin of his owners.

In 1850, Mr. Packer and a few friends organized the first agricultural society in the county, naming it the "Hillsdale Agricultural Society." Mr. Packer was elected President, and Isaiah McCollum, Secretary. This was the starting-point of the present flourishing society, and the organization had an existence of several years.

Judge Packer's father-in-law, Amaziah Wright, from Colchester, Conn., settled in Jonesville in 1837. His old log house was standing until within recent years, occupying a position a short distance north of the present residence of the judge.

The first permanent merchants in Jonesville were Messrs. Cook & Ferris,† who established themselves in business here in 1834. Chauncey W. Ferris, of this firm, a native of Cato, Cayuga Co., N. Y., settled in Jonesville in May, 1834. His partner, John P. Cook, removed to Hillsdale in 1836, and, in company with Mr. Ferris, built a flouring-mill in 1837. He became quite prominent in that place, and was a large contractor during the construction of the Michigan Southern Railway. He has also been largely interested in banking, mercantile, and lumber business; was the first treasurer of Hillsdale County; postmaster of Hillsdale in 1838, and has represented his district in the Senate and House.

Following these gentlemen in the trade at Jonesville were Messrs. Delavan & Attwater, and Charles Gregory, as early as 1835–36.

Gen. George C. Munro came to Jonesville Aug. 20,

* 1834, by Baxter & Sisson.—HISTORIAN.

† See account of first mercantile establishment, in this chapter, as given by George C. Munro.

1834, from Elbridge, Onondaga Co., N. Y., and engaged in trade with the Indians, which he continued until their removal in 1840. Until 1862 he remained in the mercantile business, and was also manager of a farm and a grist-mill. Soon after his arrival here he was commissioned colonel of militia, and afterwards brigadier-general, the title still clinging to him. He had begun as fourth corporal while living in the State of New York, and worked his way upward through the various military grades. The first and only military muster ever held at Jonesville was about 1837–38, when the companies belonging to the county assembled here, numbering some five or six hundred men. Gen. Brown was here, and Mr. Munro had the honor of forming the motley crowd in order to receive the general and his staff, although he was then not connected with the militia. Maj. Aiken and the other officers of the "barefoot companies" were ignorant of all tactics, and but for the aid of our well-trained New Yorker, the body would have made a sorry show. Mr. Munro soon after this received from Gen. Brown a colonel's commission, which was in a short time followed by that of a brigadier-general. Previous to the Rebellion, an independent company was organized here, and in his honor named the "Munro Guards." Many of them volunteered during the war.

Gen. Munro has always been prominent and active in business, and has held numerous civil offices. Aided in organizing the County and State Agricultural Societies; also in forming the first union school in the State, the building for the use of which he erected in 1847. This was a brick structure, which occupied the site of the present elegant building. He was eighteen years a member of the School Board, and was the first president of the village after its incorporation, in 1855.

D. A. Wisner, now of Jonesville, came with his brother, Calvin Wisner, to Moscow township from Livingston Co., N. Y., and settled in 1836 about two miles south of the present village of Moscow. In 1839, another brother, Horace, settled in the same town. Calvin Wisner is since deceased. D. A. Wisner moved out of Moscow and resided one year at North Adams, coming from there to Jonesville, at which latter place he has been engaged in mercantile pursuits for 14 years. A fourth brother, A. R. Wisner, is also in business in Jonesville, having located here while the others were living on their farm in Moscow. The father of these gentlemen, Daniel Wisner, removed about 1821–22 from Cayuga Co., N. Y., to Livingston, with probably four children. Some years after his sons came to Moscow he followed them, and died in that town.

A man named Taylor, who came to this region in 1829, lived a short distance southwest of the village of Jonesville, near a large spring. William N. Guy and Maj. Daniel Aiken occupied the place at different periods afterwards. Aiken was previously a resident of Moscow.

When Benaiah Jones settled here he brought with him a small iron mill, about two feet across, in which he ground his grain until the Sibley grist-mill was built in 1831. Aside from the "stump-mortar" in Allen, it was the first mill for grinding in the county.

Allen Purdy, from Allegany Co., N. Y., came to Michigan in April, 1835, and located in the township of Butler, Branch Co. That winter the Indian chief, Baw Beese, with a portion of his tribe, encamped within a quarter of a mile of Mr. Purdy's cabin. The latter gentleman moved into Litchfield about 1848, and to Jonesville in 1853, spending the remainder of his days in this village. He was a very strong man, physically, and his wonderful feats in lifting and handling heavy articles were surprising. Some of the family yet reside in Butler, and a daughter, now Mrs. A. E. Babcock, has her home in Jonesville.

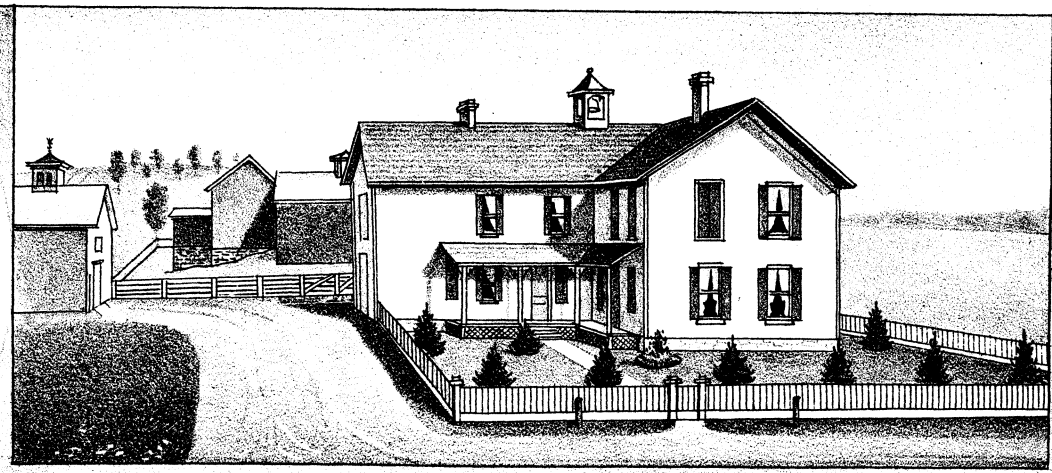
Hon. Levi Baxter, father of Hon. Witter J. Baxter and Gen. Henry Baxter, was a native of East Windsor, Conn., and a son of a captain in the Revolutionary army, also named Levi Baxter. When he was a boy his father removed to Delhi, Delaware Co., N. Y., and in 1803 to Sidney Plains, in the same county, on the Susquehanna River. Hon. Levi Baxter removed to Tecumseh, Lenawee Co., Mich., where he built the "Red Mills," famous in the early history of this region, and to which customers came from distances of 20, 40, and even 50 miles. While a resident of Tecumseh, he was appointed by Gen. Cass, then Territorial Governor, as chief-justice of the court for the county of Lenawee. The mill erected at Jonesville, in 1834, by Mr. Baxter and Cook Sisson, was the first one in this portion of the State west of Tecumseh. In 1836, Mr. Baxter removed to White Pigeon, and built extensive mills at that place. In 1840, while building a large addition to his mill at Jonesville, he had one of his limbs severely crushed and broken by the fall of a heavy timber, and from that injury he never fully recovered. In 1848 he removed again to Jonesville, and was the same year nominated and elected State Senator from his district, then including the counties of Monroe, Lenawee, Hillsdale, and Branch. Through Mr. Baxter's efforts, the village of Jonesville was made a point on the extended route of the Lake Shore and Michigan Railway, that road having long terminated at Hillsdale. He died in 1862.*

Gen. Henry Baxter, who died Dec. 30, 1873, was one of the citizens of Jonesville who became prominent in the history of the country, and was the third son of Judge Levi Baxter. In 1849 he commanded a company of emigrants from this vicinity, who crossed the plains to California. He returned after a few years, and in 1861 enlisted, and was chosen captain of Company C, 7th Michigan Infantry. For his bravery he was rapidly promoted until he reached the rank of brevet major-general. He was several times wounded while in the service, twice supposed fatally. After the war he returned to Jonesville, and in 1866 was elected register of deeds of Hillsdale County. In 1869 he was appointed, by President Grant, United States Minister resident at Honduras, holding that position until the Central American republics were consolidated, when the office was no longer necessary. He returned again to Jonesville, and engaged in the lumber business, but died before he had become fairly established, at the age of fifty-two years. He was a general favorite with the citizens, and had the faculty of making himself dear to all his acquaintances, either in civil, military, or private life.†

* Notes from Representative Men of Michigan.

† Obituary in *Jonesville Independent*. For notice of Hon. W. J. Baxter, see list of lawyers.

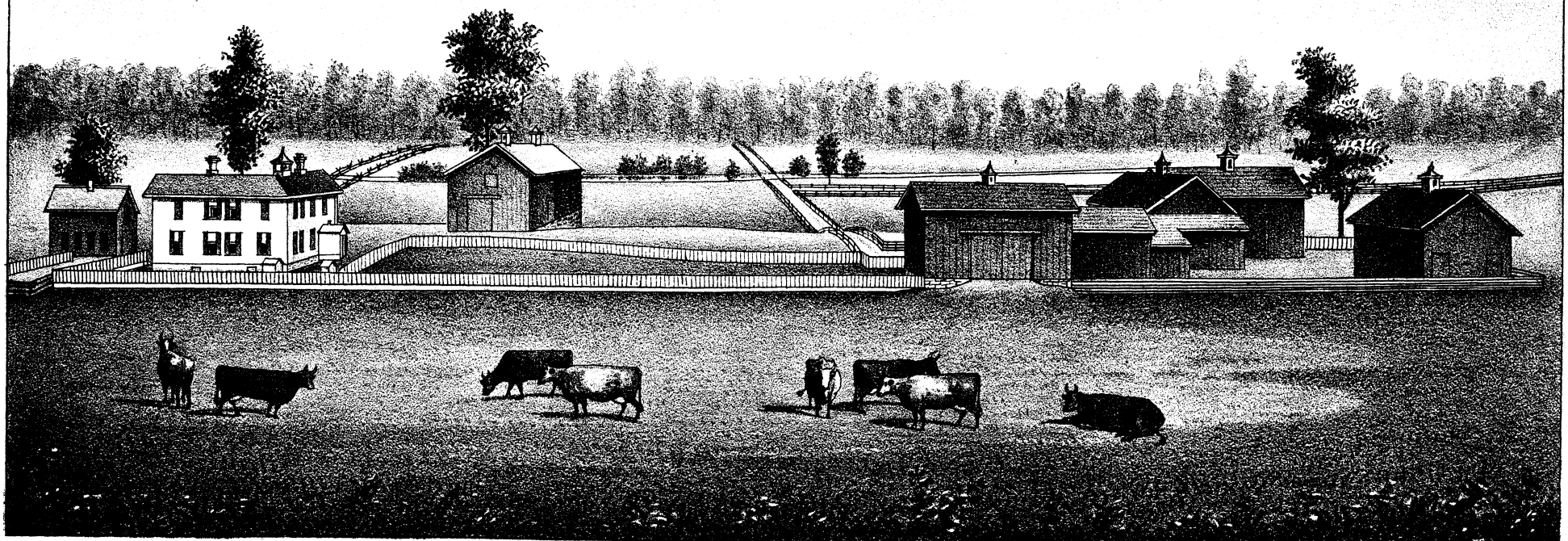






Charles P. Osius

Elizabeth L. Osius



RESIDENCE OF CHARLES P. OSIUS, FAYETTE, HILLSDALE, CO., MICH.

Miles St. John, from Onondaga Co., N. Y. (a native of Chenango County), came to Jonesville, in August, 1836, then a young man of seventeen, and this place has been his home ever since, although for twelve years he was most of the time in Dubuque, Iowa. On his first arrival in Jonesville, he entered as clerk in the store of Monro & Gardner, afterwards E. P. Champlin & Co., and others. Learned the bookbinder's trade in Lansing, and at present owns an establishment for carrying on that business in the village.*

Gen. George C. Munro, previously mentioned, built the *first brick house* erected in the county of Hillsdale. The bricks used in its construction were burned in the fall of 1840, by Hon. Lyman Blackmar, of Moscow, the clay having been dug from his cellar. Mr. Munro purchased the kiln and built his house, and in 1842 Mr. Blackmar put up the second brick residence in the county, on his place in Moscow. Mr. Munro's house was, at the time it was built, the finest in the village.

Lewis Wales, from the town of Waddington, St. Lawrence Co., N. Y., settled in Jonesville in 1839, and was prominently connected with the early history of the place.

Reuben M. Gridley came to Jonesville in 1838. He was a printer by trade, having learned the business in Syracuse, N. Y. He was, for a time, compositor on the *Hillsdale Gazette*, and afterwards, for three or four years, manager and publisher of the *Jonesville Telegraph*. He died at the latter village, May 7, 1876.

I. B. Taylor spent his first night in Jonesville, Dec. 31, 1835, and was roused from his bed by the "boys" to aid in the festivities attendant upon the occasion of welcoming the new year into existence. Gen. George C. Munro was the spokesman of the occasion and general "master of ceremonies." Mr. Taylor, upon his arrival here, took charge of the old "Sibley Mills," and another at this place. The former has since decayed and fallen.

Rockwell Manning, who was postmaster here in 1838–39, was also for some time landlord of the old "Fayette House," and afterwards of the "Hillsdale House," at Hillsdale. He was one of the original proprietors of the latter village, and the first station agent at that place upon the completion of what is now the Lake Shore and Michigan Southern Railway. One of the streets in Hillsdale is named after him. In 1851 he removed to California, and died at Stockton, in that State, Jan. 1, 1871, at the age of eighty years.

John J. Gardner, who died May 30, 1872, came to Jonesville, May 9, 1837, and continued to reside here until his death, a period of thirty-five years. He built the well-known "Genesee Mills," on the St. Joseph River, on the edge of Scipio township, north of Jonesville, and owned them about twenty years. At the time of his death he was sixty-nine years of age.

Jesse Button, a native of Connecticut, and afterwards a resident of Livingston Co., N. Y., settled in Tecumseh, Mich., in 1830, and in 1835 removed to Jonesville, where he resided until his death, which occurred Aug. 17, 1868, when he had reached the age of seventy-seven years. About 1843 he began keeping hotel, and continued in that business for many years. The building he had occupied was burned in the fire of Jan. 3, 1869, and was then owned and occupied by B. C. Benson, who afterwards built the "Benson House," now known as the "Mosher House." Mr. Button's son, James W. Button, is engaged in the mercantile business in Jonesville, and is the only one of the family at present residing here.

Aruna Ransford, from Erie Co., N. Y., settled in 1844.

Abram Couzens settled in 1835.

Seeley Blatchley settled here in 1836, and continued a resident until his death in March, 1870.

Luther L. Tucker, Esq., a native of Windsor, Berkshire Co., Mass., settled in Jonesville, Oct. 25, 1836. Until 1858 his occupation was that of a carpenter and joiner, but he has since followed farming, and attending to his duties as justice of the peace.

Horace R. Gardner, a native of Auburn, Cayuga Co., N. Y., settled in the township of Fayette, May 9, 1837; worked in woolen-factory and flouring-mills; at present resides in Jonesville.

Cornelius L. Travis, a native of Carmel, Dutchess Co., N. Y., located in this township in October, 1836. He followed farming, carpentering, teaching school, etc., and has held the offices of justice of the peace and collector.

Charles H. and Oscar F. Guy, natives of Nunda, Allegany Co., N. Y., settled in Fayette in June, 1836. The former is a blacksmith by trade, and was only fourteen years of age when he came to the county.

Henry and Furman Huff, from Hunterdon Co., N. J., located here June 1, 1835. The latter removed to Adams township in 1836.

Horatio W. Bates, a native of Perry, Lake Co., O., settled in Fayette, Feb. 18, 1835. Christmas, 1839, he played a violin at the first dance held in Reading, and on the 4th of July, 1840, played for the first dance at Hillsdale, the hotel of A. Howder being the place where the festivities were held. He says that during the years 1835 and 1836 he caught 27 wolves.

Albert J. Baker, of Richfield, Otsego Co., N. Y., settled in Fayette in June, 1843. Has been a blacksmith, farmer, and dealer in agricultural implements.

Isaac C. Gaige, a native of Solon, N. Y., settled in 1835.

John W. Sampson, from Lyons, Wayne Co., N. Y., settled in September, 1845.

Samuel Lovejoy, from the State of New York, settled in Oakland Co., Mich., in 1835, and in 1848 removed to Fayette. Is at present a merchant in Litchfield.

Abner W. Pearce, from Litchfield Co., Conn., settled in 1844.

William S. Hosmer, from Orleans Co., Vt., settled in June, 1844.

Chauncy Stimson, a native of Madison Co., N. Y., and by trade a carpenter,—also a farmer,—settled October, 1837. He was present at the first death in Hillsdale, and built the first house east of the St. Joseph River in that village.

Samuel Morgan, from Albany, N. Y., settled in May, 1844.*

Frederick M. Holloway, a native of Bristol, Ontario Co.,

* Information by Mr. St. John.

* These names, beginning with Esq. L. L. Tucker, are taken from the records of the Hillsdale County Pioneer Society.

N. Y., and afterwards residing with his parents in Genesee County, preceded the family to the West in 1833, when eighteen years of age, and located land for them in Sylvania township, Lucas Co., Ohio, ten miles northwest of Toledo, in the disputed territory claimed both by Ohio and Michigan. During the memorable "State Line War," he took an active part, and was very near being captured by General Brown, now of Toledo. Mr. Holloway was married in February, 1837, and in the spring of 1838 removed to Tecumseh, Lenawee Co., Mich. He had previously learned the carpenter's trade, and built numerous dwellings for parties living in and about Sylvania, and near Toledo. In 1840, Hon. Levi Baxter built a large addition to his mill at Jonesville, it being the main part of the present structure, and Mr. Holloway removed here and aided in its construction. The old mill had for some time been managed by Henry L. Hewitt (recently deceased at Hillsdale), and he had begun the new building, Mr. Baxter finishing it.

Mr. Holloway continued to reside in Jonesville until January, 1851, when he removed to Hillsdale, having been elected the previous fall to the office of register of deeds. In 1853 he was chosen supervisor of the then township of Fayette, which included the present township and city of Hillsdale, and was the same year appointed postmaster at the latter place, holding the office until October, 1861. During that time he established the first important insurance agency at Hillsdale, representing all the reliable companies, and was afterwards State agent of the "Ætna," of Hartford, Conn. He has twice (in 1875 and 1877) been a candidate on the Democratic ticket for auditor-general of the State, and although, through the hopeless minority of his party was defeated, yet in the second canvass he reduced his personal majority about 13,000 below that over the regular ticket, and needed about the same number to entitle him to the office. In his own county, Mr. Holloway is a man of great popularity. Agricultural matters have long received his earnest attention, and he has for twenty-five successive years been chosen secretary of the County Agricultural Society, which has been built up and sustained mainly through his efforts. He is at present quite extensively engaged in raising improved stock. He is chairman of the executive committee of the State Grange, an office only second to that of Master, and has also been active in the proceedings of local organizations of this order. He has been mainly instrumental in organizing and maintaining the "Hillsdale County Pioneer Society," of which he is the historian. Religious institutions have always received from him a generous support, and very few have contributed more towards building up and sustaining the churches than he. He was among the original members of the Methodist Episcopal Church at Jonesville, and also of the one at Hillsdale, with which latter he continues his membership. He has resided on his present farm—sections 9 and 10, Fayette Township—since April, 1861.

FIRST MERCHANT IN JONESVILLE.*

George C. Munro arrived in Jonesville, in August, 1834, only about an hour ahead of Charles Gregory. On the southeast corner of Chicago and West Streets was an unfinished frame building, erected that season by Artemedorus Tuller. Mr. Gregory obtained the right to use a large room in the northeast corner, on the lower floor, and immediately started to New York City for a stock of goods. Messrs. Cook & Ferris soon began framing a small building on the north side of Chicago Street, on the same ground now occupied by the east end of the brick block extending from West Street, built in 1849. This building was about 16 by 30 feet. As Cook & Ferris obtained part of their goods in Detroit, it is possible they were ready for business a few days before Mr. Gregory, but Mr. Munro thinks not. When he arrived in August, he says, Mr. Cook was not here, and Mr. Ferris was then working at the "Fayette House."

Immediately west of the Cook & Ferris store Mr. Munro erected another building for like purposes in 1836. Gregory had during the previous winter (1835–36) moved into his new building, still standing, on the corner west from his first location. Mr. Munro sold his old store to Sebastian Adams, and in 1837 or '38 put up a two and a half story building on the northeast corner of the same streets; this had two storerooms on the ground floor, the second story being occupied by a milliner's shop, a tailor-shop, a physician's office (Dr. Stillwell), and Mr. Munro's own room. The lodge of Odd-Fellows, when organized, occupied the third floor; as did also the Masons, changes having been made to accommodate them. In January, 1849, fire caught in the Masonic lodge, which was in the west end of the building, and despite all efforts to save it, the greedy flames licked it out of existence in a short space of time, and the old corner knew it no more. Mr. Munro had previously, about 1838–39, sold half of the building to Rockwell Manning, and it was known as the "Munro and Manning" block. In it was published the *Hillsdale County Gazette*, the first newspaper printed in the county.

Mr. Munro disposed of his interest in the property, and scarcely had the ashes been given time to cool before material was on hand, and a new and, for those days, elegant brick block begun. This was built by E. P. Champlin as superintendent, with F. M. Holloway as chief carpenter, and Israel Stites chief mason, for a company of five persons, consisting of E. O. Grosvenor, R. S. Varnum, Sanford R. Smith, Lewis Smith, and William H. Tuller, who paid at a certain rate per front foot for the property. This building is yet in use, occupying 100 feet front on Chicago Street, and until recent years was the finest and most important business block in the place. It is two stories in height, and by arrangements when built the halls on the second floor are free for the use of all members of the company, although no one has the right to block them up. Upon this floor are principally office-rooms, among which are those of Hon. W. J. Baxter, S. D. McNeal, and George C. Munro.

This is one of the historic corners of the village. On the site of this building was erected the first storehouse; here was published the first newspaper; here was located one of the first physicians; here the Odd-Fellows and Masonic lodges sprang into existence; here was the first disastrous fire in the village; and the memories of by-gone

* Information by George C. Munro.

days cling lovingly around the spot, while one of the rooms is yet occupied by the man who built the first substantial edifice on the site,—George C. Munro.

THE JONESVILLE POST-OFFICE

was established early in 1829, with Benaiah Jones, Jr., as first postmaster. Mail was brought from Detroit *via* Ypsilanti and Clinton, the route extending westward to Chicago, over the well-traveled "Chicago turnpike." Mr. Jones held the office about four years, and was succeeded by James Olds. Rockwell Manning was the third incumbent, and among his successors have been Elisha P. Champlin, Charles Gregory, Sherburn Gage, R. S. Varnum, J. M. Gardner, C. L. Spaulding, and the present occupant, R. A. Sinclair. When James Olds held the office his son Harley was employed as clerk, and handled daily nearly the entire mail for the whole route, which was little more than the mail for a single day at the one office at present. Aside from the route over the Chicago road, Jonesville had three mail-routes in 1838, viz.:

Maumee and Jonesville, *via* Whiteford, Baker's, Unionville, Canandaigua, and Lanesville post-offices; distance, 75 miles; mail forwarded and returned once a week.

Jonesville and Marshall, *via* Homer and Eckford; distance, 29 miles; mail forwarded and returned once a week.

Adrian and Jonesville, *via* Rollin and Adams; distance, 35 miles; mail forwarded and returned once a week.

The following list of letters remaining in the post-office at Jonesville on the 1st of April, 1839, is copied from the first number of the *Hillsdale County Gazette*, issued April 13, 1839:

A.

Atwater, Joshua, 2; Abbott, Sophronia.

B.

Blatchley, Lorenzo; Bailey, Abel; Booth, Lewis R.; Bates, H. W.; Bond, Lewis; Berry, William; Bailey, J. W.; Barber, Hezekiah; Barker, R. W.; Barber, Abijah; Baldwin, David; Blackwood, Elizabeth; Berry, Thomas; Booth, Elder John.

C.

Clark, Jacob, 2; Clark, R. W.; Critten, Abraham; Coffin, O. B.; Cameron, Paul; Chapman, Moses; Clark, Jonathan; Cadugan, Peter.

D.

Dibble, Milo; Duryee, William; Dimick, Perez; Dibble, Milo M.; Dunn, Archibald.

E.

Eddy, Timothy; Eddy, Aaron; Ewart, William.

F.

Fitzimmons, George; Failing, Peter; Fannell, Seth.

G.

Guy, William N.; Guage, Schuyler; Gibbs, Mr.; Gleason, Eleazar; Gary, Rufus; Grippin, Elisha.

H.

Harrison, Mary Ann; Hulett, A. W.; Hastings, John; Hapgood, Henry; Hubble, Esq.; Hodges, Israel; Hewett, W. T.; Howell, O. D.; Hitchcock, Horace; Heveland, Stephen; Hecox, William; Holmes, Zebulon.

K.

Kunkle, William, 2; King, S. T.; Kies, John; Kildreth, Hollis.

L.

Leonard, W. S.; Lauthlin, William; Larkins, N. & H.; Larae, John; Leonard, B.; Lelion, Smile; Loomis, Russell.

M.

Mott, Richard; More, Benjamin; McDermid, John; Maxson, Elvased; McGenness, Aaron; Milliken, John; Mickel, Robert; McCount, Peter; Miller, Lewis V.

P.

Parker, Roswell; Perrin, John; Palmer, Baryaleal; Palmer, Wray T.

Q.

Quillhart, Barney.

R.

Riblet, Samuel, 3; Royce, James F.; Reed, Miss Ruth A.; Rising, John; Royce, Norton; Roberts, Peter.

S.

Stroud, John; Sears, James; Spencer, Erasmus; Sherwood, Mrs. Mary; Stout, James; Sutton, Phares; Shavard, Eliza; St. John, Miles; Smith, Harrison; Stevens, D. O.; Smith, Elijah; Sennas, Samuel; Strange, Henry; Shipman, Mary; Sprague, Loyal.

T.

Tuller, Artemedorus; Tiffany, O. J.; Taylor, Moses A.; Thompson, Orin D.; Thayer, William D. or Miles W.

V.

Valentine, James; Van Alstine, Mr.; Van Camp, Jonathan; Van Vaultenburgh, Charles; Vinecore, W. H.

W.

Waldron, Henry; Wade, Jonathan; Wisener, Dan A.; Wood, Benjamin K.; Woolston, Joseph; Webster, Stephen; White, William; Williams, Reuben.

Y.

Young, George.

ROCKWELL MANNING, P. M.

LAWYERS OF JONESVILLE.

The bar of Jonesville has from first to last contained many men of marked ability, a number of whom have been honored with the gifts of the people, in the shape of seats in the legislative halls of the State and positions in the service of the nation; and have also won distinction in the various courts.

The first lawyer who located in Jonesville is said to have George C. Gibbs, who never practiced much, and finally went to California. Following him came Salem Town King, from the State of New York, who first settled in Adrian, and about 1836–37 removed to Jonesville. He was elected the second register of deeds for Hillsdale County, succeeding James Olds. In 1839 he entered into partnership with John T. Blois. He was considerably interested in land speculations in the vicinity of Hillsdale, and died in 1842.

William T. Howell came in at nearly the same time with King,—possibly earlier.

Hon. W. W. Murphy, who came to Monroe, Mich., in 1835, was from the town of Ovid, Seneca Co., N. Y., and upon locating at Monroe entered the United States land-office at that place as clerk. While residing there he began the study of law, and in the fall of 1837 removed to Jonesville. Here he formed a partnership with William T. Howell, and opened the first law-office in Hillsdale County, in 1838. He practiced here until 1861,—from 1848 being associated with Hon. W. J. Baxter, and continuing the land-agency. In 1861 he was appointed by President Lincoln to the position of consul-general at Frankfort-on-the-Main, and held it nine years. In 1844 he held a seat in the Michigan Legislature, and had previously been prosecuting attorney.

The second law-office in the village was opened by the firm of King & Blois in the year 1839. Mr. King has been mentioned. John T. Blois came here from Detroit in April, 1839. He had previously taught school in that city, and in 1838 published a Gazetteer of the State, just previous to the publication of Lanman's history. Mr. Blois was originally from Connecticut, and was afterwards a resident of Putnam, Ohio, from which place he came to Michigan in 1835. He left Connecticut in 1833, and moved to South Carolina, in the hope of benefiting his health. Thence he went to Tennessee, and from there to Ohio, and finally the "Peninsular State" claimed him, and here has been his home from that time. In the fall of 1840 he was elected to the office of register of deeds for Hillsdale County,—the third in that capacity. He entered upon the duties of his office Jan. 1, 1841, and remained two years. Was circuit court commissioner for eight years, beginning in 1865. Has for seventeen years been a justice of the peace; elected first in 1840 and serving till 1844, and again in 1865, still continuing in office. During his residence in Jonesville he has for some time been engaged in the nursery business, but finally relinquished it on account of ill health.

Z. M. P. Spaulding, an early lawyer of the place, settled here about 1838, and is now in Missouri. Other early ones were Wolcott G. Branch, James K. Kinman (the latter also prominently identified with the press), I. A. Holbrook, now of Hastings, and others. Subsequently the following have practiced here to greater or less extent: Nathaniel T. Howe, a partner with W. W. Murphy, whose interest was purchased by W. J. Baxter, Feb. 1, 1848, and who is now probably living in Southern Texas, as Land Commissioner of the Southern Pacific Railway; John Manross, since deceased; Charles M. Wisner, J. C. Wyllis, —— Townsend, R. W. Boynton, Luther Hanchett, since a member of Congress from Wisconsin; N. J. Richards, L. N. Hartwick, William N. Hazen, A. H. Nelson, now of Hart Mills; and Sidney B. Vrooman. Of these Messrs. Wisner, Wyllis, Boynton, Hanchett, Richards, Hazen, and Vrooman studied in the office of Murphy & Baxter.

The attorneys of Jonesville at present are John T. Blois, W. J. Baxter, S. D. McNeal, and De Witt C. Merriam.

Andrew P. Hogarth settled, about 1835–36, in Adrian, Lenawee Co., where he worked at his trade,—that of a tailor. About 1838-39 he removed to Jonesville, where he continued in the same business. He was finally made a justice of the peace, and, after some study, admitted to the bar. As a lawyer, he did not rank among the foremost, and gave his attention principally to other matters. During the war he was actively engaged in securing bounties and pensions for soldiers, and was eminently successful. Personally, he was much respected. He died in 1872.

This list of the lawyers of Jonesville is believed to be nearly complete, although, as it has been necessary to rely principally on the memory of the older citizens, it is possible that one or two may be omitted. Those who are here mentioned number over twenty, and, so far as recollected, are all who have practiced here.

Hon. Witter J. Baxter, M.A., is a native of Sidney, Delaware Co., N. Y., where he was born, in 1816. In 1831 he came, with his father, Hon. Levi Baxter, to Tecumseh, Mich. In 1836 he began teaching school, being afterwards engaged in the different branches of the Michigan University, and for one year at Ontario, La Grange Co., Ind. He began reading law in Detroit, in 1841, in the office of Barstow & Lockwood, and continued with Zaphaniah Platt, then attorney-general of the State. He was admitted to the bar in 1844, and formed a partnership with Andrew Harvie, of Detroit, with whom he remained until 1848, when he removed to Jonesville, and entered into partnership with Hon. W. W. Murphy. This partnership was continued until 1874, when it was dissolved, and Mr. Baxter has since practiced alone. He has been for twenty-six years a member of the school board, and for a long period has held a position in the State Board of Education. He has also been prominently connected with the State Agricultural Society, and a member of the banking firm of E. O. Grosvenor & Co., at Jonesville, since its organization. In 1876 he was elected a member of the State Senate, to serve two years from Jan. 1, 1877. He has been prominently identified with school and church matters, the Odd-Fellows and Masonic Orders, and the State and County Pioneer Societies, being president of each of the latter at the present time. He has, probably, the best private library in Western Michigan, containing about 4000 volumes, and one of the finest law libraries in the State.

S. D. McNeal, now practicing law in Jonesville, is a son of William McNeal, who came from Orleans Co., N. Y., in 1835, and settled in the township of Jefferson, where the son was born, Feb. 11, 1838. He has "grown up with the country," and occupies a leading position among the lawyers of the county. He is also engaged in the real estate and insurance business.

PHYSICIANS.

Two young men named Mottram and Chase arrived early in Jonesville, both physicians. The former located first. Both taught school, but neither practiced medicine to any extent.

The first to settle here permanently was Dr. Brooks Bowman, who came in 1834, and worked up a very large practice. Dr. Chase removed from here to Coldwater, Branch Co.

Those who settled later were Drs. Brockway, Daniel Stillwell, Stillman Ralph, and —— Manning. The senior Dr. Delavan was also here early, and his son practiced in later years.

Dr. L. A. Brewer studied medicine with Dr. Ralph, and began his practice here. He afterwards removed to Grand Rapids, thence to Toledo. Upon the breaking out of the famous California "gold fever," he was one of the first emigrants to take his departure for the new El Dorado. During the Rebellion he served as surgeon in the Union army, and after the war located at Hillsdale, Mich., where he died, June 29, 1876. He had also been physician at the Spotted Tail Indian agency, while E. A. Howard was Indian agent. He had originally settled at Grass Lake, Jackson Co., in 1835, and came to Jonesville in 1844. He was a native of Canandaigua, Ontario Co., N. Y.

The following are the present physicians of the village:

The oldest in practice is Dr. William B. Hawkins, and is followed by Dr. L. R. Wisner. Dr. Gilbert Chaddock and Dr. H. M. Warren (the latter a homœopathist) have been here about the same length of time. The youngest in practice, but like the others a credit to his profession, is Dr. G. G. Williams. Dr. Brown, deceased, was an eclectic physician, and his place is filled by his widow, who studied with him.

HOTELS.

Benaiah Jones, Jr., has been mentioned as having built and kept the first hotel in Jonesville. His old log house first served the purpose, and the "Fayette House," built afterwards (1831–32), was the first hotel proper in the place. This latter was destroyed by fire in the summer of 1842. Subsequently the house diagonally opposite, built by Artemedorus Tuller and afterwards occupied by Dr. Tompkins C. Delavan, was purchased by Henry A. Delavan, then a merchant here, an addition built to it by him, and a hotel opened in it under the old name, "Fayette House." It passed afterwards into the hands of Marvin Strong, who changed the name to the "Waverley House." This hotel was burned in December, 1875 (?).

St. Charles Hotel, known also as the Jonesville House. The first building on the lot occupied by this hotel, in the block east of the Episcopal church and south of Chicago Street, was 16 by 24 feet in dimensions, and was built in 1836 by Monroe and Gardner. They had purchased another man's right to the lot, and in order to hold it were to put up a building within thirty days. The day before the time was out the house was completed. In the spring of 1837 this was purchased by Nicholas Van Alstine, who moved it farther back and built a large addition to it in front, reaching to the street. This he opened as a hotel. Samuel Smith, familiarly known as "Fatty Smith," kept it afterwards, and previously Simon Gay had been its landlord, entering probably about 1839. Numerous others were subsequently its proprietors. A dance was held in it in 1840, at which John Hull, afterward sheriff of St. Joseph County, furnished the music.

The present Mosher House was built in 1870 by B. C. Benson, and opened December 26 of that year, under the name of the Benson House, by which it was known for several years. It is a large, three-story brick building, and is the popular resort of the traveling public. Its first (and present) proprietor was Dr. G. W. Mosher.

The other hotels of the place are the Cottage Hotel, on West Street, opposite the woolen-factory, and the Lake Shore House, near the Lake Shore and Michigan Southern depot.

JONESVILLE IN 1839.

From the first issue of the *Hillsdale County Gazette*, dated April 13, 1839, we make the following notes and extracts. The paper was issued in the form of a five-column folio, with an apology on the third page for its diminutive proportions, and an explanation made accounting for the small size in the fact that the proprietors were disappointed in procuring necessary paper, and promised to improve the next week in both size and appearance. The subscription prices were: "To village subscribers, who have their papers left at their doors, $2.50 per annum, in advance; $3 if paid within six months, or $3.50 at the end of the year. To mail subscribers and those who call at the office for their papers, 50 cents will be deducted."

Among the advertisers were the following attorneys: Salem T. King, district attorney; Howell & Murphy, office in Manning & Munro's new building; John Manross, office on Maumee Street.

Other advertisers were Stillwell & Brockway, physicians and surgeons, opposite Public Square; T. C. Delavan, physician and surgeon, Chicago Street; John Jermain, land-agent, Chicago Street; W. W. Murphy, land-agent; Theodore Manning, agent "Kalamazoo Mutual Fire Insurance Company," office No. 2 Manning & Munro's block; Fayette House, Rockwell Manning proprietor, Chicago Street; Jonesville House, N. Van Alstine proprietor, Chicago Street. Seasoned lumber for sale by S. R. Smith. King & Rose advertised to sell dry-goods, groceries, hardware, crockery, boots, shoes, etc., at "extremely low prices, for the *ready*." James Delavan offered a farm of 240 acres for sale, one and a half miles southeast of Jonesville, having "170 acres well fenced, with several cross-fences; two log houses, thirty six acres ploughed, ten acres now sowed with wheat, twenty-five acres more cleared, ready for the plough; and an excellent mowing marsh of about ten acres."

Messrs. Saltmarsh, Gillis & Co., proprietors of the Marshall and Jonesville Stage, advertised, through their agent, Samuel Curtis, to make three trips weekly from Marshall to Jonesville,—Tuesdays, Thursdays, and Saturdays,—arriving at the latter place in time to connect with the stage east of Ypsilanti, from whence cars could be taken to Detroit, or at Adrian with cars for Toledo, arriving at either Detroit or Toledo the next day after leaving Marshall. Returning from Jonesville, the stage departed for Marshall on Mondays, Wednesdays, and Fridays, upon the arrival of the stages from Ypsilanti, Adrian, and Tecumseh.

Julius R. Howell advertised himself as a mill-builder, being "prepared to build grist- and merchant-mills on the most improved plans, having with him a select set of hands. Mill-sites levelled, and drafts and bills furnished. All kinds of iron boring, turning, gear- and screw-cutting done. Patterns made to order."

S. R. Smith advertised his remaining stock of broadcloths, cassimeres, satinets, moleskins, superior cotton, worsted, and silk vestings, calicoes, shawls, fancy handkerchiefs, bonnet-trimmings, laces, gloves, hosiery, boots and shoes, hardware and groceries, for sale cheap for cash. Also had on hand and for sale pork, lard, and hams.

John Sinclair was proprietor of a chair- and cabinet-manufactory. Taylor & Smith dealt in agricultural implements. And James K. Kinman was a justice of the peace, with his office at the corner of Chicago and West Streets.

W. W. Murphy advertised 12,000 acres of land for sale in Jackson, Hillsdale, and Lenawee Counties.

This first number of the *Gazette* also contained the act providing for the removal of the county-seat from Jonesville to Hillsdale, passed March 30, 1839, and to take effect Jan. 1, 1841.

NEWSPAPERS IN JONESVILLE.

To Jonesville is ascribed the honor of having been the home of the pioneer newspaper of the county, the sheet from which the foregoing advertisements, etc., have been taken, and which was called the *Hillsdale County Gazette*. C. G. McKay was the publisher, and James K. Kinman editor and proprietor. It was started as an independent paper, politically, although its publishers were Democrats.

When it was definitely settled that Jonesville should have a paper, it was found necessary to procure a printing-press. Therefore, about the month of March, 1839, W. W. Murphy went to the village of Branch, then the seat of justice for Branch County, and purchased of the executors of the estate of Levi Collier, deceased, a press which had been in use in that place. The people of Branch County were exceedingly loath to have it taken away, and forthwith obtained an attachment against the said Levi Collier, deceased, swearing that he had "*absconded from the county to the injury of his creditors.*" The press was taken from Mr. Murphy, although Collier had been dead several months; but the gentleman from Jonesville did not propose to be used in any such manner, and journeyed eighteen miles after a coroner to serve a writ of replevin on the sheriff,—the attachment being of course null and void,—and thereupon a settlement was proposed, which ended by Mr. Murphy triumphantly bearing away the press, while the citizens of Branch "sat down and wept." This was the first printing-press brought into Hillsdale County, and upon it the first issue of the *Gazette* was printed, April 13, 1839. The office, at first in the Munro & Manning block, was afterwards moved to the Gregory store building, on the southwest corner of the same streets. It was finally taken to Hillsdale, where its publication was continued.

The Jonesville Expositor.—On the 15th day of October, 1840, the "Hillsdale County Whig Association" was formed for the purpose of establishing and publishing a Whig newspaper,—the first in the county,—bearing the above title. The shares of stock were ten dollars each. Of this association Elisha P. Champlin was President; John T. Blois, Secretary; and Henry L. Hewitt, Sanford R. Smith, and Henry A. Delavan, Directors.

"At a meeting of the Board of Directors of the Hillsdale County Whig Association, held at the office of the *Jonesville Expositor*, at Jonesville, Nov. 30, 1840, in pursuance of previous notice given: Present—Elisha P. Champlin, President; John T. Blois, Secretary; Henry L. Hewitt, Sanford R. Smith, Henry A. Delavan, Directors.

"On motion, John J. B. Spooner was appointed agent of the association to procure subscriptions to the *Jonesville Expositor*, and also fiscal agent of the paper. It was voted that this association rent a building in the rear of Jason Cowles' store, belonging to H. L. Hewitt, at $50 a year, for a printing-office, when the same is properly finished and prepared for the purpose by said Hewitt.

"The president and secretary executed and delivered certificates of stock to the following persons:

"To H. L. Hewitt, 10 shares; John T. Blois, 4 shares; E. P. Champlin, 5 shares; Smith & Champlin, 5 shares; David Smith, 5 shares; Henry A. Delavan, 5 shares; Alfred Hopkins, 5 shares."

The following are the remaining stockholders, with shares given:

A. D. Wells, 2; Jed. Wood, 2; John Mickle, 2; John Jermain, 5; R. & T. Boss, 2; L. G. Rogers, 2; H. W. Luce, 2; Romeo Dorwin, 2; George W. Abbott, 2; John G. Gardner, 2; Henry Waldron, 2; Thomas W. Stockton, 2; Henry Fowler, 1; Harvey Eggleston, 2; Ransom Gardner, 2; Jason Cowles, 1; J. L. Smith, 5; Hezekiah Morris, 2; Charles Powell, 5.

On the 2d of December, 1840, the material formerly belonging to the *Harrisonian* printing-office, at Tecumseh, was purchased by Henry L. Hewitt, for the sum of $800. The records of the association are still in the possession of its old-time secretary, John T. Blois, Esq., who has kindly allowed us the use of them. The following documents, or forms of agreement with the publisher, were drawn up in December, 1840, the second one being probably adopted:

"JONESVILLE, Dec. 15, 1840.

"*To the Stockholders of the Hillsdale County Whig Association:* The undersigned proposes to assume the entire direction and management of the printing establishment now owned by your company, until the 1st day of January, 1842, from the date upon which this agreement is to take effect, upon the following conditions: the undersigned agrees to conduct the *Jonesville Expositor* for the period above specified, as a Whig newspaper, and carry on the printing and publishing business at Jonesville at his own expense for the same time,

"*Provided*, that the entire management of the establishment shall be placed in his hands for the same period, and that he shall become entitled to all the blanks, and all the materials that may be on hand upon the date when this agreement is to take effect.

"The undersigned agrees to pay and discharge all the debts that may be due from the office at the date last mentioned, for the services of the editor and printers, *provided* that all amounts then due or that may become due to the establishment, from said date until the 1st day of January, 1842, are to accrue to his benefit.

"The undersigned agrees to perfect all the contracts or agreements that may have been entered into by the association, for printing or advertising, previous to the date upon which this agreement is to take effect, *provided* that all those who have agreed with the association or its agent to receive therefrom a certain amount of advertising or printing are to continue the agreement upon the same conditions as were entered into with the association; and also *provided* that those who were to receive such amount of advertising and printing, and have already paid the whole or any part that would be eventually due for the same, are to continue the same arrangement till the labor is performed.

"In consideration of the responsibility and labor assumed in the foregoing articles by the undersigned, the association are to pay (or the members or stockholders thereof) the sum of two dollars upon each of the shares held by its members respectively, in which case and in consideration of such payment to the undersigned, he is to take the control of the establishment for the period first mentioned, and conduct it during that period without recourse in any manner to the association for its support during that time, and free from any expense for the use of said establishment.

"Proposal accepted, to take effect on the day of and from and after that time till the 1st day of January, 1842.

"For the Hillsdale County Whig Association,

——— ———, PRESIDENT.
——— ———, SECRETARY.
——— ———, } DIRECTORS."
——— ———, }

The second document reads as follows:

"ARTICLE OF AGREEMENT made and entered into this — day of December, A.D. 1840, between John Jermain, of Hillsdale County, and State of Michigan, of the one part, and Elisha P. Champlin, John T. Blois, Henry L. Hewitt, Henry A. Delavan, and Sanford R.

Smith, the board of directors of the Hillsdale County Whig Association (in behalf of said association), of the other part, witnesseth: That the said John Jermain, in consideration of the covenants and agreements hereinafter mentioned, and in consideration of one dollar to him in hand paid by the said board of directors, does hereby agree to and with the said board of directors to assume the direction and management of the printing-press and appurtenances composing the printing establishment of the *Jonesville Expositor* newspaper, owned by said association, on the date hereof, and continue the same for one year from the first day of January, 1841, next following, till Jan. 1, 1842, to print and publish the newspaper called the *Jonesville Expositor*, weekly, during all the said time, and also to carry on the printing and publishing business generally during said time, and all other business as was contemplated by the articles of agreement made between the members of the said association. The said Jermain agrees to do the same at his own expense, and to discharge all debts heretofore or now due from, or incurred by, the said association and not cancelled, of whatever kind; to perfect all the contracts or agreements that may have been entered into by said association for printing or advertising, and any and all other contracts and agreements whatever, previous to the date hereof, and which are not finished, and at the expiration of the aforesaid time, viz., the first day of January, 1842, the said Jermain is to restore the printing-press and deliver the same up to the said board of directors of said association, together with the appurtenances composing the printing establishment of the *Jonesville Expositor*, in as good condition (except the natural wear and tear incident to their use) as when received by him; which press and appurtenances composing said printing establishment are more particularly mentioned as follows, viz.:

"One printing-press, one stone, one roller, five stands, four tables, twenty-nine cases, four chairs, four iron chases, two moulds for casting rollers, one brass galley, two slide-galleys, two galleys, one trough, one paper-case, two pails, one kettle, one wooden chase, four candlesticks, one stove and furniture, wooden cuts, one case brevier type, ten cases long primer type, with italics, one case pica, with italics, one case great primer, with do., one case canon type, with do., one case meridian type, with do., one font of pica full face, one font long primer full face, one font brevier do., do., one font of pica black, one font of long primer do., one font of German text, one font of secretary, one font of brevier open, one font of pica open, German text words *Tecumseh Democrat*, six-lines pica open black, five columns minion, with italics, one font of pica Gothic, one do. six-lines Gothic, one font great primer Gothic, one font meridian Gothic, one font five-lines pica, one font twelve-lines pica, one font ten-lines antique, six lines number seven border, two lines great primer border, one font minion border, one font nonpareil do., one font brevier do., one font minion number seven, two fonts minion border, eleven column-rules, four feet of double rule, advertising rules, parallel rules, cuts, etc.

"The said Jermain agrees with the said Board of Directors to perform the several things before mentioned in this agreement, without recourse in any manner to said Board of Directors or to any member or members of the said Association, except as hereinafter mentioned. The said Board of Directors, in consideration of the covenants and agreements of the said Jermain aforesaid, promise and agree with him that he shall have the conduct and management of the said printing-press and appurtenances composing the printing establishment of the *Jonesville Expositor*, from the date hereof until the first day of January, 1842, for the purpose of carrying on the printing business and printing and publishing the *Jonesville Expositor* as a Whig newspaper; that he shall have all the paper, ink, now belonging to said office, and the other materials on hand not* belonging to the printing establishment as the stock of the said Association; that he shall have all debts due the said Association at this date, and they are hereby assigned to him, and likewise all such debts as may become due the same, already contracted; that he is to have all dues that have arisen or may arise from individuals for advertising by the year (and all and every contract heretofore made by individuals with the Association for printing and publishing, is hereby assigned to him for the consideration aforesaid); that the said Board of Directors agree, in consideration aforesaid, that each member of the Association shall pay as a bonus to the said Jermain the sum of two dollars on each share he may own of the stock of the Association, which said Jermain is to collect of the said stockholders individually, without recourse to said Board of Directors farther than for their individual shares; that said Jermain is to have all the blanks now in the *Expositor* office, amounting to thirty-one quires, and to return to the said Board of Directors of the Association an equal amount, of equal value, at the end of the year 1841, or to account to the Board of Directors aforesaid at the rate of seventy-five cents per quire; that said Jermain shall have all the subscription-list of the *Jonesville Expositor*, and all moneys due for the subscriptions to the same, or that may become due in the aforesaid time; and at the end of the year 1841 he is to give to said Board of Directors all the subscription-list of subscribers to said *Expositor* that he may have in his hands, for the benefit of the Association in the then ensuing publication of said newspaper.

"And in case the said Jermain shall fail to perform his aforesaid agreement and agreements with the said Board of Directors, he hereby promises and agrees to refund and pay back to each and every stockholder such amount of money as he, the said Jermain, may have received of him as a bonus, aforesaid.

"This is declared to be one of two original agreements, of even date and equal terms, and that the fulfillment of the one shall be the fulfillment of the other.

"In witness whereof, the said John Jermain and the said Board of Directors have hereunto interchangeably set their hands and seals, on the day and year first above written."

The articles of agreement governing the association were nineteen in number, and were entered into Nov. 7, 1840. At a meeting of the directors held Jan. 20, 1842, it was "*Voted*, That H. L. Hewitt and Charles Powell be and are hereby authorized to settle with John Jermain and receive from him the printing-press and materials, and take charge of the same, and make such disposition of said establishment as in their judgment they may deem expedient for the benefit of the association."†

Jan. 22, 1842, it was "*Resolved*, That Mr. Morton, of Monroe, have the use of the Whig Association printing establishment during the ensuing year to print and publish a Whig newspaper in Jonesville, in said county, by a vote of six to three."

The *Expositor*, after a few years' publication in Jonesville, during which its history was that of early newspapers in general, was removed to Adrian, Lenawee Co., where it is still published as the *Adrian Expositor*.

The present *Jonesville Independent* was originally started by W. W. Murphy & Co., under the name of the *Jonesville Telegraph*. After numerous changes of proprietorship, it is at this time conducted by Messrs. Palmer & Eggleston, and is a live, attractive sheet, well edited, and having a large circulation.‡

The new *Hillsdale County Gazette* was established at Jonesville, March 13, 1878, by James I. Dennis, formerly of the *Independent*, and is published in the interests of the Greenback political party. It is a seven-column, folio sheet, with fair circulation. A small job-office is managed by the proprietor.

INCORPORATION—VILLAGE OFFICERS, ETC.

The original town of Jonesville is the oldest plat in the county, and was laid out by Benaiah Jones, Jr., the survey being made in August, 1830, and the acknowledgment Jan. 31, 1831. It consisted of 58 lots, and extended from East Street west to the St. Joseph River, while north and south it included from one tier of lots north of North Street to a

*Now?

† Records of Association.

‡ For further particulars, see general chapter on the Press.

tier south of South Street. The plat is laid on a part of the northwest quarter of section 4, town 6 south, range 3 west.

Additions have been made to the village as follows: Tuller's Addition, by William H. Tuller, September, 1836; Lytle's Addition, by John Lytle, June, 1836; Olds' Addition, by James Olds, Dec. 5, 1835; Northwestern Addition, by William W. Murphy, Witter J. Baxter, and A. J. Baker, Aug. 8, 1855; Noe's Addition, by Jacob Noe, June, 1856; Gallup's Addition, by L. H. Gallup, Oct. 28, 1871; Packer's Addition, by Henry Packer, April, 1870.

The village of Jonesville was incorporated by act of the Legislature, passed Feb. 10, 1855. The charter has been twice amended, Jan. 29, 1857, and April 2, 1869. The limits of the corporation at present are thus described in the charter of 1869:

"SECTION 1. So much of the township of Fayette in the county of Hillsdale and State of Michigan as is included in the following territory, to wit: The south half of section thirty-three, in township number five south, of range number three west, and the north three-fourths of section four, and the east half of the northeast quarter and the northeast quarter of the southeast quarter of section five, in township number six south, of range number three west, be and the same is hereby constituted a village corporate by the name of the village of Jonesville.

"SECTION 2. The freemen of said village, from time to time, being inhabitants thereof, shall be and continue a body corporate and politic, to be known and distinguished by the name and title of the village of Jonesville, and shall be and are hereby made capable of suing and being sued, of pleading and being impleaded, of answering and being answered unto, and of defending and being defended in all courts of law and equity, and in all other places whatever; and may have a common seal, which they may alter and change at pleasure, and by the same name shall be and are hereby made capable of purchasing, holding, conveying, and disposing of any real estate and personal estate of said village."

The first election for village officers was held April 10, 1855, and resulted in the choice of the following persons, viz.: President, George C. Munro; Trustees, Ebenezer O. Grosvenor, John G. Gardner, Luther L. Tucker, William M. Hammond, Roswell G. Spaulding; Recorder, Richard Nimocks.

Officers appointed: Marshal, Moses A. Funk; Street Commissioner, Henry Baxter; Treasurer, Richard S. Varnum. Mr. Baxter declined to act as street commissioner, and Thomas Luce was appointed in his place. A code of by-laws was adopted by the council April 28, 1855. The following is a list of the principal officers of the village, beginning with 1856 and including those up to 1878:

1856.—President, Jesse Button; Recorder, Richard Nimocks; Trustees, Levi Baxter, Henry H. Sherman, Calvin W. Hampton, James S. Hastings, Willis Tuller.

1857.—President, Witter J. Baxter; Recorder, Richard Nimocks; Trustees, John S. Lewis, Orlando C. Gale, Stephen Levens, Edwin M. Hale, Haynes B. Tucker.

1858.—President, E. O. Grosvenor; Recorder, Richard Nimocks; Trustees, Daniel A. Wisner, John G. Gardner, George Krapp, Lewis Wales, Seeley Humphrey.

1859.—President, Lewis Wales; Recorder, Richard Nimocks; Trustees, George Krapp, Joseph Clark, Richard S. Varnum, Henry Baxter, Haynes B. Tucker.

1860.—President, William W. Murphy; Recorder, Richard Nimocks; Trustees, Lewis H. Turner, Orlando C. Gale, Henry Clark, James H. Wade, Archibald Sinclair.

1861.—President, Sanford R. Smith; Recorder, Richard Nimocks; Trustees, John A. Selfridge, Anson R. Wisner, Horace R. Gardner, Harmon F. Gaylord, John A. Sibbald. Henry Clark was chosen Trustee at a special meeting held March 25, 1861.

1862.—President, Henry Clark; Recorder, Steven Gregory; Trustees, Harvey Ransom, Augustus Gale, Isaac B. Adams, John S. Lewis, John V. Coplin.

1863.—President, George C. Munro; Recorder, S. Gregory; Trustees, Alexander Beach, John A. Sibbald, Horatio Gale, H. F. Gaylord, H. R. Gardner.

1864.—President, Alexander Beach; Recorder, S. Gregory; Trustees, John W. Ten Eyck, Lewis H. Turner, Eugene C. Bartholomew, Isaac B. Adams, Lorenzo D. Green.

1865.—President, Lewis H. Turner; Recorder, S. Gregory; Trustees, Henry Clark, James H. Wade, Daniel A. Wisner, Samuel J. Lewis, J. Russell Darling.

1866.—President, George M. Gardner; Recorder, S. Gregory; Trustees, John S. Lewis, Jacob J. Deal, Thomas R. Fowler, Henry Baxter, Anson R. Wisner.

1867.—President, John S. Lewis; Recorder, William W. Upham; Trustees, A. Martin, H. A. Delavan, J. A. Sibbald, A. Beach, G. Chaddock.

1868.—President, George Krapp; Recorder, William M. Ransom; Trustees, Frank B. McClellan, Calvin L. Spaulding, Jacob J. Deal, George W. Bullock, Willis Tuller.

1869.—President, John S. Lewis; Recorder, Calvin L. Spaulding; Trustees, Witter J. Baxter, George C. Munro, Simeon B. White, Alfred S. Swift, Robert T. Miller.

1870.—President, John S. Lewis; Recorder, C. L. Spaulding; Trustees, Witter J. Baxter, George C. Munro, S. B. White, L. L. Spaulding, Henry Packer.

1871.—President, Lorenzo D. Green; Recorder, Robert A. Sinclair; Trustees, William W. Wade, Leonard L. Spaulding, Calvin L. Spaulding, W. J. Baxter, G. C. Munro.

1872.—President, L. D. Green; Recorder, George M. Gardner; Trustees, Camp Kelsey, Jacob J. Deal, George W. Bullock, William W. Wade, L. L. Spaulding.

1873.—President, Lucius C. Buell; Recorder, Wm. W. Upham; Trustees, Jacob J. Deal, Henry S. Nye, Isaac B. Taylor, Camp Kelsey, G. W. Bullock.

1874.—President, Harley J. Olds; Recorder, W. W. Upham; Trustees, L. S. Wales, H. W. Tuller, B. Martin, H. S. Nye, J. J. Deal.

1875.—President, Harley J. Olds; Recorder, W. W. Upham; Trustees, B. Martin, L. H. Turner, F. W. Howard, L. S. Wales, H. W. Tuller.

1876.—President, Oscar Palmer; Recorder, James I. Dennis; Trustees, Ephraim Barkman, L. D. Lyman, W. W. Wade, F. W. Howard, B. Martin.

1877.—President, William W. Wade; Recorder, Henry C. Akerly; Trustees, Oscar F. Richmond, James W. Button, Edward W. Risdorph, L. D. Lyman, E. Barkman. Mr. Lyman resigned, and at a special meeting in September, Frank M. Hopkins was elected to fill the vacancy.

1878.—President, Robert T. Miller; Recorder, Albert

A. Packer; Trustees, Delos W. Stone, Daniel Fisher, Jr., Warford M. Robinson, O. F. Richmond, E. W. Risdorph; Assessors, Andrew J. Somers, William M. Wolcott; Marshal, Burt S. Roberts; Treasurer, Ephraim Barkman; Poundmaster, George Drake; Street Commissioner, William L. Osgood; Special Policeman, George A. Fuller, at Lake Shore and Michigan Southern depot; Bethuel Martin, at Fort Wayne, Jackson and Saginaw depot.

VILLAGE FIRE DEPARTMENT.

On the 24th of October, 1856, a petition was received by the Common Council from the citizens of Jonesville, asking that the village be divided into five wards, and a fire company be formed. At a special meeting, on the 28th of the same month, it was

"*Resolved*, That we are in favor of petitioning the Legislature to so alter the charter of said village as to allow the voters, at their election in March, to vote to raise a special tax of not to exceed $3000, for the purpose of purchasing a fire-engine and other apparatus for the extinguishing of fire, in accordance with the petition presented for the signatures of the Common Council.

"*Resolved*, That the recorder be and is hereby instructed to draw an ordinance dividing the village into four fire districts, and for the appointing of five wardens, and for other purposes." *

At a meeting held March 4, 1857, the recorder was instructed to draw an ordinance in relation to organizing a fire company, and it was resolved to appropriate from the general fund of the assessment of 1857 the sum of $500 for purchasing a fire-engine. E. O. Grosvenor, George C. Munro, and R. S. Varnum were authorized to purchase an engine, with necessary apparatus belonging thereto, to cost, delivered in the village, not over $1500. The following persons were the same day appointed members of a fire company, viz.: Luther L. Tucker, Thomas B. Tunacliff, A. J. Vanderburgh, Haynes B. Tucker, Henry Baxter, O. A. Bartholomew, John P. Freeland, R. S. Waterman, Christopher Pearce, Jesse C. Smith, Isaac B. Adams, E. J. Olds, Robert Watson, A. R. Wisner, Cary Diller, Augustus Dale, M. Edgar, W. W. Murphy, John Kennedy, H. F. Gaylord, O. C. Gale, C. Gregory, R. S. Varnum, George Drake, S. Humphrey, W. H. McConnell, A. B. Coleman, J. V. Coplin, E. O. Grosvenor, C. L. Monsell, Daniel Sylvester, D. H. Tucker, E. L. Calkins, George E. Dudley, James Burnett, Solomon Lumbard, and S. Gaige, —37.

The company, as duly organized, was called "Protection Company, No. 1." The engine was first kept in George C. Munro's barn, an annual rental of $10 being charged. A committee was appointed, July 1, 1857, to choose a location for an engine-house and firemen's hall.

"Protection Hose Company, No. 1," was organized Aug. 5, 1857, with 20 members, and attached to the engine company. The committee on engine-house was on the same date ordered to receive proposals for the construction of a brick engine-house, 24 by 36 feet, and one story high. The engine and hose-cart, which were purchased this year (1857), cost, including freight, $1339.82; and the old Presbyterian session-house and lot were finally purchased by the council, and the building repaired for use as an engine-house. It is at present in use as a marble-shop, and the old lettering, "Protection, No. 1," may still be seen upon it. Numerous wells were dug for the use of the public and the fire department, and a cupola was built on the engine-house, and a large triangle hung in it in lieu of a bell. The old hose company was disbanded Feb. 1, 1860, and a new one organized the same month with 24 members, but as the organizations were not kept up in due form, both the engine and hose companies were declared disbanded on the 3d of March, 1862. The old engine-house and lot were sold to S. Gregory, and bonds to the amount of $3000 were issued, bearing interest at seven per cent., for the purpose of building a town hall and engine-house combined, and the structure was erected the same year. On the morning of Dec. 23, 1864, the fire-fiend, hungry for spoil, with his greedy tongue lapped the building out of existence, ere yet the citizens had become used to the "new order of things." Immediate steps were taken for rebuilding, however, bonds were issued and the work was begun, and the result of the mechanics' labors was the present substantial and commodious edifice on the old site, at the northwest corner of Chicago and Maumee Streets, built at a cost of $13,475. The Masonic lodge-rooms are in the third story, that order having furnished a portion of the funds necessary to the erection of both the old and new buildings.

At various other times the village has suffered seriously from fires, many of its landmarks having been swept away by the relentless flames; among them the old "Fayette House," built by Benaiah Jones, Jr.; the "Munro & Manning" block, on the northeast corner of Chicago and West Streets; the "Waverley House," formerly the new "Fayette;" and others of lesser importance. On one or two occasions the Hillsdale Fire Department has been present at Jonesville in time of need.

A new fire company was organized in April, 1869, with 50 members, and a new engine-house built in the fall of the same year, at a cost of $240. A new hose-cart and the necessary hose had been purchased in 1868, costing $300. In 1874 the sum of $270 was expended for new hose and couplings. The old hand-engine is still in use, although the idea of purchasing a steamer has been canvassed to some extent, and should the needs of the village demand it would undoubtedly be forthcoming. The present department is very efficient, and its officers are Thomas Howlett, Chief Engineer; and O. F. Richmond, Assistant. The original name, "Protection," has been adhered to. The engine company is officered as follows: Foreman, E. W. Risdorph; Assistant Foreman, Charles H. Levens; Secretary, Frank M. Hopkins; Treasurer, George Harding.

Hose Company.—Foreman, Fred. C. Barkman; Assistant Foreman, Fred. Dingfelder; Secretary, Cassius L. Glasgow; Treasurer, A. Eugene Wisner.

MILITARY.

The stormy times of the American Revolution made many heroes, who immortalized themselves by their deeds of valor on many sanguinary fields. The second great strug-

* Corporation records.

gle with Britain aroused once more the patriotic fires, and the hardy sons of the East stood up to do battle in all their bravery and strength. From both generations have descended men who did their part in building up the Western wilderness into a thriving and populous region, and made the State of Michigan a noble integer in the array which stretches from the Atlantic to the Pacific, and from the great inland seas on the North to the Gulf of Mexico on the South. The township of Fayette and the village of Jonesville have within their limits those who are able to trace their genealogy back to the veterans of Chippewa and Sacket's Harbor, of Brandywine, Trenton, Bennington, and Ticonderoga, and some even to the stormy season which witnessed the arrival of the Pilgrim Fathers from beyond the ocean; and the love of country and of liberty has ever been kept green in the hearts of the descending generations.

The famous, but fortunately bloodless, "Toledo War," found aspirants for fame on every hand; the struggle with Mexico was ended after the shedding of much precious blood; and when, in April, 1861, the dastard hands of an ungrateful children fired upon the flag of the country which had nourished them, the feeling of intense excitement which pervaded the hearts of the people of the northland was not allowed to cool in this pioneer town. Earnestly and with fixedness of purpose the work of recruiting for the national volunteer army was carried forward, and the brave sons of Fayette, with thousands upon thousands from other portions of the State,

> "Went pouring forward with impetuous speed
> And swiftly forming in the ranks of war."

And their record is a glorious one. The maimed and disfigured forms of many who returned, and the graves beneath the swaying cypress, the live-oak and the magnolia, by the "rippling Tennessee," the Chattahoochie, and the swampy Savannah, by the mountains of Tennessee, Alabama, Georgia, the Carolinas, and the Virginias, and upon the plains of Texas and Arkansas, tell but too truly of the severity of the conflict and of the firesides which mourn for the departed brave. Long will their memory be cherished,

> "And the silvery stars on our banner so bright
> Shine true to the heroes who died for the right."

On the 5th of June, 1861, it was by the Common Council of the village of Jonesville "*Resolved*, That we appropriate one hundred dollars for fitting and equipping soldiers for the defense of this State and the national flag. *Resolved*, That we appropriate the sum of $30 for the purchase of a sword and belt for Capt. Moses A. Funk, of the 'Grosvenor Guards,' and that we appoint Col. E. O. Grosvenor and Hon. W. W. Murphy a committee to purchase said sword and belt and to present the same to Capt. Funk in behalf of the citizens of the village of Jonesville."

ORDERS AND SOCIETIES.

Fayette Lodge, No. 16, *I. O. O. F.*, was organized Oct. 3, 1846, and had its lodge-room in the block owned by Munro & Manning, on Chicago Street. The charter members were George C. Munro, Henry Baxter, Peter P. Acker, Joseph Green, Joe Sill, and Charles Gregory. When the building was burned, in 1849, the records of the lodge were destroyed, and for several years thereafter it was not maintained. It was finally reorganized, however, under the same name, and has continued to exist until the present. Its principal officers for 1878 are: Noble Grand, Thomas Howlett; Vice Grand, H. A. Baker; Treas., Daniel A. Wisner; Sec., W. J. Baxter; Permanent Sec., Ephraim Barkman.

Jonesville Encampment, No. 8, *I. O. O. F.*, was organized about 1847–48, and its charter members numbered nine; among them were George C. Munro, Henry Baxter, E. O. Grosvenor, Schenck Baker, Horace Button, and Charles Gregory. After the fire above mentioned the encampment never was revived, its records having been destroyed and its prosperity checked.

La Fayette Lodge, No. 16, *F. and A. M.*—This is the oldest Masonic lodge in Hillsdale County, and was chartered in the spring of 1846, having been conducted under dispensation since some time in 1844. Among its charter members were Jesse Button, Jesse Stoddard, David Bagley, —— Baldwin, —— Whitney, —— Swick, and others. Its oldest living member is George C. Munro, who has been connected with it about thirty-one years. Its first lodge-room was over a blacksmith-shop, and it at present occupies the upper floor of the Town Hall block. Its organization has been continued since its beginning with general prosperity, and, with a present membership of about 120, it is in a flourishing condition. The principal officers for 1878 are: Worshipful Master, C. L. Spaulding; Senior Warden, S. D. McNeal; Junior Warden, Oscar A. Tracy; Senior Deacon, George Fuller; Junior Deacon, J. H. Stone; Tyler, John Jordan.

Jonesville Chapter, No. 8, *R. A. M.*, was organized in 1851, with Jesse Button, James W. Button, George C. Munro, and others as members. The present membership (November, 1878) is about 100, and the principal officers are O. F. Richmond, High Priest; R. G. Spaulding, King; Lewis Wales, Scribe.

Council No. 5 is also sustained, with R. G. Spaulding as Thrice Illustrious Grand Master.

Fayette Grange, No. 251, *P. of H.*, was organized Jan. 12, 1876, with the following officers, viz.: Master, C. R. Coryell; Overseer, V. F. Shepard; Lecturer, H. E. Reed; Steward, H. P. Wheeler; Assistant Steward, E. B. Gregory; Chaplain, Mrs. W. Richards; Treas., W. Richards; Sec., H. M. Ward; Gatekeeper, J. C. Ward; Ceres, Mrs. L. Miller; Pomona, Mrs. H. M. Ward; Flora, Miss Carrie Miller; Lady Assistant Steward, Mrs. J. C. Smith. The organization has been maintained with good success, and the grange is now in flourishing condition, occupying rooms in the same building with the Odd-Fellows, on Chicago Street, Jonesville.

The Ladies' Library Association of Jonesville was organized in November, 1874, and the first drawing of books held Jan. 9, 1875. A club consisting of 26 ladies had been formed two years previously, each furnishing a single volume, which collection formed the nucleus of the present library. Subsequently a donation of 75 volumes was received from A. F. Barnes, of the village, in aid of their enterprise, and through other small donations and the funds received from various social and literary entertainments,

the number of volumes had been increased to 1030 at the end of October, 1878. The membership of the association is about 70, each paying an annual fee of $2. The library-rooms, which are located in the Gardner Block, are open on Saturday afternoon of each week. The directors of the association are 15 in number, and the officers as follows, viz.: President, Mrs. G. W. Warren; Vice-President, Miss Anna Curtis; Treasurer, Miss J. S. Sinclair; Recording Secretary, Miss Carrie Champlin; Corresponding Secretary, Mrs. H. M. Stites. The librarian is appointed quarterly from among the board of directors.

THE SCHOOLS OF JONESVILLE.

An interesting article was prepared by Hon. Witter J. Baxter, treating upon the history of the union school of the village, and read as a centennial document in 1876. It has been recently substantially bound, and is now before us. We give it, nearly as written, for the benefit of the seekers after the secrets of history:

"This school was established as a district school in the fall of 1832,* though the district was not fully organized until 1833 or 1834, at which time it included the entire township of Vance (as it was then called), and said township comprised the entire county of Hillsdale, which was then attached to and formed a part of Lenawee County. The loss of early records, and the loose manner in which those which have been preserved were kept, renders it impossible to give with accuracy the names of officers of the district or teachers of the school for a number of years after it was organized. It would seem that Benaiah Jones, one of the first settlers in the county, who laid out and gave name to the village, and his brother-in-law, James Olds, were the first officers, hired the first teachers, furnished the school-room, and boarded the teachers. The school was opened in the fall of 1832 by Dr. William Mottram, in a bedroom in a block tavern kept by Benaiah Jones, and which stood on the northwest corner of what are now known as Chicago and Water† Streets, on lot 24, Jones' Plat of Jonesville. Dr. Mottram kept the school but a few weeks, and was succeeded by Dr. Chase, who taught during the remainder of the winter and the next spring. The entire village at that time consisted of one log tavern,‡ four log dwellings, one small frame dwelling, and two log barns.

"In the fall of 1833 a log house, known as the 'Bell House,' which stood on what is now Maumee Street, and a little north of the present Methodist church, was fitted up for a school-house, by boring holes into logs and laying boards upon wooden pins driven into them for desks, and school was taught for five months by Benjamin L. Baxter, then a lad of eighteen. Among those who attended his school were some who have since become leading men in Hillsdale County. A band of *Pottawattamie* Indians then had their headquarters near this village, and among his scholars was a son of Baw Beese, their chief, from whom a lake near Hillsdale takes its name.

"During the summer of 1834 a small log school-house, 12 by 14 feet, with shed roof, was erected, on what is now Chicago Street, near the present Presbyterian church, and from that time school was kept for five months by a male teacher each year, and by a female teacher during the summer months. This building was used about one year, when a small frame school-house was built a little south and east of the log school-house, and in 1842 was removed to the lot now used and occupied by Benjamin R. Credit, just north of the present school lot, and used as a school-house until 1844, when steps were taken for the erection of a more commodious house. This school-house still forms part of the dwelling of B. R. Credit.

"The new school-house was not completed until the summer of 1847, and in the mean time the Presbyterian session-house, now Steve Gregory's marble-shop, — and standing where it now does,—the Baptist church, and the Methodist church were alternately rented and used as school-rooms.

"The district appears to have been first organized as a union school district in 1843, when the township of Scipio, comprising a part of the territory of the district, appears to have been organized.§ Among the earliest preserved records of the district we find a vote, April 19, 1838, to raise by tax on the property of the district $62, to be used, so far as necessary, for the instruction of indigent pupils; and from that time forward, so long as the school was in part supported by rate bills, we find each year liberal amounts voted to be raised by tax for instruction of indigent pupils; and we find abundant evidence from the records, aside from the traditions of the school, that no child has ever been debarred from any of its benefits by reason of poverty. From the directors' report, made Oct. 7, 1840, we find there were then in the district, of school age: between 5 and 17, 86; attending school under 5 or over 17, 9; total in district, 95; attending district school, 84. There was at the same time a private school kept in the village, where the rest were no doubt taught.

"In the fall of 1847 the first two-story union brick school-house, erected under the general school laws of the State, was completed on the west half of the present school-house lot, at a cost of about $3000, being 30 by 60 feet, two stories high, with cupola and bell; and the school was opened in the new building by A. S Welch, a graduate of Michigan University, and under his able management became, and has since continued, one of the best union or graded schools in the State. At the annual meeting, Sept. 24, 1849, the district was reorganized under the law passed the previous winter, authorizing districts containing more than 100 scholars to enlarge the board by the election, in addition to the three officers previously allowed, of four trustees, making the school board consist of seven members. The two-story school-house was found insufficient for the wants of the district, and in 1859 additional ground was purchased east of the school-house, making grounds 16 rods on Chicago Street by 12 rods on East Street, and steps were taken for the erection of a new school building. At

*In the summer of 1830, before the district was organized, Miss Harriet Wight taught a school in a room in Benaiah Jones' house, this being the first school in the township and probably in the county. She was followed by Mr. Jones' niece, Orra Nicholson.

†West. ‡The old "Fayette House," part log and part frame.

§Scipio township was formed by act of the Legislature, March 23, 1836.

the same time the district reorganized under the law passed the previous winter, by the election of a school-board of six trustees, who, from their own number, elected a moderator, director, and assessor, which form of organization is still maintained. At the same meeting, under authority of the law last mentioned, all rate bills were abolished, and the school made free to all residents of the district, and all moneys necessary for the support of the school were, and have since continued to be, raised by tax on the property in the district. The school-house was repaired from time to time, and enlarged by making outside stairways and using the halls as school-rooms, and the churches in the place, by lease, were used for the school until the fall of 1869, when the present elegant, commodious, and substantial school-house was completed, at a cost for building, heating, and seating of about $40,000, exclusive of the land. This building is of brick, three stories high, with stone basement, and entrance-towers on the east and west. It is divided into nine school-rooms, and will accommodate, comfortably, from 500 to 550 pupils, is heated with three Lawson furnaces, and furnished with the best and most approved seats, desks, and school-furniture.

"The school is divided into four departments,—primary, secondary, grammar, and high school, which are subdivided into grades, and promotions are made from grade to grade and from department to department, on careful examination and certificate of teachers. Instruction is given in all departments, so that a graduate of our union school may at once enter our State University or any college in the land. The board of trustees, of six members, elected for three years (two being elected each year to supply the places of two whose terms expire), have general control and management of the school, prescribe the course of study, make rules for the general government of teachers and of pupils, elect teachers by vote of the board, and have the supervision and charge of all matters pertaining to the school. Among their duties is that of submitting to the electors of the district, at each annual meeting, estimates of expenses of the school for the ensuing year, and amounts necessary to be raised by tax, and an instance has hardly been known in the history of the district where the estimated amounts have not been cheerfully voted.

"The school year is divided into three terms, one of 16 and two of 12 weeks each, making a total of 40 weeks. . . ."

The annual expense of running the school is usually between $9000 and $10,000. The following is a list of teachers who have been employed since the opening of the school in 1832, with personal remarks concerning each so far as their history is known. This list includes principals only:

1832.—Dr. William Mottram, taught four weeks; removed from Jonesville to Nottawa Prairie, St. Joseph Co., Mich., thence to Kalamazoo, where he still resides.

1832–33.—Dr. Chase, taught four months; died at Coldwater, Branch Co., Mich.

1833.—Miss Orra Nicholson, a niece of Benaiah Jones, taught four months; died at Jonesville in 1834.

1833–34.—Benjamin L. Baxter, taught five months; went to Dartmouth College, and after his return to this State taught at Tecumseh; read law at that place, and has there since practiced his profession; has been a member of the Legislature, and held the office of regent of the university for some years.

1834.—Miss Delilah Blackmar, taught four months; is now Mrs. Kempton.

1834–35.—Wolcott G. Branch, taught five months; was a lawyer by profession, and died at Somerset, in this county.

1835.—Miss Lucinda Kies, taught four months; is now Mrs. Ayers.

1835–36.—Mr. Morse, taught five months; history unknown.

1836.—Miss Nancy Belknap, taught four months; deceased.

1836–37.—Salem T. King, taught five months; see list of lawyers; now deceased.

1837.—Miss Rachel Stilwell, taught four months; is now Mrs. H. L. Hewitt, of Hillsdale.

1837–38.—Mr. Johnston, taught five months; history unknown.

1838.—Miss Belinda Sears, taught four months; history unknown.

1838–39.—John Ross, taught five months; history unknown.

1839.—Miss Cordelia Van Ness, taught four months; now Mrs. J. M. Munroe, of Branch Co., Mich.

1839–40.—Chester S. Kendall, taught nine months; history unknown.

1840–41.—Same person taught nine months.

1841–42.—John Sweegles, Jr., taught nine months; published the Hillsdale *Gazette*, and was afterwards State auditor-general; died at St. John's, Mich., in 1855.

1842–43.—Jesse H. Owen, taught nine months; history unknown.

1843–44.—Thaddeus Hampton, nine months; deceased.

1844–45.—John C. Dunham, nine months; deceased.

1845–46.—S. S. Coryell, nine months, taught afterwards at Hillsdale and at Lansing, at which latter place he now resides.

1846–47.—George Fox, nine months; history unknown.

1847–48.—Alpheus S. Welch, forty-two weeks; salary $700; went from Jonesville to Ypsilanti as principal of State normal school, which position he retained until 1866, when he resigned and went to Florida; while residing there he was United States senator; left Florida on account of health of his family, and became first president of the Iowa State Agricultural College at Ames, Ia., which position he still holds.* He was one of the early graduates of the Michigan University Taught at Jonesville also in 1848–49, forty-two weeks, at salary of $800.

1849–50.—Calvin S. Kingsley, forty-two weeks; salary $700; a graduate of Michigan University; entered the ministry in the Methodist Episcopal Church; removed to California, and thence to Nevada; studied law, and divided his time between the pulpit and the bar.

1850–51.—A. S. Darrow, thirty weeks; salary $400; present businesss and residence unknown.

1851.—A. S. Welch, twelve weeks, $230.

1851–52.—Same, forty-two weeks, $800.

* 1876.

1852–53.—George E. Dudley, forty-two weeks, $700.

1853–54.—Same, forty-two weeks, $800. Mr. Dudley entered the hardware business with R. Gardner, and after a year or two of business life was appointed professor of mathematics at Ypsilanti, which position he held until his death, some years since, in Detroit.

1854–55.—Rev. A. B. Dunlap and wife, forty-two weeks, $1100. Mr. Dunlap was a Presbyterian clergyman; afterwards removed to Grand Traverse Co., Mich.; left the pulpit on account of ill health; has been a member of the State Legislature, and is now an extensive pomologist and horticulturist in Grand Traverse County.

1855–56.—Moses M. Ham, forty-two weeks, $750.

1856–57.—Same, forty-two weeks, $750; went from Jonesville to Detroit, as assistant editor of the *Detroit Free Press*, and from there removed to Dubuque, Iowa, where he became editor and proprietor of one of the leading newspapers of the State.

1857–58.—Rev. G. W. Bancroft, forty-two weeks, $750; went from Jonesville to Hastings, Mich., where he taught for some years, and was afterwards ordained as a clergyman of the Episcopal Church, becoming rector of that church at Hastings.

1858–59.—Same; same time and salary; also 1859–60.

1860–61.—J. C. Curtis, forty-two weeks, $750.

1861–62.—Same, sixteen weeks, $200; history unknown.

1862.—Henry C. Noe, twenty-nine weeks, $400; entered hardware business at Burr Oak, Mich.; afterwards became telegraph operator on line of Lake Shore and Michigan Southern Railway.

1862–63.—Ephraim M. Murch, forty-two weeks, $600; history unknown.

1863–64.—E. A. Frazer, forty-two weeks, $650; a graduate of Michigan University; taught a number of years at Kalamazoo, where he now resides; is a member of the bar at that place.

1864.—Rev. E. W. Childs, fourteen weeks, at rate of $700.

1864–65.—Same, for languages alone, twenty-eight weeks, $200; present pastor of Presbyterian Church, Jonesville.*

1864–65.—Francis Smith, twenty-eight weeks, at rate of $700; a graduate of Michigan University and Law School; now in the practice of his profession at Muskegon, Mich.

1865.—Benjamin F. Wells, fourteen weeks, at rate of $700; history unknown.

1865–66.—Newman Dryer, twenty-eight weeks, at rate of $700; farmer.

1866–1872.—F. B. McClellan, forty-two weeks each year, at salary from $1000 to $1200; removed from here to Albion, Calhoun Co., Mich., where he took charge of the public schools.

1872–73.—A. F. Cate, forty weeks, $1400; now in business at Manchester, N. H.

1873–74.—G. A. Slayton, forty weeks, $1100; yet teaching in this State.

1874–76.—J. D. H. Cornelius, forty weeks each year, $1200; a graduate of Michigan University.

"The history of teachers would be incomplete without some mention of assistants, both male and female, but the records are so imperfect that only a portion can be given, and even these with no certainty as to date when they taught; nor have we the time nor facilities to ascertain their subsequent history. Some taught but a single term, and some for several terms, and even years. We give, so far as we can, the dates when they commenced teaching in this school."†

Mrs. John Sweegles, 1841; deceased.

Miss Mary Hopkins, 1844; now Mrs. Isaac Alden, of Coldwater, Branch Co., Mich.

Miss Emeline Bacon, 1845; now Mrs. J. Eastman Johnston, of Centreville, St. Joseph Co., Mich.

Miss Mary Hale, 1846; now Mrs. Wyman, of Sidney, Ohio.

Miss Coburn, 1848; returned to New Hampshire.

Miss Clarissa Nimocks, 1841; now Mrs. H. W. Tuller, Jonesville.

Miss Delia Barnes, 1849; now Mrs. J. H. Hastings, of Hillsdale.

Mrs. C. S. Kingsley, 1849; now in Colorado.

C. H. Buck, 1849; history unknown.

Miss E. M. Orton, 1850; now Mrs. Hudson, Sandusky, Ohio.

John Starks, 1851; Presbyterian clergyman in Illinois.

J. M. B. Sill, 1852; superintendent of Detroit public schools.

Miss Sallie Beaumont, 1852; now Mrs. Prof. Sill, Detroit.

Miss Sarah Kinman, 1852; now Mrs. Goadby, of Coldwater.

Miss Gertrude Mulholland; history unknown.

Miss Louisa George, 1853; now Mrs. George Button, of Minneapolis, Minn.

Miss Mary Wells, 1853; teaching in the South in 1876.

C. B. Crane, 1853; now Baptist minister.

D. W. C. Wisner, 1854; now merchant in Jonesville.

Miss Caroline Walter, 1854; now Mrs. William Waldron, of Hillsdale.

Mrs. A. B. Dunlap, 1854; now of Grand Traverse County.

Miss Sophia Wright, 1855; now of Grand Traverse County.

Miss Sarah Van Ness, 1856; now Mrs. J. F. Munroe, Detroit.

Miss M. E. Osband, 1856; history unknown.

Miss Harriet Taylor, 1856; history unknown.

Miss Martha Sinclair, 1856; now of Adrian College.

Miss E. Hampton, 1857; history unknown.

Miss J. H. Wheeler, 1857; history unknown.

Miss Jennie Sinclair, 1857; now of Jonesville.

Miss Harriet Wells, 1857; now of Boston.

Miss Sarah Wells, 1858; now Mrs. J. V. Copeland, Hudson.

Miss Elizabeth Eugh, 1858; now of Jackson Co., Mich.

* See history of said church.

† History of school.

Miss Helen Kimble, 1858; history unknown.
Miss Barker, 1858; history unknown.
Miss Frances Calkins, 1858; history unknown.
Miss Ida Taylor, 1859; history unknown.
Miss Stoddard, 1861; history unknown.
Miss Antoinette Baxter, 1861; now Mrs. W. H. Brockway, of Albion, Mich.
Miss Amanda M. Rowley, 1861; history unknown.
Miss Rachel Murch, 1862; now Mrs. Buell, Jonesville.
Miss Nora Sinclair, 1862; now Mrs. Perry, Lowell, Mich.
Miss Caroline Delavan, 1864; now of Alma, Mich.
Miss Ellen Olds, 1864; now Mrs. Charles Stowell, Hudson.
Mrs. Sutton, 1864; history unknown.
Miss E. S. Race, 1864; history unknown.
Miss L. C. Graham, 1864; now of Jonesville.
C. W. Glasgow, 1865; now lawyer at La Grange, Ind.
Miss Mary Ann Prowdly, 1865; Jonesville.
Miss S. R. Taylor, 1866; now Mrs. Wm. H. Niles, Ottawa Co., Mich.
Miss Anna J. Cliff, 1867; history unknown.
Miss Emma Mitchell, 1867; now Mrs. Silas W. Glasgow, Jonesville.
Miss Lillie Beaumont, 1868; now Mrs. F. B. Graham.
Miss Ella Wade, 1868.
Miss Mary C. Delavan, 1869; now of Alma, Mich.
Miss F. J. Holt, 1869; teaching here in 1876.
Miss Ione St. John, 1869.
Miss Minerva Krapp, 1869; now Mrs. Tubbs, Jonesville.
Miss Lizzie Sinclair, 1870; Jonesville.
Miss Sturgis, 1871; now of Scipio township.
Miss Nancy C. Tuller, 1871; history unknown.
Miss Celeste Barrett, 1871.
Miss Emma Meddick, 1871; teaching in 1876.
Miss Clara Munroe, 1871; since at Syracuse, N. Y.
Miss L. O. Woodruff, 1872; history unknown.
Miss Mary Reinohl, 1872; teaching in 1876.
Miss Ella Teed, 1872; Jonesville.
Miss Belle Kempton, 1872.
Miss Frances Dickinson, 1872; died in 1873.
Miss Elizabeth Gaige, 1872; died in 1874.
Miss Agnes La Kore, 1872; Jonesville.
Miss Ella A. Farnsworth, 1873; afterwards of Holly, Oakland Co.
Miss Hattie Hopkins, 1873; now Mrs. Ida Bentz, Jonesville.
Miss Olive H. Bentley, 1873; history unknown.
Miss Jennie Alvord, 1873; Jonesville.
Miss Mary M. Purdy, 1873; Jonesville.

The present corps of teachers (1878) is as follows: Principal, Professor Gass; First Assistant, Miss Kittie Smith; Grammar Department, W. F. Hoag; First Intermediate, Miss Jennie Tuller; First Primary, Miss Dunham; Second Primary, Miss North.

The School Board consists of the following persons, viz.: E. O. Grosvenor, Moderator; W. J. Baxter, Director; James H. Wade, Assessor; D. A. Wisner, G. W. Chaddock, J. S. Lewis.

The present union school building is one of the finest in the State, for a village of the size of Jonesville, and the school itself continues to reflect credit upon its founders and teachers, and is a worthy monument to the educators of the early days, whose liberal ideas laid the foundation of the present admirable system, and whose memory is justly cherished in its connection.

RELIGIOUS SOCIETIES.

METHODIST EPISCOPAL CHURCH.*

"The first sermon preached in the place by a Methodist minister was in 1834, by the Rev. Mr. Colclazer, presiding elder, in a log and slab school-house located on a spot of ground between the Presbyterian and Episcopal churches.

"The first class was organized in the year 1838 by the Rev. Mr. Manier, the first preacher located in the place. There were then some 13 members of the class. The following ministers were over the church in order: 1839, Elijah Sabin and John Statford; 1840, John Statford and Peter Sabin; 1841, Peter Sabin and John Jones; 1842, J. H. Pitzell and Peter Sabin; 1843, J. H. Pitzell and Ira Lapham; 1844, Isaac Bennett and Levi Warnier; 1845, Isaac Bennett and —— ——; 1846, S. Steele and John C. Noble; 1847, S. Steele and J. Abbott; 1848, H. Penfield and John Arnold; 1849, H. Penfield and T. C. Jacokes; 1850, J. Boynton; 1851, —— Buchanan and —— Marsh; 1852, Elijah Crane; 1853, Isaac Taylor; 1854, —— Hollstock; 1855, —— Finch; 1856, —— Tombs; 1858–59, Noah Fassett; 1860, Elijah Crane; 1861, Isaac Taylor; 1862–63, N. M. Steele; 1864, F. G. Owen; 1865–66, —— Thomas; 1867, M. J. Smith; 1868–69, John Hoyt; 1870–71, R. C. Welch; 1872–73, H. P. Henderson; 1874–75, J. M. Robinson; 1876, George L. Cole;" 1877, J. H. Potts; 1878 (until September), W. M. Ball; present pastor, in charge since September, 1878, Rev. C. G. Thomas.

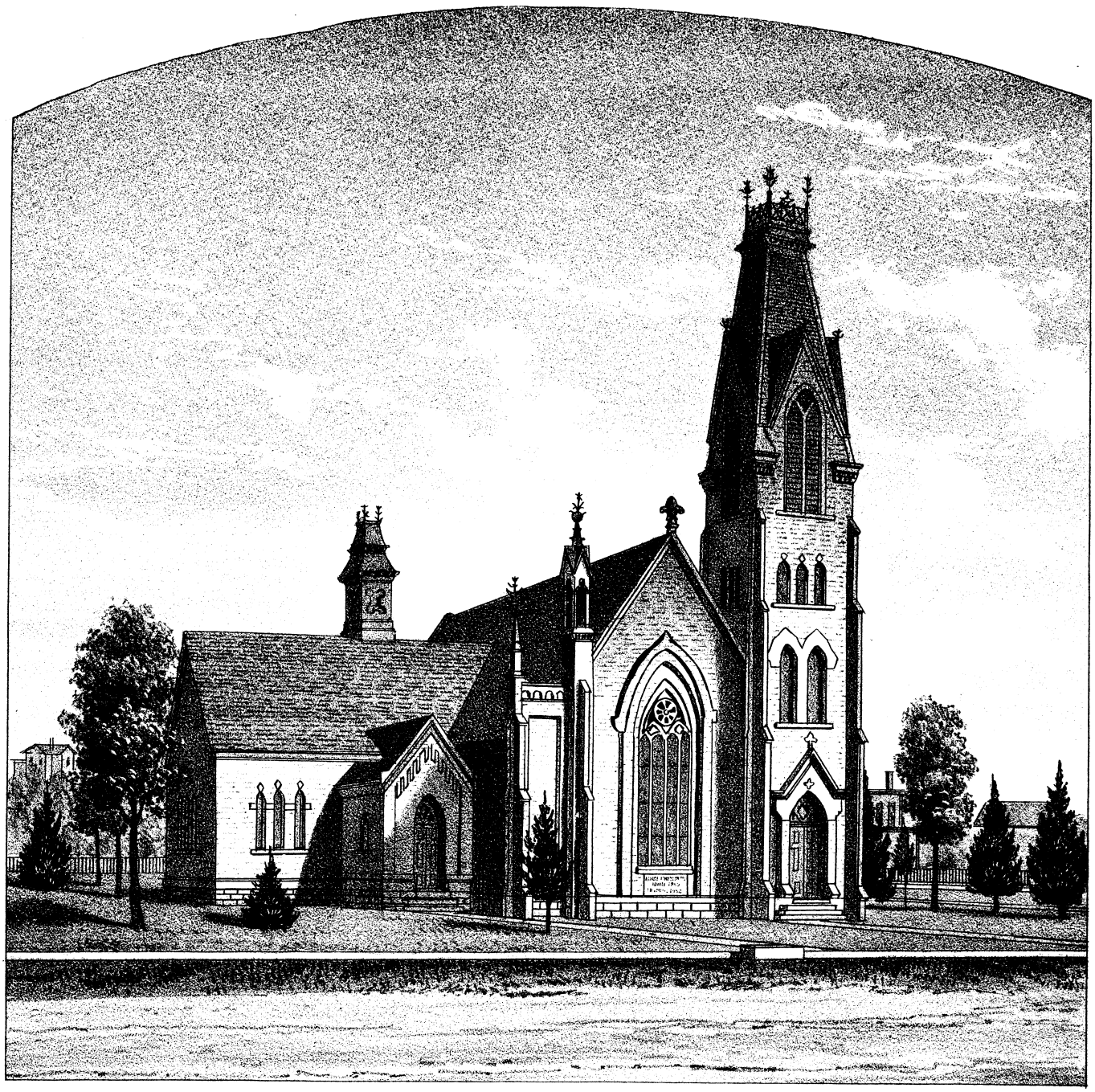
The present membership of this society is about 120, and that of the Sabbath-school 100. The latter is superintended by E. Lawrence; has 12 classes and teachers, and a library of 208 volumes. The frame church now in use, standing on Maumee Street next north of the town hall, was built in 1844, during Rev. Isaac Bennett's pastorate, at a cost of $1200, exclusive of seats, which were placed in it several years later. The building was largely repaired in 1872–73 at an expense of $2000. The first board of trustees consisted of F. M. Holloway, H. J. Olds, James Sturgis, Philip Harding, and Robert Gregory. The society is the oldest in the town.

THE PRESBYTERIAN CHURCH† OF JONESVILLE

was organized by Rev. Calvin Clark in the summer of 1835. The first members were Mr. and Mrs. E. P. Champlin, Mr. and Mrs. Sebastian Adams, Mr. and Mrs. Nathan Stevens, and Mr. Carpenter. They had no settled clergyman until September, 1837, when the wood building known as "The Session-House," on the lot south of the present church, was completed, and Rev. Elijah Buck was employed at a salary

* Items recorded in church book by Rev. George L. Cole, pastor in 1876.

† Sketch by Hon. W. J. Baxter, of Jonesville.



FIRST PRESBYTERIAN CHURCH OF JONESVILLE, MICH.

BUILT 1853, REBUILT 1878.

of $500 per year. He preached for the church two years. The society first effected a legal organization under the name of "The Presbyterian Society of Jonesville," on Sept. 15, 1837. The first trustees were Joseph Sill, Azariah Wright, E. P. Champlin, Simon Jacobus, Ransom Gardner, and Lewis Smith. Owing to some neglect or oversight in filing proper certificates under the statute, it was deemed advisable to reorganize in February, 1840, but with the same name and several of the same trustees. Among the most active members and supporters of the church and society was E. P. Champlin, who gave the ground upon which the session-house was erected, and also that upon which the present church now stands; and his mantle has fallen upon his children and those who now represent his family, who have given largely and liberally towards the present church, and who have placed a very beautiful memorial window in the north front of the new church as a token of affectionate remembrance, respect, and love. Rev. Mr. Buck was succeeded by Rev. Wm. Page in 1838, who was in turn succeeded by Rev. W. S. Taylor in 1843, and he by Rev. S. E. Lane in 1845.

Rev. S. C. Hickok was called in October, 1847, and was the first installed pastor of the church. He died in the summer of 1850. Rev. H. L. Stanley was called Oct. 15, 1850, and was duly installed as pastor, and remained until April, 1861,—more than ten years. For about a year the pulpit was supplied by several different clergymen until in June, 1862, when Rev. E. W. Childs was employed, who was installed as pastor. He remained until early in 1873, when he resigned, and Rev. George R. Milton was employed for one year. At the expiration of the year the Rev. E. W. Childs was again called and installed as pastor, and is still serving, having officiated continuously, with the exception of one year, for more than sixteen years; and for long years to come may he continue to be the pastor, spiritual adviser, and friend of this church and people.

The church and society worshiped in the "Session-House" until 1854, when the brick church on the site now occupied was dedicated. This brick church was used by the society, after various repairs and remodelings, until the spring of 1878, when it was mostly torn down to give place to the elegant and commodious church which was dedicated Nov. 26, 1878. Though a small portion of the walls of the old church remain, it has been so remodeled and added to, so enlarged, improved, and beautified, that it is to all intents and purposes a new church; very commodious, complete, and beautiful in all its appointments, a credit to the church and society, and an ornament to the village.

The entire cost has been $9000, all of which has been paid, and the church was dedicated free of debt. The architect was L. D. Grosvenor, of Jackson. The contractors and builders were Selfridge & Somers, of this village. The building committee, who have given daily and constant attention and supervision to the work, are Messrs. S. C. Baker, Lewis H. Turner, E. O. Grosvenor, and John A. Sibbald, and the completed edifice is a standing testimonial to the skill, fidelity, and faithfulness of all who have thus been connected with the enterprise.

The membership, now about 160, has more than doubled during Mr. Childs' pastorate. A flourishing Sabbath-school is maintained, with an attendance of about 100, and is managed by Silas Glasgow as Superintendent. It possesses a library of some 300 volumes, and has 16 classes and teachers. Meetings have been held since March, 1878, in the town hall during repairs on the church.*

A society of Universalists formerly existed here, which used the church now occupied by the Baptists. It is at present not sustained. This church was originally built by the Baptists.

THE SECOND ADVENTISTS

organized a society about 1861, which finally reached a membership of some 50 or more. The pastor during its existence was Abel E. Babcock, of Jonesville. The work done here by this denomination was by Rev. D. R. Mansfield and his wife, Rev. Mrs. M. S. Mansfield, well known among members of the society throughout the United States. The Universalist church was rented, and regular Sunday services held for five years. A subscription of $800 had been originally raised to build a church, but the breaking out of the war and other circumstances conspired against the consummation of their plans, and in time the society became practically disbanded, the Baptists having purchased the Universalist church property, and no meetings are now held, although there are numerous adherents to the belief in and around Jonesville.

GRACE CHURCH, JONESVILLE.†

Mission Work.—The history of the Protestant Episcopal Church in Hillsdale County begins with missionary work in the village of Jonesville. The records of the earliest mission services are quite fragmentary, the most correct reports being obtainable from the recollections of the oldest residents. The first service of the church appears to have been held on Sunday evening, Feb. 7, 1836, in the village school-house, by the Rev. Wm. N. Lyster, rector of St. Peter's Church, Tecumseh, from which place Mr. Lyster had, doubtless, ridden on horseback to Jonesville for this purpose. The next service was held by the Rev. Darius Barker, late from the diocese of Vermont, on Sunday, Oct. 21, 1838. Mr. Barker came, by formal appointment, as the first missionary of the church to this county.

Organization.—On Monday, Dec. 17, 1838, at the call of 26 declared Episcopalians, convened at the school-house, the parish was duly organized, under the title of "Grace Church," Jonesville. At the same time and place the first vestrymen were elected, as follows: Jedediah H. Dorwin, Nicholas Worthington, James K. Kinman, Henry A. Delevan, Clinton E. Atwater, Robert Allan, and James F. Stark, and three associates, viz., Wm. Walton Murphy, James Bowland, and D. C. Stillwell.

On Thursday, Jan. 28, 1841, the parish was reorganized under the revised statute of 1839, retaining the same title, at which time an election of officers took place as follows: Charles Gregory, Senior Warden; William Bettis, Junior Warden; George C. Munro, Robert Allan, Sanford R. Smith, Charles Powell, Rockwell Manning, Henry A. Delevan, Willard W. Wood, Elias G. Dilla, and Wm. W.

* The new edifice was formally dedicated on Tuesday, Nov. 26, 1878.

† By the rector, Rev. W. W. Raymond.

Murphy, Vestrymen. Thereafter, George C. Munro has been elected annually to the present time (1878); Wm. W. Murphy also, with few exceptions; and Henry A. Delevan, until his removal from the parish in 1872.

Rectorship.—On Monday, Dec. 17, 1838, the Rev. Darius Barker was elected the first rector of the parish, and continued until 1843. His successors have been as follows: Rev. Luman Foote, 1844–46; Rev. Robert S. Elder, 1846–50; Rev. Charles R. Huson, 1852–54; Rev. Levi H. Corson, 1854–67; Rev. George A. Whitney, 1869–73; Rev. Wm. Wirt Raymond (rector of St. Peter's Church, Hillsdale), in charge of Grace Church, Jonesville, 1873–78; *et loq.* The reverend and venerable Wm. N. Lyster, who held first service, was born at Sion, Wexford Co., Ireland, March 5, 1805; and died at Breedsville, Allegan Co., Mich., Sept. 9, 1877.

The reverend and venerable Darius Barker, first missionary and first rector, is still living in Paw Paw, Van Buren Co., Mich, in white-haired age. He was present in Christ church, Detroit, Sept. 11, 1877, at the funeral of the Rev. Mr. Lyster, as first mourner among the clergy. The Rev. R. S. Elder died while he was yet rector of the parish, in August, 1850.

Church Building.—In August, 1844, the foundation and corner-stone of a church building were laid on a beautiful plat of ground nine rods by twelve, being the east end of an oblong square opposite the village park, the Presbyterian house of worship occupying the west end, a plat of equal beauty and dimensions. The east plat came into possession of the church through the purchase of Geo. C. Munro.

On Wednesday, Nov. 15, 1848, the building was consecrated by the bishop of the diocese, in the presence of a joyful assembly. The edifice is a comfortable frame structure, of a seating capacity of about 250,—a famous and conspicuous mark of devotion in the early days, from the tower of which, since 1850, the full-toned bell has summoned all the surrounding inhabitants to worship.

Communicants.—The rector, Rev. Darius Barker, celebrated the holy communion for the first time in the parish on Christmas-day, 1838, six persons participating. The whole number of communicants registered in the parish has been about 100. The number of communicants reported to the convention of the diocese from Grace Church, 1847, was 9; 1848, 15; 1849, 22; 1863, 52; and thereafter annually as follows: 50, 53, 44, 42, 44, 30, 31, 30, 35, 25, 25, 33, 33, 37, 41. The fluctuation in numbers has been caused by deaths and removals,—more by the latter cause than by the former.

Official Acts.—The first administration of the sacrament of holy baptism was in April, 1839, to three children of James K. Kinman. The whole number of baptisms registered is 227, infants and adults. The first ministration of the sacred rite of confirmation, or the laying on of hands, was by the Rt. Rev. Samuel A. McCoskry, D.D., Bishop of the Diocese, on Sunday, April 7, 1839, to two candidates. The confirmations have numbered 97, in twenty-one visitations of the bishop. The registered marriages have numbered 135. The registered burials have numbered 175. The annual offerings for all purposes, exclusive of the church building fund, have varied from $300 to $1000.

The present officers of the parish (1878) are Wm. W. Upham, Senior Warden; James W. Button, Junior Warden; Wm. W. Murphy, Charles Prowdley, Fred. C. Barkman, Jonathan B. Graham, James R. Burnett, Lyman S. Wilson, and George C. Munn, Vestrymen.

BAPTIST CHURCH.

A Baptist Society was organized here as early as about 1842, by Rev. William G. Wisner, who became its pastor. During his term of service the church now used by the society was built, Mr. Wisner hewing some of the timbers himself. The records of the old society cannot be found, and, perhaps, much of interest is therefore unattainable. It finally became practically disbanded, and was formally recorded as having ceased to exist in 1860. A new society was, however, organized upon the 19th of December of the same year, with twenty-five members. The church, which had been sold to the Universalists, was repurchased from them, and since then the society has flourished. Its pastors since the reorganization have been Revs. L. J. Huntley, H. M. Gallup, William Remington, A. A. Hopkins, and the present incumbent, Rev. E. R. Bennett. The membership in November, 1878, was 70, with a Sabbath-school numbering 100 members, having seven classes and teachers, and a library of 200 volumes. The church is located on the north side of the public square, and though the outside is not prepossessing in appearance, the interior is very pleasant and neatly and comfortably furnished. Mr. Bennett has been in charge since July, 1877.

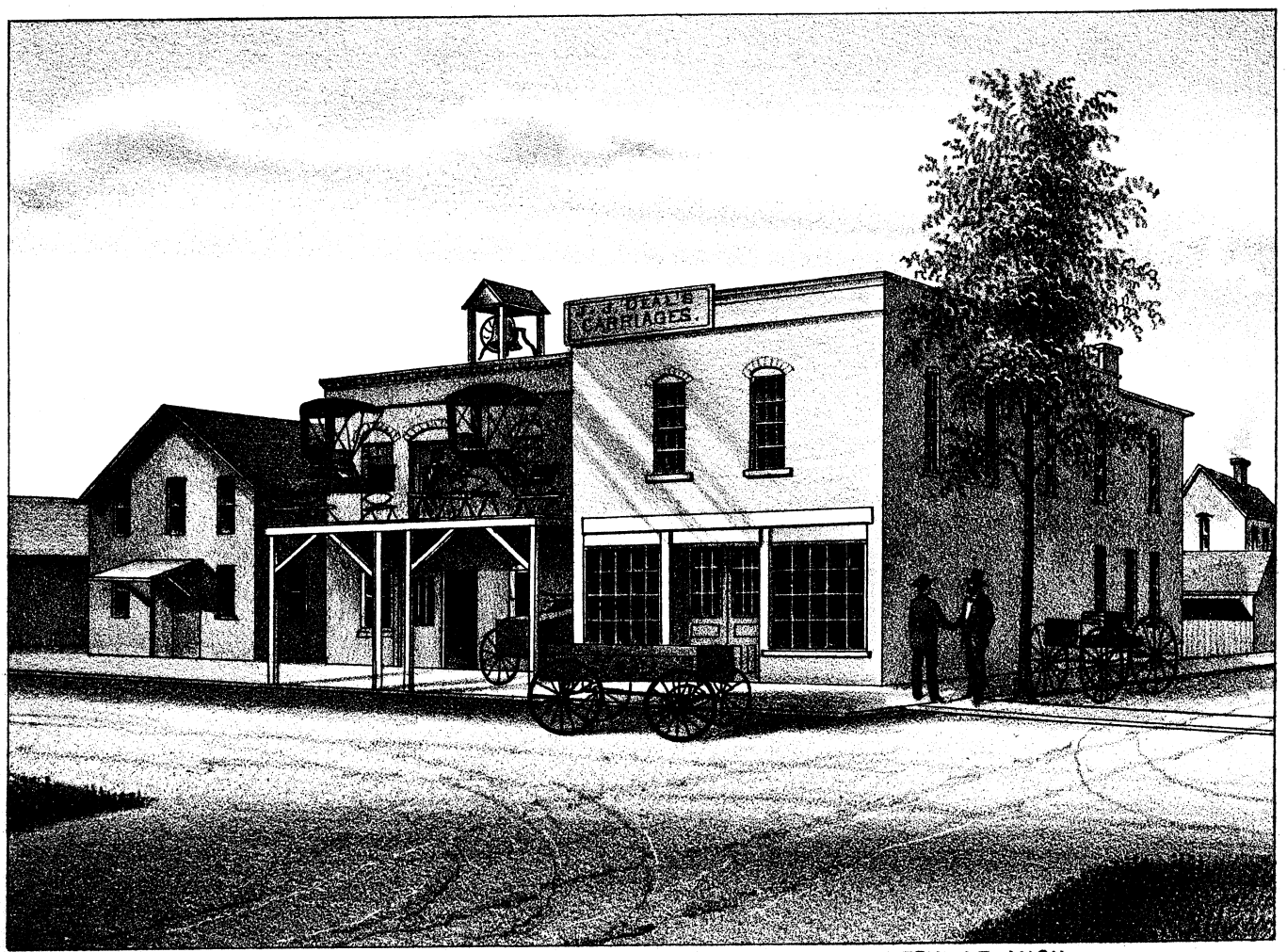
MANUFACTURES.

Jonesville Woolen-Mills.—These mills were started in 1853, with Hon. Jonathan B. Graham as a stockholder and the first president of the company. He was the agent also for building, fitting, and managing the mill. The company became insolvent and he purchased the bulk of the stock at sheriff's sale, to secure himself for what he had invested. In 1860 he succeeded in effecting a sale to Ransom Gardner, and the firm of Gardner & Co. assumed the management of the factory. The first mill was destroyed by fire on the 3d of January, 1866, and the present structure erected the same year by Messrs. Gardner & Co. It is 103 by 51 feet, and five stories high, and contained when in operation 30 looms, 1500 spindles, and 5 sets of cards; 800 pounds of wool were used daily, from which were manufactured 500 yards of woolen cloth, the force employed numbering 65 hands. The machinery was driven by a 60 horse-power steam-engine. This was the largest and first important woolen-mill in the State, and was long prosperous. The proprietors finally failed, however, and the business was wound up in 1875, the property going into the hands of the bondholders.

Jonesville Cotton-Mill.—A company was formed here in 1871, for the purpose of entering into the manufacture of cotton cloth. Work was soon begun on a building, and the present brick factory was completed and dedicated Feb. 20, 1873. Operations were begun on a small scale in May following, but it was not extensively worked until the spring of 1875, when its management was assumed by H. R. Gardner and J. M. Mumford, men of large experi-



J. J. DEAL.



J. J. DEAL, MANUFACTURER OF CARRIAGES, WAGONS, CUTTERS, SLEIGHS &c JONESVILLE, MICH.

ence in the business, who at once put on a force of about 50 employees, and with 80 looms and a proportionate number of spindles, nearly 85,000 yards per month were manufactured, from cotton procured at St. Louis, Cincinnati, Nashville, Memphis, and Rome, Ga. The venture not proving remunerative business was finally suspended, and this, like the woolen-factory, is now lying idle, a monument of unrequited enterprise.

Foundry and Machine-Shop.—The first foundry in the village of Jonesville was established by Isaac B. Taylor and George C. Munro, about 1836–37, and at its outset was decidedly a primitive affair. It occupied a frame building, which is possibly yet standing in the rear of the present foundry. The fan was operated by horse-power, a huge equine which belonged to the firm being placed inside a ponderous "tread-wheel," where he worked, ate, and slept. A small engine was afterwards substituted, and this foundry soon became an institution of great importance to the place. The old "Michigan Plow" was principally manufactured, other articles being made on a smaller scale. One ton per day was the average product of the furnace. Pig-iron was hauled by teams from Mishawaka, Ind. So large an amount of scrap-iron was used,—coming in from various parts of the country,—that a small quantity of pig-iron sufficed for a long time. Mr. Munro was connected with the establishment a number of years. It has changed hands many times, the present proprietors being Leonard and R. T. Miller, the latter having immediate charge. The manufactures are plows and agricultural implements, —a specialty being "Miller's Chilled Plow." Since during the summer of 1878 the foundry has not been in operation, but the intention is to start again soon. Fourteen hands were employed previous to this suspension.

Planing-Mill.—This institution, owned by Messrs. Selfridge, Baxter & Co., at present employing three hands, manufactures sash, doors, and blinds, and does general planing. The date of its establishment is not satisfactorily known.

Carriage- and Wagon-Shop of J. J. Deal.—Mr. Deal came to this village from the State of New York, in 1858, and purchased from Seeley Blatchley the shop on the west side of West Street, now owned by Tiffany & Brother. Here he conducted a custom business until 1865 or 1866, when he bought the lot opposite, upon which his present buildings stand, erected his shops, and established himself in the business in which he still continues. His manufactures are wagons, carriages, sleighs, etc., of excellent quality. From eight to twelve experienced hands are employed, and work turned out annually of an average value of $10,000. During the season just passed, he has been unusually busy, and has had a very large custom. He has two local agents in Nebraska. By strict attention to business and a rigid adherence to the duty of supplying, in the best manner, the needs of the people, Mr. Deal has built a prosperous trade, and his success may well be a source of self-gratulation.

An extensive carriage-shop is managed on Mr. Deal's old site by Messrs. Tiffany & Brother, who also own one of the hardware establishments of the village. This shop was built by George W. Bullock, the present sheriff of the county, the Messrs. Tiffany having owned it since 1872. The manufactures are carriages, wagons, sleighs, etc., reaching an annual value of some $10,000. The average number of hands employed is seven. Mr. Bullock carried on the business for several years, and sold to the present proprietors.

Other manufacturing establishments of greater or less importance have existed here, but those described are the principal ones at this time. Aside from them there are numerous mechanic shops, giving employment to a considerable number of persons. The mercantile houses of the village number about twenty-five, of all descriptions, some of them being among the heaviest in the county, and occupying commodious and finely-finished rooms. The business blocks of the place are not surpassed by those of any village of the same size in the State.

THE FOURTH OF JULY IN JONESVILLE IN 1833.

The anniversary of our national independence was not forgotten by the early dwellers here, and although at the above date no very extensive "celebration" could be held, yet the scattering population met for a royal good time at the then infant village, and enjoyed themselves to the utmost. A dance was held at Jones' tavern—the old "Fayette House,"—and from far and near came the patriotic settlers to indulge in the pleasures of the occasion. A certain man, who lived eleven miles away, was there with "his girl," anticipating a rare treat in measuring time with their feet to the tones of dulcet music which was to be furnished by parties who had been especially engaged to play here on that night. To the disappointment of everybody, the expected musicians failed to put in an appearance, and "gloom was depicted on every countenance." By some mysterious legerdemain, however, a violin was unearthed, and it was known that our eleven-mile man could play it. Then the faces in the assemblage brightened; the hero of the bow and rosin mounted a chair-back in order to have plenty of elbow room, and the fun began. The well-known notes of "Money Musk," "Scotch reel," "French four," and other lively airs, swelled forth upon the summer air as with magic touch the musician plied his bow, and "joy was unconfined." The feet of the dancers were light, their hearts ditto, and with the passing hours the assemblage continued their evolutions till the gray dawn bade them desist and seek their homes.

INCIDENTS.

A disposition to perpetrate practical jokes seems to have been possessed by the pioneers of the village, and no one was exempt from being the object of their fun. The side-splitting "yarns" which the survivors "of those days" relate are scarcely to be numbered, and they apparently enjoy telling them nearly as well as they must have enjoyed participating in the sport. Ah, ye graybeards! Well that memory exists, else in your age but little pleasure would ye know! With the scenes of your earlier years still fresh in your minds, your declining days pass so lightly that your race is run ere yet your youth seems to have worn off. Blessed be memory, if for nothing else than its advantages to the aged!

During the days of stage-coach travel the boys of the village were wont to climb upon the lumbering vehicles and

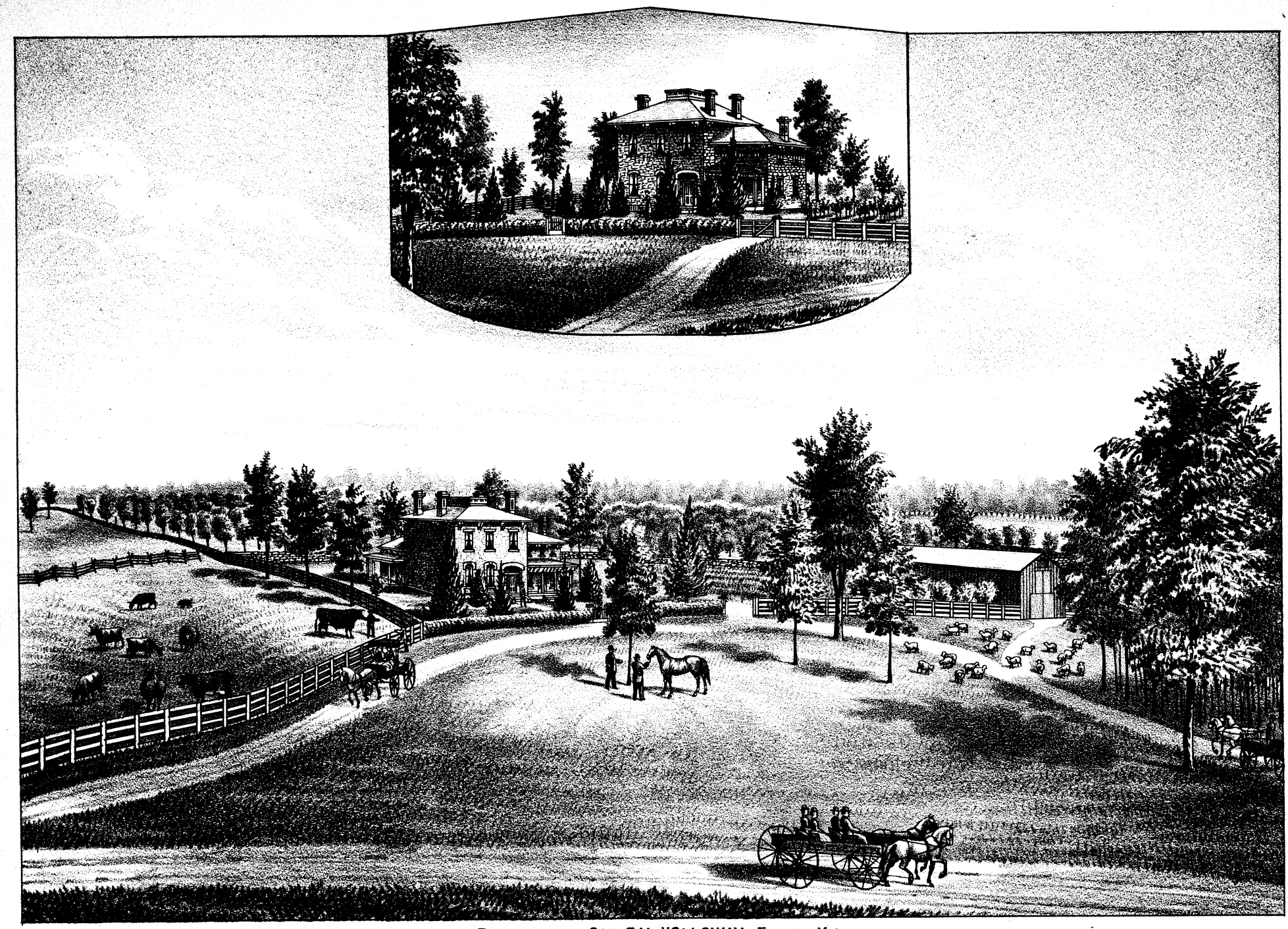
ride to the barn as they came in. The driver of one stage resolved to break them of this propensity, and the first time occasion offered he made free use of his "blacksnake" among them. Now the aforesaid boys deemed themselves possessed of certain "inalienable rights," of which the privilege of riding a few rods on the incoming stage was one. Vengeance dire was threatened, and knowing the time when the same driver would arrive again, they repaired to a spot nearly opposite the present site of the school-house, where the road was a little siding, threw up an embankment on the opposite side, and concealed themselves in the bushes to await the *dénouement*. Darkness fell upon the scene, and ere long the expected stage was heard rumbling along in the distance. The calculations of the boys were made to a nicety, and the result attested to their engineering skill, for the stage was overturned with a crash, baggage was spilled, and the noses of some of the passengers were severely bumped! History saith not whether the boys were further molested in their practice. The names of the conspirators in this affair were unknown, and it was not until forty years later that one of them divulged the secret. The mystery is how they could have curbed their feelings to such a degree as to keep the people in ignorance as to the names of the perpetrators, and the one who finally made the facts known could undoubtedly restrain himself no longer.

During the palmy days when the county-seat was located at Jonesville, the Presbyterian session-house was used for a court-house, while the jail was a log building which stood near the centre of the north park. Winslow Ralph was long the jailer. A frame addition to the jail was afterwards erected, and is still standing some distance north of Chicago Street, near the Fort Wayne Railway, and is at present occupied as a residence by Samuel Baker. The old session-house occupied very nearly the present site of the Presbyterian church. Near by was the log school-house which has been mentioned, and to which the juries retired for deliberation.

While the Lake Shore Railway was being constructed a crowd of Irish laborers indulged in a general jollification over the success of their ticket at an election, and became involved in a serious fracas at Osseo, in Jefferson township. The turmoil finally culminated in the general ransacking of the tavern at that place, kept by W. W. Green, bottles and furniture being broken and Mr. Green himself severely handled. The parties to the affair were indicted and brought before the grand jury at Jonesville, Judge Lewis T. Miller presiding. Mr. Green, in giving evidence, asserted under oath that in the row the Irishmen gave him *three mortal wounds!* The judge thought he must be mistaken, but he adhered to his statement, to the no small amusement of the jury and spectators. His ideas upon the nature of wounds and the meaning of certain adjectives were sadly mixed. James K. Kinman, who at that time owned the most of Osseo, promised to remunerate Green for his losses by giving him a quit-claim deed for the property, and that document was subsequently executed by Jonathan B. Graham, who had been one of the members of the aforesaid grand jury.

On another occasion, about 1842, a great strife came up between the proprietors of the various stage-lines. As fast as the vehicles arrived in Jonesville, from any direction, they were attached and run to the rear (north) of the business blocks on Chicago Street, while the disgusted and impatient passengers were forced to wait three days, or until the ensuing trial was over, before they could go on. Judge Fletcher, of Ann Arbor, was the presiding genius of the courts at that time. He lived so far away, however, that it was impossible to secure his services in time, and Heman Pratt, of Somerset, one of the side judges, was called upon instead. Nearly every lawyer in the county was employed upon one side or the other, and the array of legal talent was of no mean quantity nor quality. Judge Pratt, however, was not well versed in the mazes of the law, and the attorneys had it pretty much their own way. The judge was a very temperate man. Occasionally when a knotty point was to be decided he would be taken with a sudden griping in the abdominal portion of his anatomy, and for relief would repair to the St. Charles Hotel, kept by Simon Gay, and swallow a dose of peppermint, mixed with a little brandy to make it more palatable. These visits became more frequent; finally James K. Kinman wanted him to decide a certain point and he replied, "The counsel don't expect me to travel outside of the statute to do it, does he?" Swiftly then the answer came, "By G——! if the court would go down and take about another tumblerful of *Gay's pepermint*, he couldn't travel in a ten-acre lot!" The court threatened to commit Kinman for contempt, but was told that "he didn't know how to go to work to do it, and there wasn't a lawyer who would help him!" The matter finally ended, the trial proceeded and reached a close, and the weary-of-waiting passengers once more took their seats in the stages, which bowled away in the distance as if no trouble had occurred.

During the "wild-cat" days of 1837 an attempt was made to start a bank in Jonesville. Among those interested were George C. Munro, Cook & Ferris, Jonathan B. Graham, and others. Mr. Graham was fresh from the land of wooden nutmegs, and was to take $20,000 of stock in the "bank," and had 10 per cent. of the amount in Spanish doubloons, ready to deposit. Some one had been to Homer, Calhoun Co., and borrowed several hundred dollars in doubloons, and on the day the stockholders met to deposit passed them out on the counter, and they were swept into a canvas bag and slyly passed along so that each man could take a handful out of the bag and make his deposit. Mr. Graham saw that something was wrong, and resolved to wait until the morrow before passing over his supply of doubloons. The next morning he came down, and found that the "stockholders" had held a general jollification the night before with the money borrowed at Homer. A respectable and temperate farmer had been elected president of the prospective bank, and as a matter of course was willing to partake of a little cider in appreciation of his good luck. The cider was *champagne*, and the worthy tiller of the soil became somewhat befogged from frequent libations, still asserting that it was *very good cider*. He was made quite sick from too frequent drams, and together with the others made considerable of a "muss" in the effort to disgorge. After the spree nothing further was done towards



RESIDENCE OF COL. F.M. HOLLOWAY, FAYETTE, MICH.



COL. F. M. HOLLOWAY.



MRS. F. M. HOLLOWAY.



WITTER J. BAXTER.



LEVI BAXTER.

PHOTOS. BY CARSON & CRAHAM.

establishing a bank, however, and Mr. Graham was saved the temporary loss of his money.

After the election of 1840 the male portion of the community indulged in a grand frolic, and liquor flowed freely. E. O. Grosvenor had his sleeping apartment over the store in which he was clerking, and ere yet the fun had become very exciting was roused from his slumbers, and told to come down and join the "crowd." He answered the summons, but did not go down as requested, retiring instead. Before many minutes (he had barred the door) a window over his head was crashed in, and the noisy throng soon captured him and carried him along. He barely had time to draw on his pantaloons when he was seized. They took him down to a bar, held his arms, opened his mouth, and poured liquor down him until, as he expresses it, he "didn't care whether he was there or somewhere else." The uproar was tremendous, and none were allowed to escape participation.

Certain mischief-loving citizens formed themselves, at one time, into an organization for the purpose of giving inebriates lessons which should teach them the error of their ways and frighten them into good conduct for the future, if possible. Each case was taken before Dr. Stillman Ralph, and a "post-mortem" examination held, or something that answered all necessary purposes. One incorrigible drunkard, known as "Tommy," was, on one occasion, taken before the doctor, and the examination was about to proceed, when Wolcott G. Branch, then practicing law here, entered. Tommy saw and recognized him, and appealed to him for help, saying, they were "going to hold a (hic) post-mort- (hic) ise examination" on him, and he *didn't* want them to! A pound which had been constructed in the south part of the village served as a jail, to which these fun-loving tormentors carried their victims. The gate was off the hinges, but the pound answered every purpose. A poor inebriated individual was taken to it at one time and pushed in, and he fell flat on his back after staggering a minute. Finally, after gazing upward for some time, he exclaimed, "Boys, for (hic) God's sake, don't leave me in this old jail without any roof on!"

Many more laughable incidents than these could be related, but a few will serve to show the spirit of the pioneers, and the ways they invented for general enjoyment in the primitive days of the settlement. With no greater privileges than they possessed, it was *necessary* that some way of venting their emotions should be devised.

Of the many to whom we are under obligations for information furnished while compiling the foregoing history, we mention Harley J. Olds, George C. Munro, E. O. Grosvenor, Witter J. Baxter, Jonathan B. Graham, William W. Murphy, John T. Blois, James W. Button, Henry Packer, Miles St. John, Frederick M. Holloway, Mrs. H. O. Clark (daughter of Benaiah Jones, Jr.), Mrs. L. L. Southworth, of Allen (daughter of Thaddeus Wight), and others of the same family, Mr. and Mrs. A. E. Babcock, the proprietors of newspapers and manufactories, the pastors and various members of the churches, beside others whose names are not now recalled. A hearty *thank you* is returned to each one who has aided us.

BIOGRAPHICAL SKETCHES.

COL. FREDERICK M. HOLLOWAY.

Among the representative men in the county in all that pertains to a high and progressive standard of agriculture, is Col. F. M. Holloway, whose likeness we present, and who was born in Bristol, Ontario Co., N. Y., Jan. 18, 1815. He came to Hillsdale County and located in Jonesville in 1840, remaining there till 1851, when he removed to Hillsdale, having been elected county registrar. He made this place his residence for a period of ten years, after which he removed to his farm, located midway between Hillsdale and Jonesville.

Col. Holloway is a man of very marked character in the county. A staunch advocate of religion, a firm and fast friend to the educational interests of the young, a ready writer, and enthusiastic in his devotion to agricultural pursuits as the best means of conveying the greatest good to the greatest number, he finds an ample field for the development of the various philanthropic schemes in which he is interested.

Frank and generous, he lives more for others than himself. The part he has taken in erecting churches, in the rebuilding of Hillsdale College, in the common-school system, and the Hillsdale County Agricultural Society, with many other enterprises in which he has been engaged in the past, speak well for his versatile and active mind, and will be recalled in the future as mementoes to his worth.

Mrs. Sybil B. Holloway, whose likeness we also present, was born Sept. 10, 1815, in Gorham, N. Y., her parents being Fortunatus and Sybil Barrett. She was left an orphan in her first year, and adopted by Mrs. Lovina Goodrich, of Naples, N. Y., and by her reared to womanhood. She was married Feb. 5, 1837, to F. M. Holloway, at Nottowa, St. Joseph's Co., Mich. They have three sons and one daughter, and fifteen grandchildren. All are living away from the paternal home, as follows:

George A., who resides in Chicago, Ill.; Leroy F., living at Janesville, Wis.; Cyrus C., who is at Hillsdale; and Ella, who is the wife of H. E. Reed, and resides in Greenwich, Ohio.

A fine view of Col. Holloway's pleasant home and its surroundings may be seen on the opposite page.

HON. LEVI BAXTER.

Hon. Levi Baxter was a native of Connecticut, being born at East Windsor, in that State, on the 5th of October, 1788. His father, whose name was also Levi, was one of the heroes of the Revolution, and retired from his military service with the well-earned rank of captain. While he was still a child the family removed to Delhi, Delaware Co., N. Y., and remained there until the year 1803, when they removed to Sidney Plains, a village in the western part of the same county, situated on the eastern bank of the Susquehanna River. Here Mr. Baxter first entered upon the active business of life, engaging in farming, lumbering, and mercantile pursuits, and here he was married, in 1814, to Miss Lois Johnson, daughter of Col. Witter Johnson, of the Revolutionary army. In 1831 he decided to try his

fortunes in the new country then being opened to settlement in the West, and removed with his family to the Territory of Michigan, locating at Tecumseh, where he soon after built the first mills of any size west of Monroe, which were then called and, for a long time after, widely known as the "Red Mills." These mills furnished the only facilities for grinding to a large extent of sparsely-settled country, and people came to mill from points thirty, forty, and even fifty miles distant. During his residence in Tecumseh he was appointed chief-justice of the court for the county of Lenawee, and thus obtained his familiar title of "judge." In 1834, in connection with Cook Sisson, of Lenawee County, he built a mill at Jonesville, and two years later removed to White Pigeon and there erected other and more extensive mills.

While living at this place, in 1840, in conjunction with Mr. H. L. Hewitt, he made large additions to his mills at Jonesville, and during the progress of the work received an injury, by a stick of timber falling upon and crushing one of his limbs, from the effects of which he never fully recovered. Previous to this, in 1834, his wife died, and a year later he was married to Miss Elizabeth M. Orton, of Albany, N. Y. He removed from White Pigeon to Jonesville in 1848, and made that place his permanent home.

Mr. Baxter was prominently connected with the Whig party until the organization of the Free-Soil party, in 1848, when he enlisted in that movement, and was made their party candidate for the office of State senator. Receiving the endorsement of the Whigs, he was triumphantly elected over his Democratic competitor, Salmon Sharp, and earned in the Legislature the name of being one of its most ready and able debaters and most thorough parliamentarians. He was in reality one of the leaders of the Senate, and by his weight of influence and untiring zeal succeeded, in the face of strong opposition, in securing the passage of the Michigan Southern Railroad through Jonesville, and in this way secured to the village benefits that told largely on its subsequent growth, prosperity, and business importance.

By his first wife he had ten children, five of whom are still living, and by his second wife seven, six of whom still survive. Two of his sons, Hon. Witter J. and Hon. Benjamin L. Baxter, are well known as men of prominence in State affairs; and another, Henry, served with distinction in the Union army during the rebellion, rose to the rank of brigadier-general, was made a brevet major-general for meritorious services, and died in Jonesville, Dec. 30, 1873, of pneumonia.

Mr. Baxter continued to live at Jonesville up to the time of his death, in 1862, and was widely known as a man of large discernment, great energy and resolution, and excellent judgment. In his opinions he was always decided, in carrying out his projects bold and unyielding. By these qualities he attained the social, political, and industrial influence which he possessed to so great a degree.

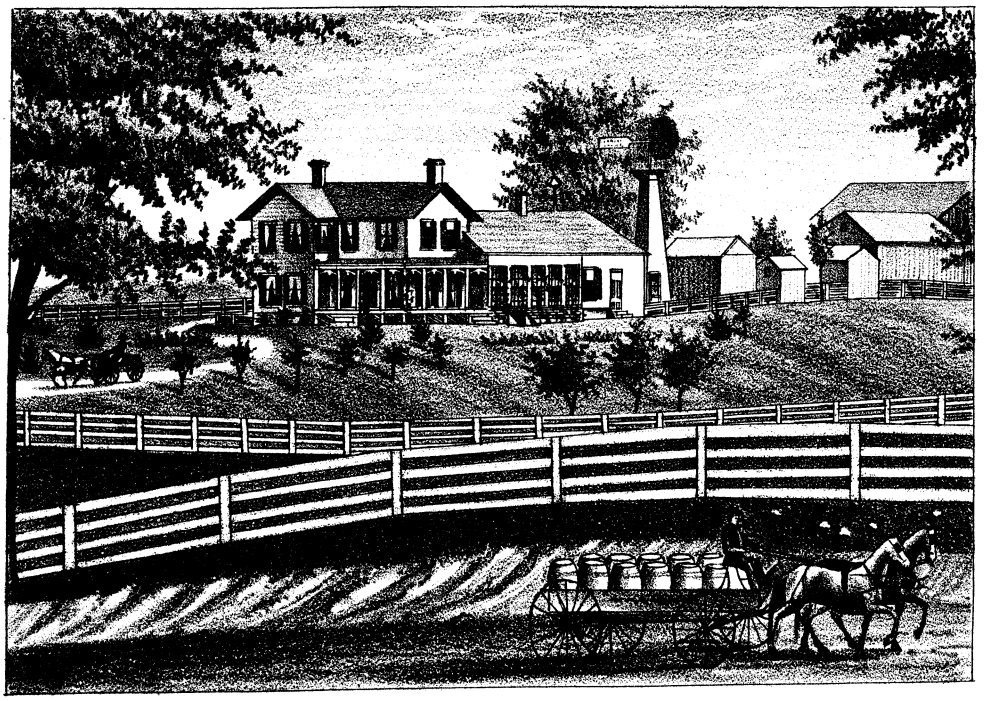
SETH D. McNEAL.

The subject of this sketch was born on the 11th day of February, 1838, on the south bank of the Little St. Joseph River, in the then township of Florida, now Jefferson, Hillsdale Co., Mich. He was the first child of a family of six children, and the son of William McNeal and Jane Decker, his girl-wife, who was but sixteen years old when he, her first son, was born, they having been married nearly two years previous by Rev. Jacob Ambler, one of the early preachers in the county. The country being then very new

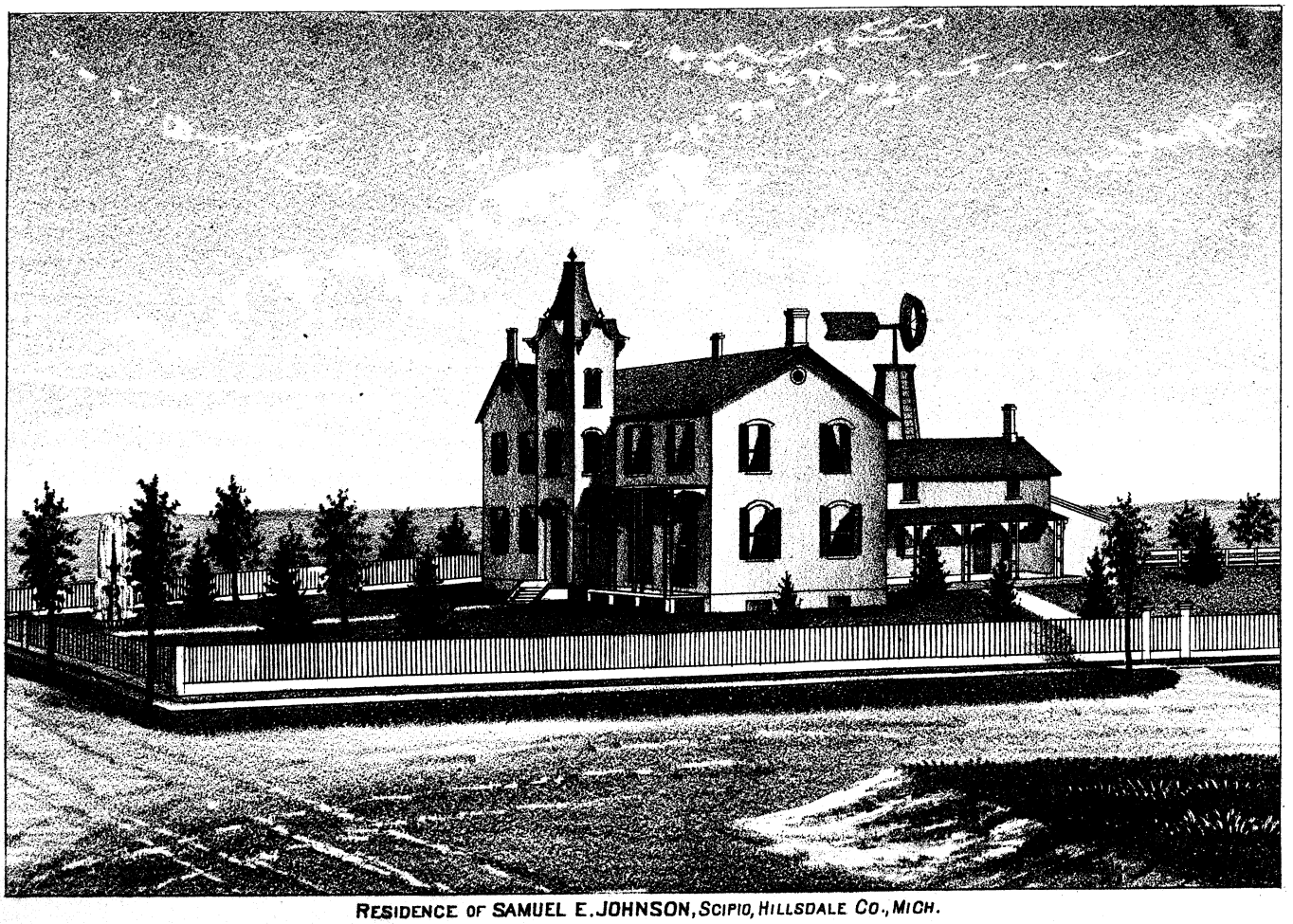


Seth D McNeal

and there being no schools, much of the early training and education of the new-comer devolved upon his girl-mother, from books furnished by his boy-father; and as stoves were then unknown in this part of the country and every house was supplied with a broad, open fireplace, many lessons were earned after the day's work was done,—helping his father clear up the farm,—by no other light than that of the fire on the hearth. This young backwoodsman early evinced a desire for education, and was much benefited by having access to the township library, which in the years of his boyhood was by him well patronized; and at the early age of seventeen he graduated at Log College, not far from Osseo, under Lewis Hagadorn, who comprised the entire faculty, and began teaching district school the winter he was eighteen years old, in district No. 9, Jefferson. He continued to teach in winter and work on his father's farm in summer until he became of age, when he commenced as a book-agent; traveled in Michigan, selling school-books; then went to Western Missouri in 1859, selling religious histories and Bibles by subscription. In 1862, April 1, he married R. Elizabeth Van, with whom he had been acquainted from boyhood, she being the third daughter of Marcus Van, also an old settler of Jefferson. When a boy young McNeal read the speeches of Wm. H. Seward during the Kansas troubles, and became an ardent Republican, and when the 18th Michigan Regiment was raised he enlisted in Company F, under Capt. Hill, and went into camp at Camp Woodbury, on the Emery farm, east of Hillsdale City; volunteered



RESIDENCE OF O. PALMER, JONESVILLE, MICH.



RESIDENCE OF SAMUEL E. JOHNSON, SCIPIO, HILLSDALE CO., MICH.

to *stand* guard first night; took cold, causing an expectoration of blood from the lungs, a complaint which had troubled him from childhood, which caused the surgeon, S. P. Root, to refuse to muster him. After this, in 1863, he bought a farm in section 16, Jefferson, and hired help to clear it in summer time and taught school in winter until nearly the entire eighty acres were cleared. Was elected justice of the peace in Jefferson; moved to Osseo, and commenced to study law; bought a building for an office, and finding the business of a justice rather light, it presented a good opportunity for study without interruption; after two years' quiet study in this way he applied to E. L. & M. B. Koon for permission to read in their office in Hillsdale, where he read some time together with Eugene A. Merrill, a thorough scholar, now a member of the law firm of Koon & Merrill, of Minneapolis, Minn., and with him was admitted to the practice of law, a member of Hillsdale County bar, on the 22d day of May, 1874, Hon. Daniel L. Pratt, judge presiding. After his admission to the bar he removed with his family to Jonesville, and opened an office in Commercial Block, where he enjoys an increasing practice. During the fall of 1878 he built a nice residence on Maumee Street, near the Presbyterian church, and has acquired a very good law library. His family now consists of his wife, his youngest sister, Emma, and an only daughter, Juna, who was born Feb. 17, 1864.

CHARLES P. OSIUS

was born in Erie City, Pa., Jan. 20, 1832. Son of Wm. F. Osius, who emigrated to America from Frankfort on the Main, Germany, about 1827, having a stormy passage which occupied ninety-nine days; he was a volunteer in the German army, and participated in the battle of Waterloo. Not fancying the life of a soldier, he came to this country, married, and settled in Washtenaw Co., Mich., where he has followed the occupation of a farmer; raised a family of five children, all living except the oldest daughter. Charles P. was the oldest son; lived with his father until he was twenty-one years of age, when he rented the farm for six years, during which time, and on the 15th day of January, 1859, he was married to Miss Elizabeth C. Kesselring, daughter of Jacob Kesselring, who came from Henrietta, Monroe Co, N. Y., and settled in Moscow, this county, in 1836, taking eighty acres of land from the government in an unbroken forest, there being no settler for several miles. Here he commenced a battle with the forest, with the wild beasts, and the battle of life anew, unaided pecuniarily; raised a family of nine children; made himself a good farm, where he now resides at the mature old age of eighty-four years. Mr. Osius came to Fayette, this county, in 1860; purchased two hundred acres of land, with small improvements. Since then he has extended its borders until he now has three hundred and twenty acres, with broad fields, a large and fine house, several barns and out-buildings, all of which he has erected; he has a timber lot of pine and cedar in Montcalm County, convenient to the railroad, from which he furnishes the farm with choice building material, as well as some for market; he has a large and well-cultivated farm, the St. Joseph River running through it, which furnishes convenient water for stock. Mr. Osius is one of the enterprising men of the county.

SCIPIO.

THE original township of Fayette included the whole of range 3 west of the principal meridian, within the county of Hillsdale, extending south to the State line. By an Act passed by the Legislature March 23, 1836, the new township of Scipio was created, including township No. 5 south, of range 3 west. The village of Jonesville and the northern tier of sections of the present township of Fayette then formed a part of Scipio, and so remained for a number of years, when the change was made, leaving Scipio but five miles in extent north and south.

The surface of this township is considerably diversified. In places the land rises to the dignity of hills, and in others is marshy, while several fertile plains are found, which were originally in the region of the famous "oak openings." The most notable plain in the township is the one at and east of the village of Mosherville.

The principal stream is the south branch of the Kalamazoo River, which furnishes very good power. Other smaller streams and spring-brooks abound, and several lakelets of limited area add to the beauties of the landscape. Scipio is emphatically a Michigan township, with all the peculiarities of this region of "hills and dales," drift soil, and pleasing lakes and streams.

From the State census for 1874 are gleaned the following items for the township of Scipio:

Total population (539 males and 470 females)	1,009
Acres of taxable land	16,000
Land owned by individuals and companies (acres)	16,087
Improved land (number of acres)	10,000
Land exempt from taxation (acres)	87
Value of same, including improvements	$13,800
Number of acres in school-house sites	3
" " church sites	1
" " burying-grounds	3
" " railroad right of way and depot grounds	50
Number of farms	147
" acres in same	11,793

Average number of acres in farms	80.22
Acres of wheat raised in 1874	3,063
" " harvested in 1873	2,437
" corn " "	1,110
Bushels of wheat raised in 1873	27,848
" corn " "	54,965
" all other grain raised in 1873	13,530
" potatoes raised in 1873	4,244
Tons of hay cut in 1873	752
Pounds of wool sheared in 1873	17,195
" pork marketed in 1873	38,995
" butter made in 1873	34,055
" fruit dried for market in 1873	5,262
Barrels of cider made in 1873	235
Acres of land in orchards	311
Bushels of apples raised in 1872	4,525
" " " 1873	6,715
Value of all fruits and garden vegetables, 1872	$1,792
" " " " 1873	$3,368
Number of horses owned in township in 1874	356
" mules " " "	8
" work oxen " "	18
" milch cows " "	373
" neat cattle one year old and over, other than oxen and cows, in 1874	327
Number of swine over six months old	538
" sheep " "	3,056
" " sheared in 1873	3,438
" flouring-mills in township in 1874	2
" persons employed in same	4
Amount of capital invested in same	$20,000
Barrels of flour made	2,600
Value of products of flouring-mills	$19,000
Number of saw-mills in township in 1874	1
" persons employed in same	2
Amount of capital invested	$2,000
Feet of lumber sawed	25,529
Value of products	$383

The returns from this town were not as complete as some, and there are numerous items which cannot be given. By reference to the figures giving the amount and value of agricultural products it will be seen that Scipio ranks well among her sister townships, and proves the fertility of her soil by her productions.

LAND ENTRIES.

At the close of the year 1833 there had been but 300 acres of land entered in what is now Scipio, and this was divided between William H. Nelson, Dexter Olds, S. N. W. Benson, and Nathaniel Bacon. The following is a list of those who had made entries in the township previous to the 27th of April, 1838, as recorded at the land-offices in Monroe and at Hillsdale:

Section 1.—Lyman Nethaway, James R. Carey, Conklin Nethaway, W. R. Spencer, John R. Willis.

Section 2.—Stillman Ralph, Nathan Palmer, James R. Carey, John B. Brown, George B. Harleston, John R. Willis.

Section 3.—Ira Hinkley, Samuel Mosher, James R. Carey, Darragh, Keighly, and McClelland.

Section 4.—Hezekiah Morris, Samuel Mosher, I. H. Hatch.

Section 5.—Philo Taylor, Daniel Oakley, H. Morris, John Redfield, Samuel E. Smith, Centre Lamb.

Section 6.—Barton Tiffany, John Hart, Cornwell McLouth, Marcus N. Mulliner.

Section 7.—Peleg Corey, Olney Tiffany, Caleb Wilcox, Chester Nimocks, Eliphalet Tower, Amos Carpenter.

Section 8.—Hezekiah Morris, James Sturgess, Nathaniel Swarthout, Joseph Hall, Sullivan Holman, John McLouth, Charles Butler.

Section 9.—James Sturgess, Nathaniel Swarthout, Richard Hinkley, Samuel Mosher, John Sanford, Jasper Burk.

Section 10.—Richard Hinkley, Amos Carpenter, Lyman Johnson, Clinton Strong, Philo Doolittle.

Section 11.—Entered entire by Stillman Ralph.

Section 12.—Jacob K. Camburn, John M. Chapin, Peter J. and Oscar Whitney, Tompkins C. Delavan.

Section 13.—Samuel Knowles, Matthew Buchanan, Philo Mills, Horace Burnett, Lyman Willson.

Section 14.—Levi Haskell, Richard Dobson, John Dray, John W. Collins, McClelland and Harleston, Philo Smith, A. A. Rabineau, John R. Willis.

Section 15.—Lyman Johnson, Robert Cook, Jacob Ambler, John Lusk, Clinton Strong, James Olds.

Section 17.—J. Olmstead, Cyrus Smith, Horace Case, J. C. Dennis, Daniel Oakley, George Lovett, Charles Butler.

Section 18.—J. Olmstead, Henry Stevens, J. C. Dennis, Samuel Shaw.

Section 19.—Clark Sutton, Uriah B. Couch.

Section 20.—Jay Olmstead, Cyrus Smith, T. H. Wilkinson, Uriah B. Couch.

Section 21.—Hiram McKinstry, John Woods, Uriah B. Couch, Horace Case, A. Ten Eyck.

Section 22.—William F. Nelson, Dexter Olds, Isaac Van Riper, John Miller, Charles Osgood, Charles Gregory, M. Olds, Harley J. Olds, James Olds.

Section 23.—James Winter, Simon Drake, John Pope, Stephen Warren, Daniel Couch, Conrad Kimble.

Section 24.—Silas N. W. Benson, S. N. Edmunds, T. Cowles, Eli R. Sayles, Simon Drake, Oliver Bates, Philo Mills, Hosea Wheeler, Job S. Comstock.

Section 25.—S. N. W. Benson, John Briggs, Truman Cowles, Alvah Gregory, Charles T. Delavan, Tompkins C. Delavan, John Jermain.

Section 26.—N. Bacon, Jane L. Benson, Peter S. Sayles, Daniel Nichols, William Benson, Jr., Daniel S. Wilkinson, Lyman Willson, J. D. Van Hoevenbergh.

Section 27.—Nathaniel Bacon, Henry W. Sisson, Daniel Nichols, Stephen Haviland, Jesse Button, Philip E. Manchester, Margarette Brown, J. C. Dennis, Charles Gregory.

Section 28.—Uriah B. Couch, James Olds, Ammon Sperry, Eliza Ann Wheeler, S. C. Le Barron, Phineas Swarthout.

Section 29.—Cyrus Smith, Marcus N. Mulliner, Uriah B. Couch, Joseph Burk, William W. Dodge.

Section 30.—David Schott, Nelson Chittenden, Peter Schott, Uriah B. Couch, Elijah King, Jesse Swarthout, John Hepburn.

A reference to the records shows that the greater part of the land in the township had been entered at the date given (1838). Among those who had made claims were many afterward residents of Jonesville, and who became prominent in their various callings,—as physicians, lawyers, merchants, *literati*, etc.

Railway facilities are afforded the inhabitants of Scipio by the Fort Wayne, Jackson and Saginaw Railway, which has a station at East Mosherville. The famous "Chicago road" crosses the southeast corner of the township, entering from Moscow at the stone school-house. Over this turnpike, in days gone by, the tide of emigration flowed westward, and within the memory of the oldest inhabitants

the lumbering ox-carts and rude pioneer wagons, with their white covers and precious freights, moved slowly along the broad highway, while the easy stage-coaches, with their strap-springs, burly drivers, and crowds of passengers, raised clouds of dust in their swift passage, and the sound of the coachman's horn rang merrily through the land. Those were days long to be remembered by those who were actors in the stirring scenes, and a charm will always attach to tales of the time when the wilderness was being developed into a habitation for the race of people from towards the rising sun; when everything was enjoyed with a hearty zest unknown to the present inhabitants, and when a helping hand was always extended to the needy, and neighbors, though often miles apart, lived as members of one family.

EARLY SETTLEMENTS.

The territory adjacent to the Chicago Turnpike was, naturally, settled before that more distant had been improved. Jonesville, which was for a long time within the bounds of Scipio, received the first settler in the person of Benaiah Jones, Jr., and, following him, came many who located in the vicinity,—the village becoming well known as a business centre in a very few years. Soon, however, the neighboring region began to receive its quota of settlers, and the openings northward from Jonesville were soon producing crops in return for the labors of the husbandman.

Among those residing in the township in 1836 were William Porter, Dr. Stillman Ralph, Silas Benson, Oliver Bates, Oliver C. Pope, Uriah B. Couch, Samuel E. Smith, Cyrus Smith, Lyman Nethaway, Nelson Bates, Hezekiah Morris, Eli R. Sales, Marvin Kimble, James Winters, Rufus Cole, Allen Briggs, Sanford Curtis, Seeley Blatchley, William Whitehead, the widow Bucklin, Wilson Gage, and others.

Samuel E. Smith came to this State from Colerain, Mass., and settled, with his family, in Scipio, in 1835, on the farm east of Mosherville, at present belonging to his estate. This farm is a portion of the plain previously mentioned.

The vicinity of the picturesque Hoosac Falls furnished several settlers to Scipio among the earlier arrivals. In 1836, Jerab Culver located, with his family, in the centre of the township, and in 1838 he was followed by his son-in-law, William Baker, and family, from the same neighborhood. Mr. Baker lived on Mr. Culver's farm until the spring of 1839, and died about the fall of 1841. His sons, Philip S. and William P. Baker, are both residents of the village of Mosherville, the latter being the township clerk.

Hosea Wheeler was one of the earliest settlers in the township, and at the first town-meeting, in 1836, was appointed assistant clerk of election.

In the early part of 1835 but very few were living in what is now Scipio. Among the residents at that time were Judge Stevens, the Bucklin family, Hezekiah Morris, John Howard, and some others. Mr. Bucklin, who lived in the southeast part of the town, died not long after his settlement, and in 1837 the second annual township-meeting for Scipio was convened "at the house of the widow Bucklin."

Thomas French and Joseph Riggs also came early, and the latter is now living in Mosherville. The great majority of the pioneers of this town became worthy citizens, and a glance at the accompanying list of township officers reveals the fact that most of them were honored by various offices and trusted as administrators of the law.

Sanford Curtis and family arrived in the town of Scipio on the 11th of June, 1835, in company with Samuel and Cyrus Smith,—the latter gentleman not related to the Samuel E. Smith before mentioned. They had stayed a week at Jonesville on arriving in the county, living in a new barn which had been erected in the rear of the corner upon which afterwards stood the "Waverley House." On reaching their farms in Scipio, they at first built board shanties, in which they sheltered themselves until more comfortable and substantial buildings could be raised.

Mr. Curtis located three miles west of what is now Mosherville, on the farm at present owned partly by his son, William Curtis. Another son, Ezra S. Curtis, is a resident of Jonesville.

Samuel Smith (who with his brother accompanied Mr. Curtis to the township) afterwards kept the old "St. Charles Hotel," at Jonesville, and was well known as a genial landlord. The name of "Sam Smith" is yet often spoken by those who were then acquainted with him and his house, and tales of dances held in his rooms, and various merry-makings, are often told.

Horace Case settled in Scipio in the summer of 1835. He is since deceased, but his family yet reside here.

James Sturgis located in the fall of 1835, on the place now belonging to his estate and occupied by his family. The fashion of the day was faithfully observed by him, and a substantial log house was his first habitation.

George Satterlee, yet living in the southwest part of the township, is also numbered among the "old settlers."

Jonah B. Tyler, a native of Broadalbin, Montgomery Co., N. Y., settled in Scipio in August, 1836; his occupation was that of a farmer.

Jonathan B. Graham, now of Jonesville, was for some years a resident of this town, and held numerous offices.

Capt. Oliver C. Pope, a native of Middlesex Co., Mass., settled in Scipio in July, 1835. During the war of 1812–15 he had served in the United States navy; was taken prisoner in the South Atlantic Ocean, carried to the Cape of Good Hope, and thence to Dartmoor prison, in England, where he was confined at the time of the brutal massacre of American prisoners, on the 6th of April, 1815. On the 6th of July following he was released. He followed the sea for some time, and subsequently sailed a vessel on the Hudson River between New York and Troy. Capt. Pope died in 1878, aged over eighty years.

Richard Fogg, from Yorkshire, England, settled in this township in 1841. In his early days he was a millwright, but after 1842 attended only to his farm.

Jeduthan Lockwood, a native of Springfield, Windsor Co., Vt., and later a resident of Ontario Co., N. Y., removed to Scipio in 1837. By profession he was a Universalist preacher. The following, from his pen, is copied from the records of the Hillsdale County Pioneer Society:

"In the year 1838 we passed through the 'narrows' in

the narrowest place. Once we ate the last morsel of provisions we had for breakfast. We had four children. I started for Jonesville, and all I could get there was the upper part of a hog's head and a few pounds of middlings. With these supplies I went home rejoicing. Before leaving Jonesville I learned there were two teams coming from Fort Wayne with pork, and one from Three Rivers with flour."

Mr. Lockwood is since deceased. His brother, Alanson Lockwood, came to Michigan in 1833, arriving at Detroit the last of April. About May 1 he moved to Tecumseh, Lenawee Co., and in 1839 to what was then Scipio, now Fayette. He is at present residing at Jonesville with his son-in-law, James W. Button. David Lockwood, the father of Jeduthan and Alanson Lockwood, emigrated from Springfield, Vt., to the State of New York, about 1803.

Jeremiah O. Dennis, from Seneca Co., N. Y., settled in Scipio in November, 1844.

Washington S. Sawyer, a carpenter and joiner by trade, and a native of the town of Camden, Oneida Co., N. Y., located in this township in August, 1842.

THE FIRST PHYSICIAN

who settled in the township of Scipio was very probably Dr. Stillman Ralph, who came as early as 1834–35, and located near the site of the station at East Mosherville. He subsequently removed to Jonesville, where he had an office as early as the spring of 1839, and possibly earlier, and finally went to Moscow.

The first physician to locate permanently at the village of Mosherville was Dr. Abner Dayton, although a young physician named Cornell had been in the place about six months previously, but did not stay. One Dr. Jenkins succeeded Dr. Dayton, and others have practiced for a short time each. Dr. Edgar Bagley at present resides in the village.

ITEMS FROM TOWNSHIP RECORDS.

"At a meeting held for the town of Scipio on Monday, the 4th day of April, at the house of William Porter, according to appointment of law, on motion, Stillman Ralph was appointed moderator, and Silas Benson was elected clerk, *pro tem.*, and Hosea Wheeler was appointed assistant clerk. After being duly sworn proceeded to business. The following men were elected to office: Supervisor, Stillman Ralph; Town Clerk, Silas Benson; Justices of the Peace, Oliver Bates, Oliver C. Pope, Uriah B. Couch, and Samuel E. Smith; Assessors, Cyrus Smith, Oliver Bates, Lyman Nethaway; Collector, Nelson Bates; Directors of the Poor, Hezekiah Morris, Eli R. Sales; Commissioners of Highways, Cyrus Smith, Marvin Kimble, William Porter; Constables, James Winters, Rufus Cole, Allen Briggs; Commissioners of Common Schools, Sanford Curtis, Lyman Nethaway, Silas Benson; Inspectors of Common Schools, Oliver C. Pope, Lyman Nethaway, Stillman Ralph, Uriah B. Couch, Nelson Bates; Fence-Viewers, Silas Benson, Stillman Ralph, Seeley Blatchley; Poundmasters, William Porter, William Whitehead.

"Meeting adjourned to Widow Buckland's* house."

At an election held in Scipio on the 12th of September, 1836, for the purpose of choosing a delegate to the State convention to be held at Ann Arbor on the fourth Monday of the same month, eleven (11) votes were given for Zachariah Van Duzar, and nine (9) for Heman Pratt.

The town-meeting for 1837 convened as per adjournment at the house of the Widow Bucklin, but adjourned to the house of Jerab Culver. The following officers were elected, viz.: Supervisor, Jesse Button; Town Clerk, Silas Benson; Justices of the Peace, Lyman Nethaway, Jonah G. Tyler; Commissioners of Highways, Jonah G. Tyler, Eli B. Sayles, Joseph Sill; Assessors, Lyman Nethaway, Oliver Bates, Joseph Sill; Collector, Rufus Cowles.

The following is a list of the principal officers of the township, from 1838 to 1877, inclusive:

SUPERVISORS.

1838–39. Jesse Button.
1840. Jonah G. Tyler.
1841–42. Jonathan B. Graham.
1843–44. Jonah G. Tyler.
1845. Elisha P. Champlin.
1846. Lyman Nethaway.
1847. Jonathan B. Graham.
1848. Lyman Nethaway.
1849. Sherburn Gage.
1850–51. Alanson Lockwood.
1852. Elisha P. Champlin.
1853–56. Alanson Lockwood.
1857–59. Leonard Miller.
1860–65. Charles B. Cleveland.†
1866–67. Sidney B. Vrooman.
1868–70. Ezra J. Hodges.
1871. Lee Conklin.
1872. Ezra J. Hodges.
1873. Lee Conklin.
1874–76. William E. Gregory.
1877. Samuel E. Johnson.

TOWN CLERKS.

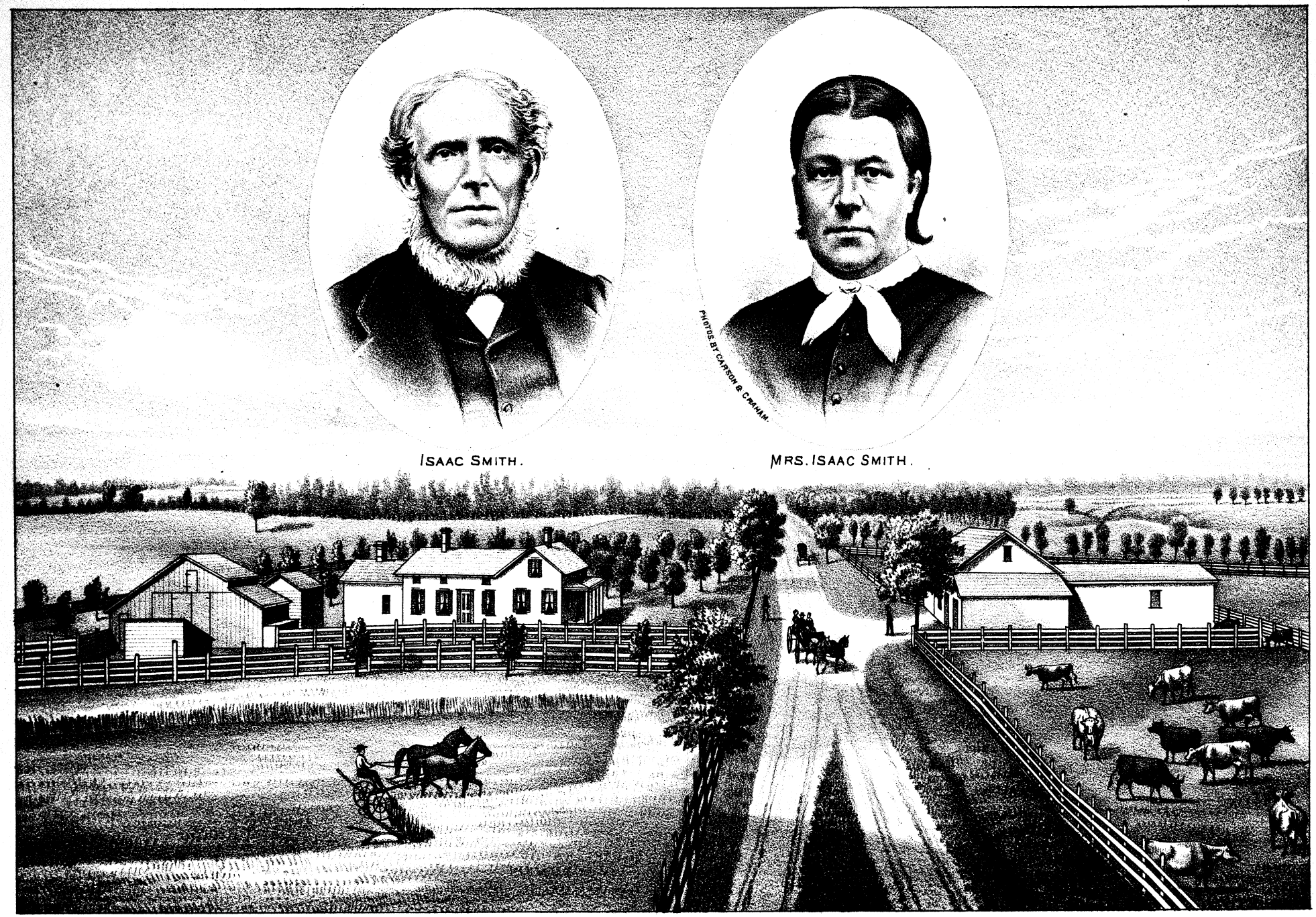
1838–40. Rufus Potter.
1841–42. Lyman S. Wilson.
1843–44. Lyman Nethaway.
1845. Lyman A. Brewer.
1846. Giles E. Sill.
1847. William H. Ames.
1848. Giles E. Sill.
1849. Samuel M. Stillwell.
1850–56. Harley J. Olds.
1857–58. Willard Richards.
1859–60. David G. Mosher.
1861–62. Ezra J. Hodges.
1863–64. Haynes B. Tucker.
1865–67. Ezra J. Hodges.
1868. Willard Richards.
1869. John J. Riggs.
1870. Rollin T. Starr.
1871–72. Smith G. Palmer.
1873–77. John J. Riggs.

JUSTICES OF THE PEACE.

1838. Elisha P. Champlin.
Rufus Potter.
1839. Jonathan B. Graham.
Uriah B. Couch.
Marcus N. Mulliner.
1840. Jonah G. Tyler.
1841. Barton Tiffany.
1842. Uriah B. Couch.
1843. Joseph Sill.
1844. Jonah G. Tyler.
Joseph Riggs.
Austin T. Miner.
Moses Neal.
1845. Moses Neal.
1846. Joseph Riggs.
1847. Gera Hastings.
1848. Charles Mosher.
Jonah G. Tyler.
1849. Thomas Knott.
Jeduthan Lockwood.
1850. Samuel E. Smith.
George C. Taylor.
1851. John W. Dryer.
1852. Samuel Brown.
Jonah G. Tyler.
1853. William L. Wolcott.
1854. Leonard Proper.
Benjamin French.
1855. Leonard Proper.
1856. Harley J. Olds.
1857. William L. Wolcott.
1858. Daniel W. French.
1859. William Richards.
Ezra J. Hodges.
1860. Ezra J. Hodges.
1861. Erastus T. Dunham.
1862. D. W. Finch.
1863. William Richards.
Grove Walter.
1864. Leonard Miller.
Joseph Riggs.
1865. Ephraim Barkman.
1866. Erastus T. Dunham.
Joseph Riggs.
1867. Willard Richards.
1868. Joseph Riggs.
Leonard Proper.
Rialto Philleo.
1869. John S. Kirkwood.
1870. Leonard Proper.
Russell D. Miller.
1871. Willard Richards.
1872. Russell D. Miller.
1873. George E. Green.
Joseph Riggs.
1874. L. Proper.
1875. Willard Richards.
1876. Joseph Riggs.
1877. George W. Proper.
Nelson Brown.

* Usually spelled Bucklin.

† In 1865 Mr. Cleveland was unable to attend to the duties of the office, and Charles Mosher was appointed at a special meeting to serve in his place.



ISAAC SMITH.

MRS. ISAAC SMITH.

RESIDENCE OF ISAAC SMITH, SCIPIO, MICHIGAN.

ASSESSORS.

1838. Lyman Nethaway.
Oliver Bates.
Jonah G. Tyler.
1839. Jonah G. Tyler.
Horace Case.
Lyman Nethaway.
1840. John G. Hall.
Lyman Nethaway.
Jeduthan Lockwood.
1841. Uriah B. Couch.
E. R. Sayles.
Oliver C. Pope.
1842. Marcus N. Mulliner.
Oliver Bates.
1843. Lyman Nethaway.
Isaac Ambler.
1844. Isaac Ambler.
1844. Alanson Lockwood.
1845. Charles Mosher.
Alanson Lockwood.
1846. Isaac Ambler.
Richard Starr.
1847. O. J. Tiffany.
Morris Leonard.
1848. Horace Case.
Leonard Miller.
1849. Almond M. Whipple.
Alexander Pope.
1850. Horace Case.
Silas Benson.
1851. No record.
1852. Isaac Ambler.
William Dryer.
1853. Same as previous year.

COMMISSIONERS OF HIGHWAYS.

1838. Gera Hastings.
Simon Drake.
Jonah G. Tyler.
1839. Gera Hastings.
Jonah G. Tyler.
Barton Tiffany.
1840. Barton Tiffany.
Uriah B. Couch.
Jonathan B. Graham.
1841. Silas Benson.
Henry C. Tuller.
Samuel Smith.
1842. S. M. Stillwell.
Samuel Smith.
William H. Tuller.
(Latter failed to qualify, and Oliver C. Pope was chosen instead.)
1843. Samuel E. Smith.
Simon Drake.
Benjamin K. Wood.
1844. Benjamin K. Wood.
Hamlin Tyler.
Horace Case.
1845. Horace Case.
Henry E. Drake.
Richard Starr.
1846. Silas E. Ganyard.
Samuel E. Smith.
Daniel Birdsall.
1847. Londras Goodwin.
Asa Mosher.
Samuel M. Stillwell.
1848. Edward J. Olds.
1849. John N. Hastings.
1849. William H. Ames.
1850. Thomas Luce.
Edmund J. Olds.
1851. Lewis H. Weir.
1852. Benjamin F. Stookey.
Henry W. Sisson.
1853. Thomas Luce.
1854. Benjamin F. Stookey.
1855. William Dryer.
1856. Thomas Luce.
1857. Benjamin French.
1858. William Dryer.
1859. Thomas Luce.
1860. Ephraim Barkman.
T. Andrews.
1861. Jerome G. Cleveland.
Benjamin French.
1862. H. M. Dresser.
1863. William Case.
1864. Joseph J. Cleveland.
George W. Proper.
1865. Joseph Winfield.
William Dryer.
1866. S. E. Johnson.
1867. Washington S. Sawyer.
1868. James Mosher.
H. Jones Culver.
1869. H. J. Culver.
1870. Thomas Spencer.
1871. Isaac Smith.
1872. Samuel E. Johnson.
1873. Hugh Gilbert.
1874. F. M. Culver.
1875. Francis M. Culver.
1876–77. Ezra J. Hodges.

COLLECTORS.

1838. Isaac Ambler.
1839. Ezra Smith.
1840. Ezra Smith.
1841. Samuel M. Stillwell.

TREASURERS.

1839. Jesse Button.
1840. Jonah G. Tyler.
1841. Jonathan B. Graham.
1842. Hamlin Tyler.
1843–44. Stillman Ralph.
1845. Lyman Nethaway.
1846. Harley J. Olds.
1847. William H. Tuller.
1848. Harley J. Olds.
1849–1859. Ezra Smith.
1860–61. Alex. T. Kirkwood.
1862–63. William Dryer.
1864. Wesley Flinn.
1865–66. Hurlbert Riggs.
1867. Lewis Burlingham.
1868–1870. William Case.
1871–72. William Fogg.
1873–74. Day Conklin.
1875–77. James F. Owens.

The officers of Scipio for 1878 are the following, viz.: Supervisor, John S. Kirkwood; Town Clerk, William P. Baker; Justices of the Peace, David Culbert, Harmon P. Wheeler; Commissioner of Highways, Archibald Stormes; Township Superintendent of Schools, Lee Conklin; School Inspector, Joel Walker; Constables, John Williams, James Nichols, James Gregan, Daniel Burr.

The first general election in Scipio was held Nov. 5 and 6, 1838, the following vote being cast:

Isaac E. Crary, for Member of Congress	51
Hezekiah G. Wells, for Member of Congress	29
Elisha P. Champlin, for State Senator	61
William L. Greenly, for State Senator	21
Daniel C. Stillwell, for Representative in Legislature	64
Elijah B. Seeley, for Representative in Legislature	17
Abram Vandebogart, for Sheriff	52
Ambrose I. Nicholson, for Sheriff	19
Jonathan B. Graham, for Sheriff	1
Ambrose Nicholson, for Sheriff	2
Clinton E. Attwater, for County Clerk	65
Wolcott G. Branch, for County Clerk	15
Salem T. King, for County Register	66
James K. Kinman, for County Register	15
James Olds, for County Treasurer	66
Rockwell Manning, for County Treasurer	13
Gustavus Stephens, for County Surveyor	65
Otis Briggs, for County Surveyor	...
Harvey Eggleston, for County Commissioner	64
James Fowler, for County Commissioner	76
John McKnight, for County Commissioner	64
Jesse Stoddard, for County Commissioner	14
Isaac A. Calvin, for County Commissioner	13
Joshua M. Lindsley, for Coroner	79
John Bailey, for Coroner	79

In 1836 the township of Scipio was divided into seven road districts, of which the following were the respective overseers: Silas Benson, Wilson Gage, Oliver Bates, Eli B. Sales, Uriah B. Couch, Stillman Ralph, and Cyrus Smith.

The first road laid out by the commissioners of the township is recorded as follows:

"*Scipio, May* 12, *A.D.* 1836.—Commenced running road at corner of sections 19 and 30 on west town line; thence east between sections 19 and 30, 20 and 29, 21 and 28, 22 and 27, 23 and 26, and 60 chains between sections 24 and 25; thence south between E. ½ of N. E. ¼ and W. ½ N. E. ¼ of section 25, to intersect with Chicago road."

Among some of the marks by which owners could recognize their stock when running at large, the following were recorded May 25, 1838: "J. G. Tyler's cattle-mark—the left ear cropped and split; Simon Drake's cattle-mark—the *write* ear cut off; Gera Hastings' cattle-mark—round hole through both ears." The devices for marking stock were many and ingenious, yet the ears of the poor animals were badly mutilated, and the "society for the prevention of cruelty to animals" would, in the new settlements, have found an ample field for work. Fortunately the custom of "cropping" and "splitting" and "punching" the ears of sheep and cattle has nearly gone out of date, and that relic of barbarity is now only known to the pages of the records, where the skill of the embryo artist is found exerted in delineating the heads of sheep, with various lines and circles and "swallow forks" illustrating the accompanying descriptions. The paint-brush and branding-iron have taken the place of the knife, where it is necessary to mark stock, which necessity seldom occurs.

Nov. 6, 1838, a license was granted by the town board to Elijah Clark, "to keep a common victualing-house, with the privilege of retailing fermented liquors, on the Chicago road, two miles west of the Scipio House, being the house

he now occupies, being in the said town of Scipio;* said license to commence the first day of January, 1839, and continue one year."

May 18, 1839, a license was granted to A. and R. Gaige, to keep tavern in the house on the Chicago road formerly occupied by Artemedorus Tuller. This was probably the building on the southeast corner of Chicago and West Streets, Jonesville, afterwards known as the "Waverley House," and in a recent year destroyed by fire.

In 1839, at the annual town-meeting, it was "*Voted*, That any Boar Pigg running at large, two month old, shall pay A fine of five Dollars!" The "Piggs" undoubtedly took warning.

VILLAGE OF MOSHERVILLE.

A Quaker named Samuel Mosher, born in Dutchess Co., N. Y., and afterwards a resident of Rensselaer County, made a trip to Michigan in 1835, and entered about 1000 acres of government land in Hillsdale County. A portion of this was where the city of Hillsdale now stands, but the greater part—over 800 acres—was in what is now Scipio township, including the present site of Mosherville. Part of this land was purchased from second hands. Mr. Mosher's object was to secure the valuable water-power afforded by the south branch of the Kalamazoo and by the St. Joseph. An Indian chief named "Leather Nose"—from the fact that he had lost his nose and wore a leather patch in its place, and whose headquarters were at the site of Hillsdale—aided Mr. Mosher materially in taking a level of the power at that place. Mr. M. never settled in this State, and died in Cayuga Co., N. Y., in 1840.

David G. Mosher, a son of the above, came West in the fall of 1838, and built a shanty of planks set endwise and roofed it in, returning subsequently to New York. A younger son—Charles Mosher—came in June, 1842, and repaired the shanty, to make it habitable. He had been married in 1841, when but nineteen years of age, to a young lady of fifteen, and after remaining here four weeks went to his home in New York and returned with his family. They had two children—a son and a daughter. Mrs. Mosher lived but a few years after their removal here, and her little boy followed his mother to the grave in four weeks, his death being caused by the bite of a "massasauga." The daughter is now Mrs. Herbert Riggs, of Scipio township.

In 1843 another son, James Mosher, arrived, and these were followed by their brother, Giles C. Mosher, in 1848. A copartnership was entered into by the three, under the name of G. C. & J. Mosher, for the purpose of building mills. A saw-mill was erected in 1849, and a grist-mill in 1850. This was at the present village of Mosherville, which was laid out by the same parties April 14, 1852, on the southeast quarter of section 4. An addition to the village was platted by Giles Mosher, April 17, 1856.

The grist-mill at Mosherville was the second one built in the township, the first having been the "Genesee Mills," on the St. Joseph River, erected by John Gardner,† and standing near the line of Fayette township. The Messrs. Mosher had at the time they built their mills but a small capital to work with, and performed a large share of the labor themselves, digging their own raceway, etc. The power here is one of the finest in Southern Michigan. The Kalamazoo River has been turned from its natural channel in such a manner as to receive the drainage of three small lakes in the vicinity,—or rather to flow through them,—and an unfailing supply of water is the result. These lakes are fed by springs, and contain large numbers of excellent fish. They are known as the "Mosherville Lakes," and their name in the Indian tongue signifies "The Twin Sisters." The one at the outlet of which the dam is built lies immediately south of the village, and is a perfect gem of beauty. Its banks are bold and its shores free from marsh, and picnic parties find here a most pleasurable resort.

The machinery placed by the Moshers in their saw-mill was purchased of George C. Munro, of Jonesville, who had used it in a saw-mill he had built at Litchfield in 1842. The grist-mill originally contained two runs of stone, the same as at present; its interior has been extensively repaired and remodeled, and improved machinery inserted, while the frame remains the same. Charles Mosher built a new saw-mill in 1867, and this, together with the grist-mill, was purchased by Luther N. Tyler, the present proprietor, in 1867 or 1868. A very good business is done at these mills.

After Mosherville was surveyed and platted, and the proprietors had erected their own buildings, a man named Dwight Gilmore, who was employed in the saw-mill,—and in that way secured his lumber,—erected a small shanty in which he kept public-house,—the first institution of the kind in the place. The next building was a dwelling erected by D. W. Finch, and is still standing north of Charles Mosher's house, the latter being the oldest one now in existence in the village, which was built for a residence. The old tavern was recently destroyed by fire, and at present the place lacks the necessary accommodations for travelers to be found in a hotel.

Of Samuel Mosher's family, four sons are now residents of the township, all at Mosherville. These are David, Charles, Edward, and George Mosher.

When the firm of G. C. & J. Mosher commenced their mills at the village, they also erected a separate building, placed therein a stock of goods, and opened the first store in the place. This was burned about 1860–70.

Passing across Scipio township, and through the village of Mosherville, in a northeasterly and southwesterly direction, was an old Indian trail when the country was first settled. It was known as the "Spring Arbor" trail, and united with another one in the bend of the river, west of Mosherville. In digging the "tail-race" for the mill, a causeway was found by the Messrs. Mosher, two or three feet beneath the then surface of the ground, and a piece of plank, four or five feet in length, and with a hole bored in each end, was also exhumed.

Upon the site of Mosherville the Indians had numerous "tanning-sinks," consisting of holes scooped in the ground about the size of a potash kettle. These holes were lined with stones, like pavement, and the marks of the fires which had been built in them were yet to be seen. Charles Mosher, in plowing his garden, found several of them.

* Now Fayette.

† See history of Fayette township.

When Charles Mosher came to Scipio (1842) he was accompanied by Clark Weldon, who is now residing east of Mosherville. Mr. Weldon was from Rensselaer Co., N. Y., —later a resident of Cayuga County,—and had lived until he became of age with Charles Mosher's father. The two came on foot from Lyman Blackmar's hotel in Moscow, crossing the Kalamazoo River about four miles east of Mosherville, having been guided thus far by blazed trees. At the river they took the Indian trail which joined the "Spring Arbor" trail west of what is now Mosherville.

A. P. Mosher, a cousin to the proprietors of the village, settled in 1845, and is still living a short distance west. When he first came, he set a wheel at the "beaver-dam" at the outlet of the lake, near where the mill now stands, built a shop, put in a lathe, and manufactured chairs. The building is now used as a dwelling by Thomas Campbell, and is the oldest structure in the village. The boards for its construction were split from logs by its proprietor and Charles Mosher, they being unable to procure the necessary lumber for it in any other manner.

The first school in this vicinity was taught in 1847, in a log school which stood half a mile west of the village, and the logs for which were chopped by Charles Mosher. The name of the first teacher is not now recollected. This building was also long used as a place in which to hold religious meetings.

The first school-house in the village was a frame structure, erected about 1857–58. It is now used as a paint-shop, a very tasty frame school building having been put up in 1872, at a cost of $2800. The school has two departments, and an attendance of about 100. The teachers for the winter of 1878–79 are George W. Howe, Principal; Miss Cora McDougall, Assistant. The school is located in the northeast part of the village, east of the Methodist church.

The population of the township in 1838 was 469, and it contained also a saw-mill, a merchant, 294 head of neat stock, 70 horses, 20 sheep, 356 hogs, and a post-office called Scipio. This post-office was on the Chicago road, in the southeast corner of the present township. About 1846 another office, called "Scipio Centre," was established on the "Concord road" (leading from Jonesville to Jackson), and Samuel E. Smith was the first postmaster. About 1853–54 it was moved to Mosherville, and the name changed to correspond, and John Long appointed to take charge. It was afterwards called "Tylerville," but was finally changed back to Mosherville, which name it has since retained. The present postmaster is David G. Mosher.

The Mosherville Cornet Band was organized in the spring of 1878, and has about 15 members. A teacher has for some time been employed, and under his tutelage the band has made rapid advancement. Its leader is Frank Case.

METHODIST EPISCOPAL CHURCH, MOSHERVILLE.

The first Methodists in this neighborhood were probably James Sturgis and family, who settled very early in the township. A class existed for a number of years, but a society was not regularly organized until 1860. A frame church was built in 1861, and during the present season (1878) has been repaired at an expense of about $1200. At its organization this society was on the Litchfield circuit, and was made a station on the Mosherville circuit about 1869. The remaining appointments are at East and West Pulaski, Jackson Co., and in Homer township, Calhoun Co.

The old class had but few members. The society was organized with about 70 members, by Rev. Henry Penfield, who became its first pastor. Those since in charge have been Revs. H. Long (who fell dead in the pulpit), John Clubine, H. H. Parker, George W. Hoag, Mark Browning (first pastor of Mosherville circuit), J. F. Wallace, C. H. Ellis, A. L. Crittenden, and the present incumbent, Rev. E. D. Bacon, now serving his third year. Others had conducted services previously while the small class was in existence. The present membership at Mosherville is about 75. A flourishing Sabbath-school is sustained, with a membership of probably 100. Charles Mosher has been its superintendent for thirteen years. The school has a small library and eight classes and teachers.

Mosherville contained in September, 1878, two stores, a church, a school-house, a post-office, a shoe-shop, two blacksmith-shops, one wagon-shop, a carpenter-shop, and an establishment owned by D. G. Mosher, who manufactures a patent "potato bugger," one cabinet-shop, a grist-mill, a saw-mill, and a population of between 100 and 200.

EAST MOSHERVILLE

was laid out by Charles Mosher, Dec. 5, 1870, on the southeast quarter of the southwest quarter of section 2. It contains a few dwellings, a small grocery, and a station on the Fort Wayne, Jackson and Saginaw Railway, with Mr. Mosher as agent for the company.

To Charles Mosher and numerous others who have furnished us with valuable information in this town we return sincere thanks.

BIOGRAPHICAL SKETCHES.

CHARLES MOSHER.

The progenitors of this family were Quakers, and came from England about the year 1600, and settled in Connecticut. Samuel Mosher, the father of our subject, was a native of Columbia Co., N. Y., where he resided until the year 1825, when he married and moved to the town of Nassau, Rensselaer Co., N. Y., where he purchased a farm. He remained upon this farm about ten years. In 1835 he came to Michigan, and being favorably impressed with the soil and the natural advantages, he located eight hundred acres in the northern part of the town of Scipio, on which there was a fine water-power; he also located one hundred and sixty acres in what is now the village of Hillsdale. Completing his business, he returned to Wayne Co., N. Y., where he then resided, and where he died in the year 1840. He was an estimable man, with a firm, unswerving devotion to the right. In his religious convictions he was a Quaker; politically, he identified himself with the Abolition party, and for the ten years previous to his decease he did not purchase or use anything that was the product of slave labor. He

left a family of ten children, our subject being the third son. He was born near Chatham village, Columbia Co., N. Y., Jan. 2, 1822, and came to Scipio in the spring of 1842, with his family, which consisted of his wife and one child. The northern part of the town was at this time a wilderness, and the construction of a home was a work of no small magnitude, but by dint of energy and perseverance the usual improvements were made, and matters were progressing favorably when he lost all by fire; this occurred in

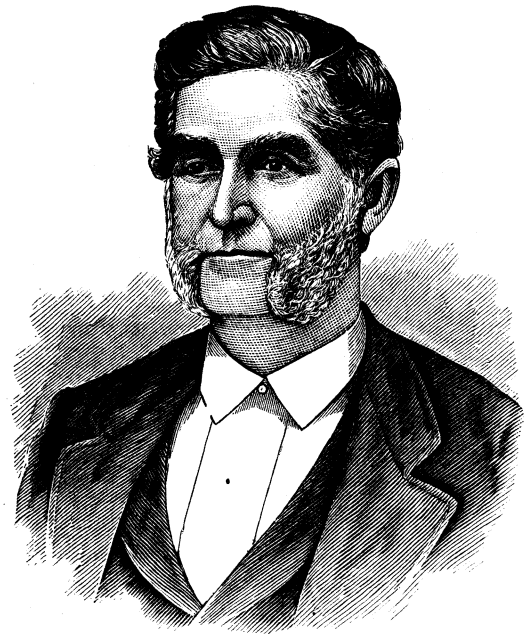


Photo. by Carson & Graham, Hillsdale.

CHARLES MOSHER.

1845. In 1849 and 1850 he, in company with his brothers James and Giles, laid out the village of Mosherville, naming it in honor of their father. They built a saw- and grist-mill. Mr. Mosher was a practical miller, and for twenty years followed this avocation. He has been twice married, first to Polly Seaver, who died in 1848, and next to Miss Elvira M. Stoddard, of Richmond, Ontario Co., N. Y. By his first wife he was the father of two children,—Samuel and Sarah Jane. The son met his death from the poisonous fangs of a "massasauga," and the daughter is now the wife of H. Riggs, Esq., of Scipio. By his present wife Mr. Mosher has one child, a son, Charles T. Mosher. Politically, Mr. Mosher was originally a Whig, and upon the organization of the Republican party identified himself with it, and has continued an ardent supporter of its principles to the present. His qualities have not been overlooked by an appreciative people, and he has been honored with numerous positions of trust in their gift. In 1863–64, he occupied a seat in the representative branch of the Legislature, and was again elected in 1876, being chairman of the State committee on public schools, and also a member of the committee on supplies and expenditures. In 1878 he was again nominated and re-elected. He is a member of the Methodist Church, in the affairs of which he takes much interest.

LYMAN JOHNSON.

This gentleman, for many years one of the valuable citizens and prominent farmers of Scipio, was born in St. Lawrence Co., N. Y., Dec. 12, 1812. His father, Roswell Johnson, was a ship-carpenter by occupation, and when Lyman was a mere lad moved to Rochester, N. Y., with his family, where he lived many years. Upon the death of his wife he became discontented, and removed to Wisconsin, where he died. Lyman resided in Rochester until 1837, when he came to Scipio, and "took up" one hundred and sixty acres of land on section 10. He erected the



Photo. by Carson & Graham, Hillsdale.

LYMAN JOHNSON.

body of a log house, put in two acres of wheat, and returned to Rochester. The following March he returned with his family. Here he resided until his death, which occurred Feb. 27, 1869.

Mr. Johnson was emphatically a self-made man. Possessed of more than an ordinary amount of energy and determination, he overcame all obstacles. His early life was replete with hardship and privation, and although he started in life with only his natural resources for his capital, he acquired a competency which was the result of a long life of industry, frugality, and honorable dealing. He was a devout and consistent Christian, a member of and one of the founders of the Baptist Church in Jonesville, and a liberal supporter of church interests. Mr. Johnson was married June 22, 1832, to Miss Fanny, daughter of Samuel Benedict, of Ballston, Saratoga Co., N. Y., where she was born, Sept. 10, 1813. When five years of age, her parents removed to Mendon, Monroe Co., N. Y., where they resided until they died.

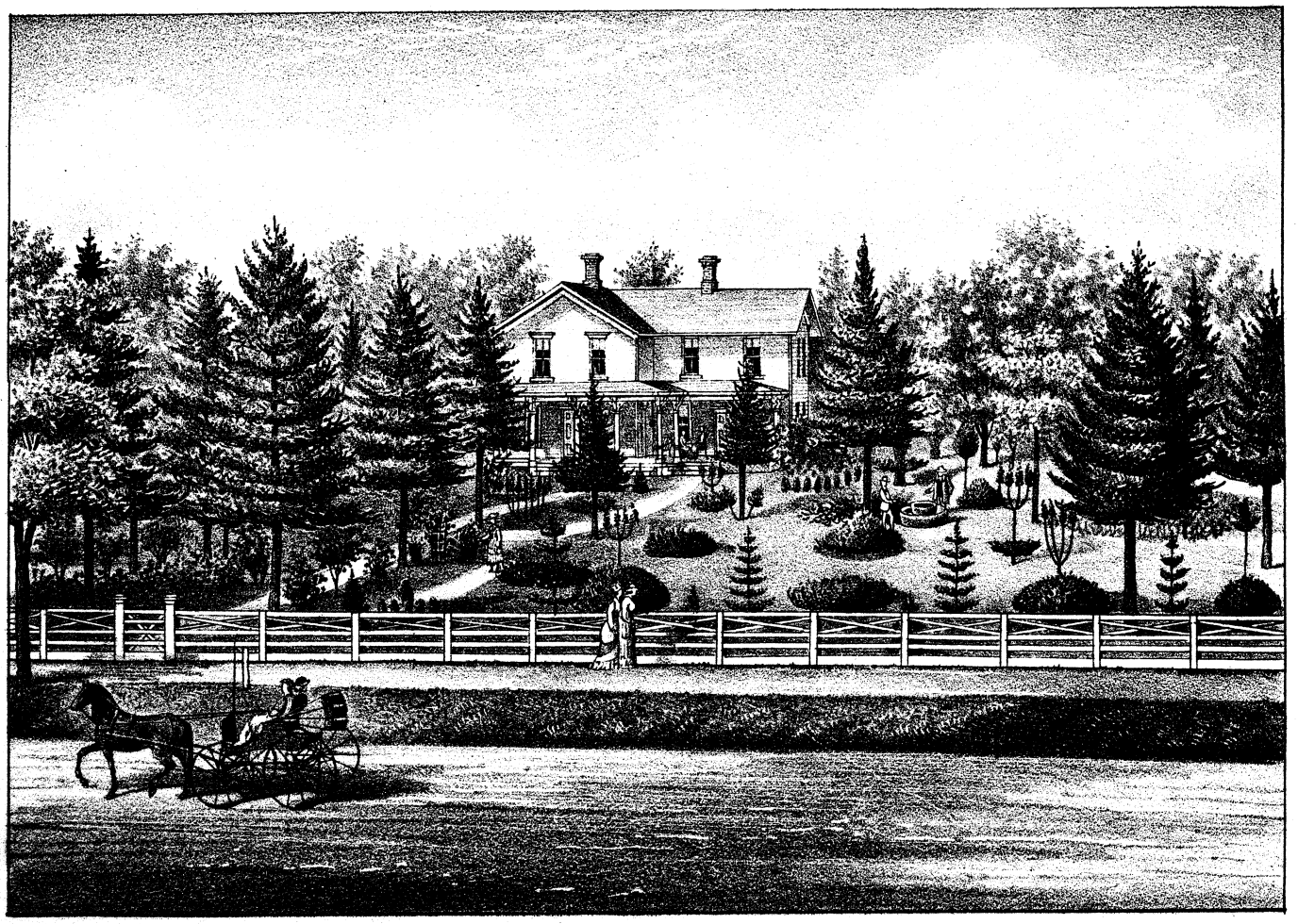
Samuel Johnson, the present supervisor of Scipio, is the only child. He was born in Scipio, on the farm where he now resides, Feb. 19, 1842. He is prominently identified with the town, has filled all the offices in the gift of his fellow-townsmen to their entire satisfaction, and is one of the progressive and successful farmers of the county. He is the owner of the old farm, which now consists of two hundred and twenty acres. The improvements are of a



WARNER BUNDY.



MRS. WARNER BUNDY.



RESIDENCE OF WARNER BUNDY, LITCHFIELD, MICHIGAN.

high order, and it is justly regarded as one of the best and most valuable farms in this part of the county. A view of it can be seen elsewhere in this work.

ISAAC SMITH.

The subject of this sketch was born in the town of Durham, Greene Co., N. Y., Oct. 26, 1813, and was the youngest child in the family of Isaac and Hulda (Atwood) Smith, which consisted of six,—three boys and three girls. The elder Smith was a native of Connecticut, and was born in the town of Southington, Hartford Co. In 1772 he was a farmer in limited circumstances. Isaac, when a lad of ten years, was thrown upon his own resources. Up to the age of sixteen he worked upon a farm, attending the district school during the winter. By the aid of a retentive memory, and by close application, he acquired a good common-school education. At this time he went to learn the trade of a copper- and tinsmith, but the avocation not being congenial to his taste, he returned to his former occupation; he, however, learned the trade of a cooper, at which he worked about ten years. In 1839 he resolved to seek "a fortune and a home" in the West. He came to Hillsdale County and purchased lands in the town of Allen, which he subsequently exchanged for a farm on section 13 in the town of Scipio; he moved on to it in the spring of 1843. Here he remained until 1848, when he sold it, and purchased the farm upon which he now resides. Mr. Smith can justly be considered a self-made man. Starting in life with only his natural resources for his capital, he has conquered success in every department of life, and is classed among the thrifty, energetic, and successful farmers of Hillsdale County. By a long life of industry, economy, and honorable dealing, he has acquired a competency. His beautiful farm of one hundred and sixty-four acres, well fenced and under a high state of cultivation, attests his skill and thrift, a view of which, in connection with portraits of himself and wife, we present on another page. Mr. Smith has been twice married: first to Miss Artemisia McClelland. She died in 1853, and in 1856 he was again married, to Miss Margaret Kiefer, of Homer. She was born in Germany, July 4, 1828. In 1831 her parents emigrated to the State of New York. One child has been born to them, Willis J.; he first saw the light in the town of Scipio, Oct. 26, 1868. Mr. Smith in his political and religious sentiments is a Methodist and a Republican; his wife belongs to the same church, and is in every sense a worthy helpmeet.

LITCHFIELD.

EARLY HISTORY OF LITCHFIELD.

UNTIL the spring of 1834 Litchfield, as well as most of Michigan west of Detroit and Monroe, was an uncultivated wilderness. Before that time birds warbled in the trees, flowers bloomed, and the sun sent his enlivening rays upon the surface, and the limpid waters flowed in the channel of the St. Joseph without any mill-dams to obstruct it in its passage. But there were no eyes nor ears to enjoy the beauties of the scene except those of savage beasts and a few scattering Indians as savage as they.

In the spring of 1834, Henry Stevens and Samuel Riblet made the first settlement in the township,—Henry Stevens on section 13 and Samuel Riblet on section 15, his present place of residence. They were soon followed by several others, among whom were John Crandall, Sr., who settled on section 24; Otis Bettis, on section 25; Andrew K. Bushnell, on section 9; David Hiller, on section 5; John Woods, on section 15; Lambert Allen, on section 22; Mr. Murray, on section 5; Nathan Herendeen, on section 1; Jesse Stoddard, on section 3; James and Harvey Eggleston, on section 9; Freeman Blair, on section 14; M. P. Herring, on section 22. James Jones, Wm. Smith, Samuel Frisbee, and the three Todd brothers made the first settlement in the timbered land west of Sand Creek in 1836, and Horton Mann, James Valentine, and William Miller settled on what is called Saratoga Street the same year.

In May, 1836, a mail-route was established between Jonesville and Marshall, and in the fall of that year a post-office was established in this place and Hervey Smith appointed postmaster. The mail was carried on an Indian pony, by Henry Dorsey, of Homer, a boy about thirteen years old. The mail-route followed an Indian trail a large portion of the way. In those days it took the price of a bushel of wheat, viz., 25 cents, to pay the postage of a letter if carried 150 miles or over; if less than that distance the price was 18¾ cents.

In the summer of 1836, Hervey Smith bought 65 acres of land of Samuel Riblet, John Woods, Solomon Riblet, and Mary Woods, now Mary Barber, on sections 10 and 15, on which he built a saw-mill and platted the village of Litchfield. He then sold the saw-mill and water-power to George C. Munro, of Jonesville, who built the flouring-mill, now owned by A. G. Conger, in the year 1841. The settlement of the town was rather slow, however, until the year 1837, when emigration began to flow in in a more constant stream, and the town was soon pretty well filled up. Henry Stevens put up his log house with the help of his hired man; A. K. Bushnell got men to come from the town of Homer, some of them over ten miles, to raise his house;

while Samuel Riblet built his of small logs, such as he and his wife could handle alone, raising without help.

In those times there was not a school-house, a church, or any other privileges of civilization nearer than Marshall, and it was to that place the people had to go to mill.

The first sermon ever preached in Litchfield was delivered by Stephen Wilcox (a missionary), in June, 1835, in Samuel Riblet's log house, to a congregation of seven hearers.

The first frame house in the township was built by S. Geer in 1837. The first frame school-house in 1839. The first church (the old Methodist) in 1841. The first school ever taught in Litchfield was taught by Isaac Agard, Sr., in the winter of 1837–38, in the old log school-house, and he was succeeded the next summer by Miss Ada Bushnell. The first furrow turned in town was on the farm of Henry Stevens, on the 20th day of May, 1834, at which time all the inhabitants of the town were present, viz., Henry Stevens and his two hired men, and Samuel Riblet and Solomon Riblet, of Pennsylvania, who all took turns at holding the plow.

ORGANIZATION OF THE TOWN.

Previous to the year 1837 this township was attached to the town of Allen, but in the winter of 1836–37 the Legislature passed an act authorizing the organization of the town, and appointed Samuel Riblet, who was then a justice of the peace in the town of Allen, to select and qualify an election board and preside over the first election, and thus the town was organized on the first Monday of April, 1837. There were about 20 votes cast at the first election, and nearly every man got an office.

NAME.

A meeting was notified and held in the winter of 1836, to petition the Legislature for an act of organization and to select a name. Several names were proposed, among which were Pulaski, Smithfield, Lewis, and Columbus, all of which were successively voted down but Columbus, which name was sent to the Legislature in the petition. But a small portion of the minority, headed by Henry Stevens, who was a turbulent man, and always wanted to have his own way in everything, got up another petition, with the name of Litchfield, a name that had not been proposed at the meeting, and Mr. Stevens went to Detroit, where the Legislature was in session, and by the free use of liquid and other arguments prevailed on the Legislature to adopt that name. There was great dissatisfaction, not at the name so much as at the means by which it was obtained.

ASPECT OF THE COUNTRY BEFORE SETTLEMENT.

Nothing can exceed the beauty of the plains and openings on the north side of the river when in its natural state. The fires that had annually swept over the surface had kept down all the underbrush and trimmed the trees to the height of about fifteen feet, above which were large, spreading tops. On the surface was a rich carpet of grass, ornamented and intermixed with a vast profusion of flowers of various colors and fragrance, and strawberries were so thick in many places that the cows often came home with their feet stained with the juice of that delicious fruit. On the south side of the river, where the fires had not run so much, there was an almost impenetrable thicket of hazel, thorn, and plum-bushes, interwoven with grape-vines and woodbines. West of Sand Creek the land was mostly heavily timbered with beech, maple, whitewood, black-walnut, etc. On sections 17 and 20 was an old windfall, grown up between the old logs, with blackberry-bushes, from which the early settlers gathered immense quantities of blackberries.

Thus the town of Litchfield has had a steady and solid growth in wealth and agricultural improvements, but the growth of the village was comparatively slow until the completion of the Lansing branch of the Lake Shore and Michigan Southern Railroad, in the spring of 1872, since which time it has more than doubled in business, and has had a corresponding increase in population. It was incorporated in the spring of 1877.

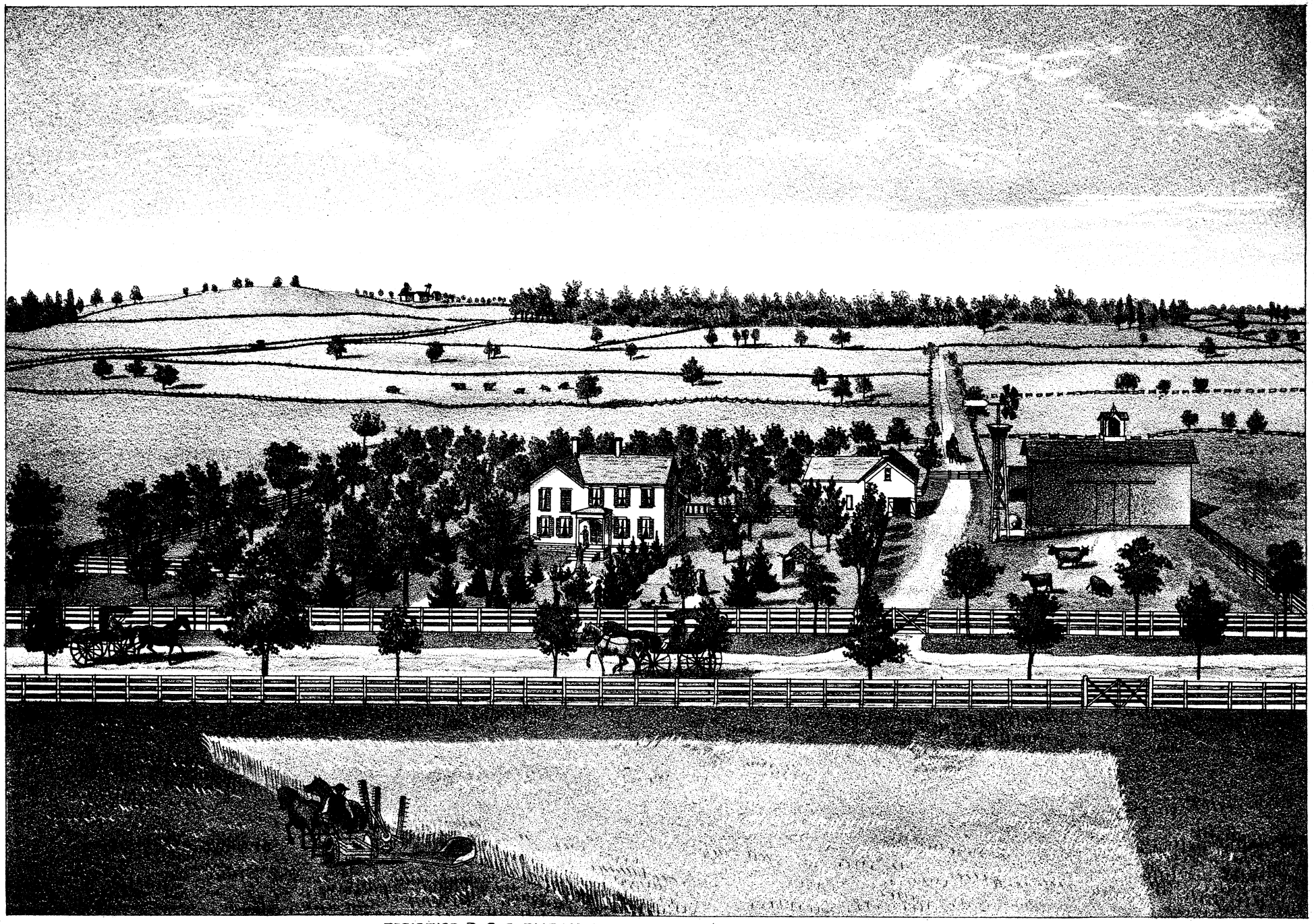
LITERARY.

The first newspaper published in Litchfield was the *Litchfield Pioneer*, about the year 1848, edited and published by Dr. Zenas Brown, devoted to general news and the advocacy of the eclectic system of medical practice; it was a short-lived thing, and died for want of patronage.

From that time until 1872 Litchfield was left in the dark, excepting what light it received from other sources than a local paper. In June, 1872, Silas H. Egabroad started the *Litchfield Investigator*, but discontinued it in October of the same year, and Litchfield was again left in the dark until October, 1874, when Edward H. Graves commenced the publication of the *Litchfield Gazette*. He soon sold out, however, to G. L. Woodward & Co., its present proprietors, who have published it uninterruptedly to the present time. It is a well-conducted paper, its typography is good, has a pretty good patronage, and bids fair to become a permanent institution. During the last three or four years another spicy little sheet has put in an occasional appearance, called the *Ready-Pay Reporter*. It is devoted principally to the advocacy of the ready-pay system of doing business, is published by H. N. Turrell, and it has nearly revolutionized the manner of doing business in the place; for before its appearance most of the business was done on credit, but now, notwithstanding the hard times, it is mostly done on ready pay.

EDUCATIONAL.

The first school-house was built of round logs, in the summer of 1837, on the section line, about 60 rods east of the centre of the village. In 1839 the district bought the site where the union school now is, and erected a frame school-house, 22 by 26 feet in size; but as the population increased the school became crowded, and then an addition was put to it of 16 by 22 feet, and the school was divided into two departments, the smaller fry being put into the new part, under the tuition of another teacher. This last arrangement worked well, and was continued until 1853, when the school again became crowded, when the present commodious building was erected, and the school organized as a union school. The building is calculated for four departments, but generally only three are occupied. The classics have never received much attention in this school,



RESIDENCE OF S. S. FAIRBANK, LITCHFIELD, MICH. (LOCATED ONE HALF MILE WEST OF DEPOT.)

but it is distinguished as affording excellent opportunities for acquiring a good practical business education, and many of the farmers in the surrounding country send their grown-up sons and daughters there to finish their education. It also enjoys the reputation of being an excellent institution for young people to qualify themselves for the business of teaching school, and it has turned out a very large number of very successful teachers.

The whole number of persons in the district between the ages of five and twenty is at present 235. Whole number attending school, 245. There are 9 districts in the township, with an aggregate population of 621 between the ages of five and twenty, and an attendance of 587.

HEALTH AND MEDICAL PRACTICE.

Until the spring of 1839 there were no doctors in town; but, fortunately, they were not much needed, as until that time there was not much sickness. But in the summer of 1839 there was a terrible rage of malarial fevers, which continued with more or less severity for about ten years. In September, 1840, there were over 60 persons down with bilious remittent fever at one time in a population of less than 400. Business was almost entirely suspended, as it took all the well ones to take care of the sick. Some people laid it to the breaking-up of so much new land,—that the decomposition of so much organic matter in the sod produced the malaria; others thought it was caused by obstructing the water of the river by mill-dams; while others, still, were ungenerous enough to lay it to the doctors. Probably it was owing to the three causes combined, for certain it is that the physicians having come from the East, where malarial diseases are not very prevalent, were not as successful in the treatment of that class of diseases as the doctors of the present time. Drs. Chester E. Clapp and James Skinner, both allopathic physicians, came here in 1839, and in a few years after Dr. Melvin, who followed the botanic practice, moved in. Dr. Zenas Brown moved into town in the year 1848, and introduced the eclectic system of practice; he published a paper (*The Litchfield Pioneer*) in which he advocated the principles of that system. In the year 1853, Dr. A. R. Brown, an eclectic practitioner, set up business here. A few years after that Dr. Melvin died, and Dr. Clapp quit the practice of medicine, and Dr. Skinner moved away. Dr. Brown lived here over fifteen years, had a very extensive and successful practice, and when he left, Dr. L. B. Howard took his place as the eclectic physician of the place, and has been fully as successful as his predecessor. Dr. Rorabacher moved here in 1865, and introduced the homœopathic system of practice; he has succeeded in building up a very extensive and successful practice. Besides these, there are several others, who have practiced a short time each at different times, among whom are Drs. Leonard, Coston, Austin, and Atkinson, and recently Drs. Spining and Walters have set up business here.

RELIGIOUS.

There are four religious societies in Litchfield, each of which has a commodious and comfortable church.

METHODIST EPISCOPAL CHURCH.

The first Methodist Episcopal Church society of Litchfield, Mich., was missionary, and was established in the year 1835, by Stephen Wilcox. It consisted of 7 members, viz., Samuel Riblet, Deborah Riblet, Mrs. Henry Stevens, Daniel Kuhnley, Mrs. Kuhnley, Clarissa Allen, and Mary Woods, now Mary Barber; and Samuel Riblet was chosen leader. Litchfield circuit was formed in 1836, and the first preacher, after it became a circuit, was Rev. Mr. Lawrence, and Chester Stoddard was appointed leader by request of brother Riblet, the former leader. In the year 1840 the first Methodist Episcopal church was built, under the administration of Revs. John Scotford and Reader Smith as pastors, on the grounds where the present church stands. The present church was built in 1865, during the administration of Rev. John Clubine. During the year 1876 a new parsonage was built under the administration of A. Hunsberger.

The society is divided into two classes, with an aggregate membership of 113 in full connection. A. M. Kellogg and Orin Mason are the leaders. There is also a very respectable church at Sand Creek, built in the year 1861, with a society of about 50 members. Ephraim Page is leader.

The ministers have been as follows: Revs. Stephen Wilcox, mission, came in the year 1835; Mr. Lawrence in 1836, remained two years; Mr. Perkiser in 1838, two years; John Scotford (Reader Smith assistant) in 1840, one year; John Pitezell in 1841, two years; Samuel Lapham in 1843, two years; Solomon Steele (Norman Ablott assistant) in 1846, one year; Henry Penfield (T. H. Jacokes assistant), two years; Isaac Bennet (J. M. Arnold assistant), two years; V. P. Boynton (W. Parsons assistant) in 1850, two years; Nahan Mount (J. E. McAlister assistant), one year; J. S. Finch (John Nobles assistant), one year; Wm. Mothersill (B. N. Sheldon assistant), one year; S. C. Woodward in 1856, two years; N. Thoms, one year; M. B. Camburn, two years; Henry Penfield in 1861, two years; Hiram Law, two years; John Clubine in 1864, three years; H. H. Parker, one year; G. W. Hoag in 1869, one year; G. W. Tuthill, two years; W. H. Ware, one year; E. D. Young in 1872, two years; E. Marble, one year; A. Honsberger in 1875, two years; Noah Fasset in 1877, yet officiating.

FIRST BAPTIST CHURCH.*

The First Baptist Church of Litchfield, Mich., was organized March 16, 1839, with 7 members, as follows: Rev. John S. Twiss, pastor, Hervey Smith, Morris Todd, Archibald Scott, Noah Chapman, and sisters Desire Twiss and Clarissa Smith. The church was built in 1845, and dedicated Jan. 1, 1846.

June 6, 1867, the membership was 57. June, 1878, the membership was 143, as represented at the annual association. In the year 1874 the church was thoroughly repaired, and rededicated Dec. 10, 1874.

The succession of pastors is as follows: John S. Twiss, G. Wisner, J. M. Coe, G. W. Warren, L. A. Alford, G. C. Tripp, L. A. Davis, Elder Burroughs, J. R. Monroe, L. C. Pettingill, M. H. De Witt, N. N. Smith, P. Van Winkle.

* Furnished by L. N. Fowler, clerk of the church.

FIRST CONGREGATIONAL CHURCH.

The first Presbyterian Church of Litchfield was organized by Rev. Elijah Buck, July 14, 1839, and was reorganized with a Congregational form of government by Rev. Rufus B. Bement, March 20, 1841.

The present elegant and costly church was built in the year 1870; previous to that time the society had a very comfortable frame church building, built about the year 1846, but there is nothing in the church records to show when it was built.

The ministers have been Revs. Elijah Buck, 1839; Rufus B. Bement, 1841; J. J. Bliss, 1845; James Van Wagner, 1849; J. L. Seymour, 1856; Mr. Wells, 1857; G. W. Newcomb, 1859; Mr. Frost, 1865; Mr. Updyke, 1873; George Williams, 1875; J. D. Wells, 1878. Besides these there was a Rev. Mr. Kidder and a Rev. Mr. Williams preached for the society many years ago, but their names are not found in the church records. The present membership of the society is supposed to be about 150.

EVANGELICAL CHURCH.*

In the year 1868, Rev. M. J. Miller, presiding elder of St. Joseph district, Michigan Conference, visited a few of our people who had emigrated from the East to this place and preached for them a few times, and being encouraged he brought the matter before the Conference, which appointed D. C. Rholand as missionary in the year 1870, who organized the first society of 15 members in the house of Rev. G. Craft, in April, 1870.

In the year 1871, Rev. J. M. Hany was appointed here, who labored with much success.

In 1872, Rev. J. Paulin was appointed here. In 1873, Rev. T. Davis, who died during his term of appointment.

In 1874, Rev. T. W. Loose came, who organized the Litchfield society. In 1875, Rev. L. Kemerling was appointed to the work. In 1876, Rev. G. Hetler, who served two years on the work.

In 1878, Rev. L. Kemerling was appointed the second time to this work,—the building of the church.

In the year 1875, January 15, Rev. L. Kemerling proposed to the quarterly conference the building of a church in Litchfield, which received a favorable consideration, and was adopted by the official board. Subscriptions were circulated, and about $1200 secured. The proper steps were taken. Trustees were elected as follows: A. Wagner, N. Dibler, N. Yinger, J. P. Sheder, and Rev. G. Craft.

The church was commenced in the spring of 1876, under the labors of Rev. G. Craft, and completed in the month of November of said year, and was dedicated on the twelfth day of November, 1876, by Rev. Wm. Yost, of Cleveland, Ohio. The following brethren assisted: Rev. L. Kemerling, of Marshall Circuit; Rev. B. F. Wade, of Lima Circuit; Rev. S. Coply, presiding elder.

The church is 50 feet by 33, 16 feet high, with spire and bell. Number of members at present, 97; Rev. L. Kemerling, pastor.

*Reported by Adam Wagner.

INDIANS.

Litchfield township was embraced in the hunting-grounds of what was called the Leathernose family, a branch of Baw Beese's tribe of the *Pottawattamie* Indians. They numbered about 40 or 50 individuals. They usually wintered in the dense forests of Butler and Girard, in Branch County, but in the summer time encamped on the openings and plains, where there was less annoyance from mosquitoes, moving from place to place, according to the scarcity or plentifulness of game.

Their principal camping-ground was on the farm of A. K. Bushnell, on section 9, where they had their corn-field and garden. The first work Mr. Bushnell did on his farm was to plow up the Indian planting-ground and sow it into wheat. After that they quit planting entirely, and bought such agricultural products as they needed of the whites, paying for them with berries, peltry, and baskets, until the United States Government removed them to the place allotted to them west of the Mississippi River.

Among them was a remarkably old squaw, altogether the oldest-appearing person the writer of this ever saw. Indian Bill said she had lived through "much more as a hundred winters."

The old woman would sit still on her bear-skins in the tent for days, very seldom saying a word to any one, or apparently noticing anything, until they were ready to move to another place; then, when everything was ready, she would give a whoop and jump up like a young squaw, climb up on to the log to which her pony was led, mount the pony, then wait till the other squaws were mounted, then give another whoop, then start, the other squaws following. The Indians always went in advance afoot, carrying their rifles. There were a number of very old people of both sexes among them, which seems to prove that neither the climate of Michigan nor habits of nomadic life are unfavorable to longevity.

CHARACTER OF THE FIRST SETTLERS.

The world has in all ages and in all countries had its heroes. Many a hero dies unknown for want of opportunities to manifest his heroism in actions, and heroes are oftentimes as necessary in times of peace as in war;—the men that shoulder their axes to conquer the wilderness and plant the standard of civilization therein require more energy and perseverance, if not as much physical courage, as those who shoulder their arms to meet a hostile army. And as when an army is raised of volunteers, it is not the cowardly and effeminate that enlist, but the brave and patriotic, so when a distant wilderness is to be denuded of its primeval forests and converted into a fruitful field, it is the men of energy, perseverance, and courage that volunteer to go. And the young woman, too (for most of the first settlers were young married people), who will leave the comforts and luxuries of a good home under the parental roof, and emigrate with her young husband to a distant wilderness, must not only have courage and energy, but also an implicit trust and confidence in him whom she has chosen for her partner and protector.

Such was the general character of the first settlers here. And that their descendants are not degenerate sons of



WM. J. BETTIS.



OTIS BETTIS.

WILLIAM J. AND OTIS BETTIS.

There is on earth no spectacle more beautiful than that of two old men who have passed with honor through storm and contest, and retain to the last the freshness of feeling which adorned their youth. Such is a true, green old age, and such are a pleasure to know. There is a southern winter in declining years where the sunlight warms, although the heat is gone.

There are still living in Litchfield two of the town's first settlers, Otis and William J. Bettis, the former having settled in 1834 and the latter in the spring of 1835. For forty-four years they have observed the momentous changes which have culminated in the present stage of advancement. When they left their homes in the State of New York and came to Hillsdale County, they found a wilderness, with here and there a clearing, and neither Hillsdale nor Jonesville had reached the distinction of a village. Beneath their observation, in a grand life panorama, Hillsdale County has been organized and developed into one of the foremost agricultural regions in Southern Michigan.

It is in keeping with the self-abnegation of such men that they have retired to the background, and quietly look on as the great and varied interests, of which they laid the foundation, are seen to rise and extend in prominence and utility.

Their father was William Bettis, a soldier in the Revolutionary war. He was at the battle of Bunker Hill, and participated in nearly all of the decisive battles of the war. At its close he again returned to the farm, and ended his days in Westmoreland, Oneida Co., N. Y., in the year 1824.

William J. was born in Wilton, N. H., Sept. 16, 1786, and at an early age was apprenticed to the printer's trade, at which he worked many years.

Otis was born in East Rutland, Vt., May 1, 1798. His early days were passed in poverty; his father, who was wealthy at the close of the Revolution, became bankrupt by the depreciation of the Continental money. Otis was apprenticed to a manufacturer of woolen goods, which occupation he followed until he came to Michigan.

Both William and Otis are well qualified from experience to speak of the trials, privations, and hardships of pioneer life; and, did our space permit, we could pen from their lips many a story which, to the present generation, would sound more like fiction than fact.

Otis purchased one hundred and sixty acres of land where he now resides, and through a period of forty-five years their interests have been in common.

It is questioned what resource is left to the aged when no longer able to pursue an accustomed round of labor. Otis and William Bettis are qualified to reply. They have not mingled in party strife, nor have they been known in official circles. They have marked out and pursued a line of action whose goal has proved a satisfaction. They have enjoyed the quiet of home and the retirement of the farm, and their long life affords a marked contrast to the brief existence of the votaries of pleasure and prematurely exhausted members of the stock exchange.

noble sires, but have inherited the noble qualities of their parents, is abundantly proved by the bravery of the Michigan troops in the late war of the slaveholders' Rebellion.

It is true, indeed, that a few effeminate individuals drifted in with the current of emigration, who had not the necessary qualities for settling a new country, but such soon got discouraged and went back.

There were others again who had raised their expectations too high, and when they failed to find roasted pigs and turkeys running about in the woods ready for the carving-knife, they pulled up stakes and drifted on to the great prairies of the West, hoping there to reap the rewards of patient industry without its necessary toils.

INCIDENTS OF PIONEER LIFE.

In the winter of 1835, Mr. Otis Bettis (a bachelor of about 45) lived alone in a log shanty, just high enough for him to stand up in, and covered with bark. One evening he brought home a quarter of fresh venison and laid it on a shelf. The following night he heard the tramp of some heavy-treading animal approach his shanty, and after walking several times around his domicile, attracted no doubt by the smell of the fresh meat, and finding no place of ingress, finally climbed up on one corner, and began to tramp around over the bark roof. Mr. Bettis, at this juncture of affairs, began to feel uneasy for fear the beast might break through; and in that case, being unarmed, he might, perhaps, in the event of an encounter with the brute, come out second best. And, as he did not like the idea of himself serving as a supper for the hungry animal, he concluded that discretion might be the better part of valor; so he raised himself up in his bed, and spoke with all the *sang froid* at his command: "You would better step careful up there, old fellow, for there is nothing but bark between us." The beast then walked to the lowest side of the shanty and jumped off. Next morning Mr. Bettis found the huge tracks of a bear around and on his premises.

About 80 rods from Mr. Riblet's log cabin (just across the river) was a run-way for deer. When a deer is pursued by a pack of wolves he generally takes himself to a run-way. In the pursuit, one wolf takes the track, and sets up a howl entirely different from the rest of the wolves, which pay no attention to the track, but cut across the bends of the run-way to gain distance, and the one that strikes the track first ahead of the leader sets up the howl of the leader, and the former leader leaves the track and falls in in the rear of the pack. Hence there is quite a variety of sounds or keys in the music of a pack of wolves; there is that of the leader, that of the old wolves, and that of the whelps, and besides there is another howl occasionally given, which the wolves no doubt understand, but the writer of this never did comprehend. It sounds very much like boys hollowing "hoy!" when driving cows.

One evening, soon after Mr. Riblet moved into his log cabin, as he was driving his cattle home from the marsh, his wife met him about 40 rods from his house, with her face beaming with delight.

"Samuel," said she, "I have news to tell you."

"Well," said he, "I should judge it was good news, too, judging from your looks."

"Yes, it's good news. We have got neighbors just across the river, and they have children, too, and will help to support a school,—or at least they have boys, for I heard them driving cattle, hollowing 'hoy!' and the dogs barking. They have one big dog and several little ones."

Mr. Riblet said he thought there must be some mistake about it, for no person could get across the river without help or directions; and he had seen Mr. Stevens but a few moments before, and he certainly would have mentioned it if he had helped them across

"Well," said she, "perhaps they came down from the turnpike on the other side."

"That," said Mr. Riblet, "is equally improbable, for no one could make their way through that tangled mat of bushes and grape-vines in a week."

"Well, they are there anyway, for I heard the boys driving their cattle." Then she stopped short (another pack was coming). "There, listen; don't you hear them?"

Mr. Riblet laughed; he had heard wolves howl before. Reader, if you had been there, then you would have seen a disappointed and crestfallen woman. Mrs. Riblet became very familiar with wolf-music before spring, for during the winter she slept by it almost every night. But she now congratulates herself that she has lived to hear the whistle of the locomotive-engine very nearly on the same route of the old run-way of deer and wolves.

THE FIRST FOURTH OF JULY CELEBRATION.

In the summer of 1839, some of the settlers, feeling somewhat patriotic, and thinking it proper to do up business as they did at the East, proposed to have a Fourth of July celebration; they posted up notices calling a meeting of the citizens to make arrangements, but very few persons attended the meeting. So the meeting was adjourned to a subsequent time. In the mean time quite an effort was made to get the people out, and when the time came there was quite a turn-out. And, although Dr. Clapp and Mr. Long made each quite a patriotic speech, and did their best to get up some enthusiasm, the people would not enthuse worth a cent. Finally, Deacon Hervey Smith arose and made a speech. "My friends," said he, "I know just what is the matter. You all feel, just as I do, that we are too poor to have a celebration. The fact is, it took all we could raise in the world to get us here, to pay for our land, and to live till we could raise something to live on. But, my friends, we will not always be thus poor. We have a beautiful country, and it will soon be a rich country. Your fields are now waving in the wind with a heavy burden of wheat almost ready to harvest. We shall be better off after harvest, and will feel more like celebrating. I move that the Fourth of July be put off till after harvest." The motion was supported and put to vote, and carried almost unanimously. But when harvest was over the people had their ground to prepare for another crop, and the matter was not called up again. But the next Fourth of July witnessed a very respectable celebration, which was the first one ever held in Litchfield.

CIVIL LIST.

According to an act of the Legislature of the State of Michigan, numbered 31, and approved March 11, 1837,

for the organization of the township of Litchfield, the first township-meeting was held in the house of Hervey Smith, in said township, on Monday, the 3d day of April, 1837, and the following officers elected: Supervisor, Harvey Eggleston; Township Clerk, James F. Nims; Justices of the Peace, Harvey Eggleston, Jesse Stoddard, Philip S. Gage, William Smith, Jr.; Assessors, Nathan Stevens, Horton Mann, Philip B. Tabor; Collector, John Woods; Directors of the Poor, Constant Bushnell, Nathan Stevens, Selah Murray; Commissioners of Highways, Hervey Smith, Samuel Riblet, Otis Bettis; School Inspectors, Harvey Eggleston, Samuel Riblet, William J. Bettis; Constables, John Woods, Chester Stoddard; Overseers of Highways—District No. 1, Thomas Herendeen; District No. 2, Jacob Whitney; District No. 3, David Hiller; District No. 4, James Eggleston; District No. 5, John Woods; District No. 6, Lambert Allen; District No. 7, George G. Young; District No. 8, John Shipman.

The officers for succeeding years have been as follows:

1838.—Supervisor, Harvey Eggleston; Town Clerk, Lewis Smith; Assessors, Henry Vrooman, Nelson Chittenden, Stephen M. Frisbie; Commissioners of Highways, Henry Stevens, Stephen M. Frisbie, Tristram Norcott; Justice of the Peace, William Smith; School Inspectors, Isaac Agard, James Eggleston, Stephen M. Frisbie; Collector, Chester Stoddard; Directors of the Poor, Constant Bushnell, Nathan Stevens.

1839.—Supervisor, Jesse Stoddard; Justice of the Peace, Jesse Stoddard; Town Clerk, Lewis Smith; Assessors, Nelson Chittenden, Stephen M. Frisbie, Freeman Blair; School Inspectors, Freeman Blair, Isaac Agard, Ezra B. Godard; Collector, Andrew K. Bushnell; Commissioners of Highways, Hezekiah Sabin, Stephen M. Frisbie, Milton P. Herring; Directors of the Poor, Constant Bushnell, Nathan Stevens.

1840.—Supervisor, Jesse Stoddard; Justice of the Peace, Harvey Eggleston; Town Clerk, Chester E. Clapp; Assessors, Nelson Chittenden, William Miller, Milton P. Herring; Commissioners of Highways, Joseph M. Smith, Stephen M. Frisbie, Allen Parker; School Inspectors, Isaac Agard, Thomas W. Benedict, George W. Burchard; Treasurer, Shailor Geer; Collector, Alex. Rorabacher; Overseers of the Poor, Constant Bushnell, Jacob Whitney.

1841.—Supervisor, William Savage; Town Clerk, Chester E. Clapp; Justice of the Peace, Lewis Smith; Assessors, Nelson Chittenden, Warren Aylesworth, James Eggleston; Commissioners of Highways, Edwin Walter, Noel M. Waite, Stephen M. Frisbie; School Inspectors, Isaac Agard, Thomas W. Benedict, Chester E. Clapp; Collector, David Woodam; Treasurer, Lemuel Long; Overseers of the Poor, Constant Bushnell, Nathan Stevens.

1842.—Supervisor, Henry Packer; Town Clerk, Lemuel Long; Justice of the Peace, Austin George; Assessors, William H. Miller, Stephen M. Frisbie, Warner Aylesworth; Commissioners of Highways, Joseph M. Smith, James Jones, Ulri Murdoc; School Inspectors, Charles J. Vanness, Austin George, George W. Burchard; Treasurer, Shailor Geer; Directors of the Poor, James Parker, Howard Weaver.

1843.—Supervisor, Henry Packer; Town Clerk, Chester E. Clapp; Treasurer, Shailor Geer; Assessors, Wm. H. Miller, Milton P. Herring, Isaac Agard; School Inspectors, Freeman Blair, George W. Burchard, Samuel Riblet; Commissioners of Highways, James Jones, Henry W. Cronkhite, John S. Morris; Justice of the Peace, Hezekiah Sabin; Overseers of the Poor, Constant Bushnell, James Mabee.

1844.—Supervisor, Henry Packer; Town Clerk, Chester E. Clapp; Justice of the Peace, Harvey Eggleston; Treasurer, Shailor Geer; Assessors, Milton P. Herring, Jonathan Robinson, Isaac Agard; Commissioners of Highways, David Hiller, James Jones, Parker Dresser; School Inspector, Freeman Blair; Directors of the Poor, Constant Bushnell, James Mabee.

1845.—Supervisor, Jesse Stoddard; Town Clerk, Chester E. Clapp; Justice of the Peace, E. Barnum Foot; for vacancy, Daniel Harris; Treasurer, Edwin Walter. It was voted that two assessors be elected, to be associated with the supervisor to make out the assessment. Assessors, Jeremiah Townsend, Jonathan Robinson; Commissioners of Highways, Jared Todd, Joseph M. Smith, Henry Packer; School Inspector, Isaac Agard; Overseers of the Poor, Hezekiah Sabin, Henry Packer.

1846.—Supervisor, Henry Packer; Town Clerk, Lemuel Long; Treasurer, Edwin Walter; Justice of the Peace, Austin George; Assessors, Wm. H. Miller, Stephen M. Frisbie; School Inspector, Freeman Blair; Commissioners of Highways, Joseph M. Smith, Jonathan Robinson, Jared Todd; Overseers of the Poor, Samuel Fellows, Chester E. Clapp.

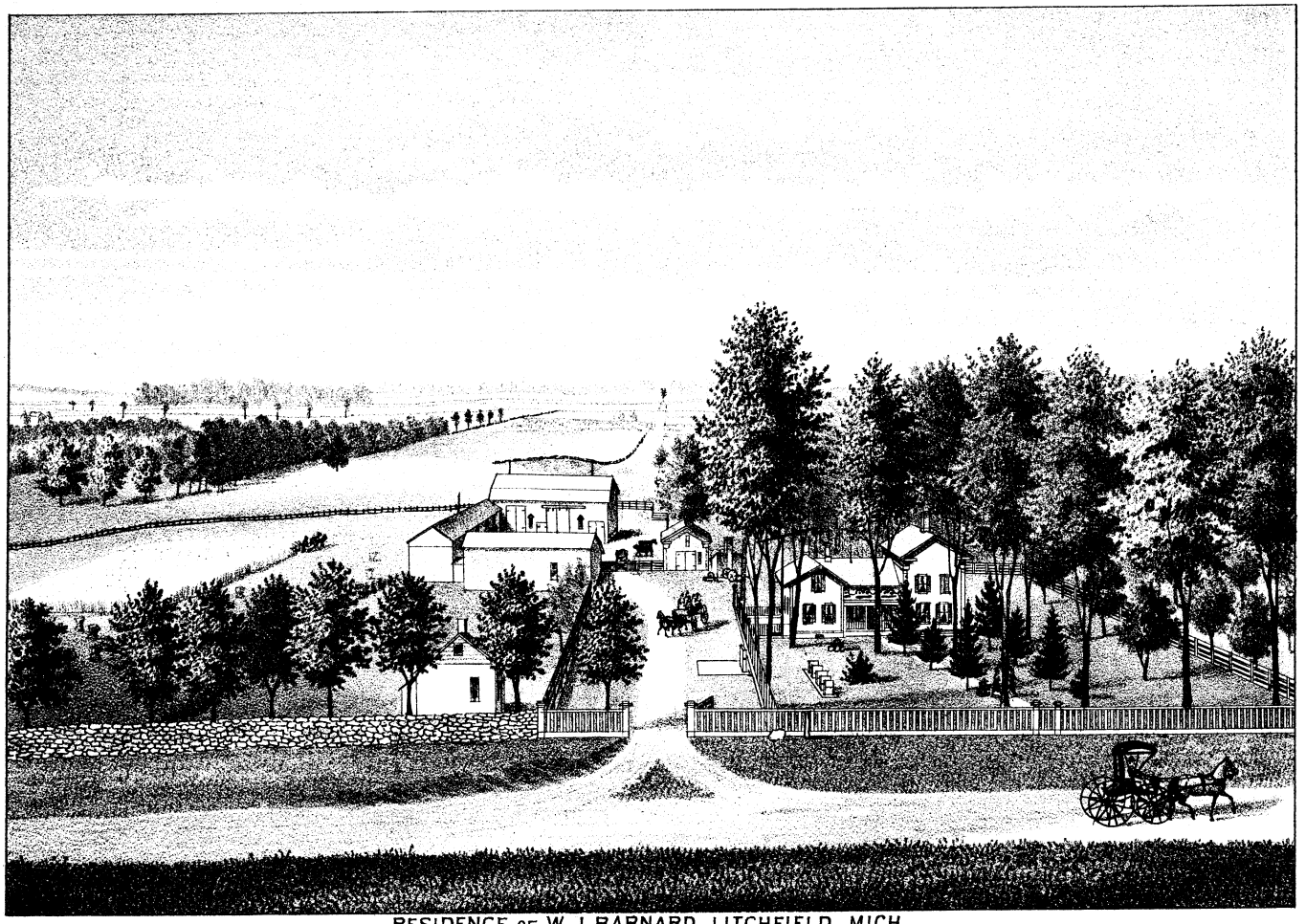
1847.—Supervisor, Sam'l Fellows; Town Clerk, Stephen Canniff; Justice of the Peace, Edwin Walter; Treasurer, Ezekiel White; Assessors, Jeremiah Townsend, Lewis Riggs; Commissioners of Highways, Joseph M. Smith, Jared Todd, Joel Mann; School Inspectors, James Mott, Isaac Agard; Overseers of the Poor, Hezekiah Sabin, Ebenezer Eggleston.

1848.—Supervisor, William H. Miller; Town Clerk, Lemuel Long; Justice of the Peace, Henry Packer; Treasurer, Ezekiel White; Assessors, Joseph M. Smith, Hervey Smith; Commissioner of Highways, Joel Mann; School Inspector, Charles J. Vanness; Overseers of the Poor, Hezekiah Sabin, Harvey Eggleston.

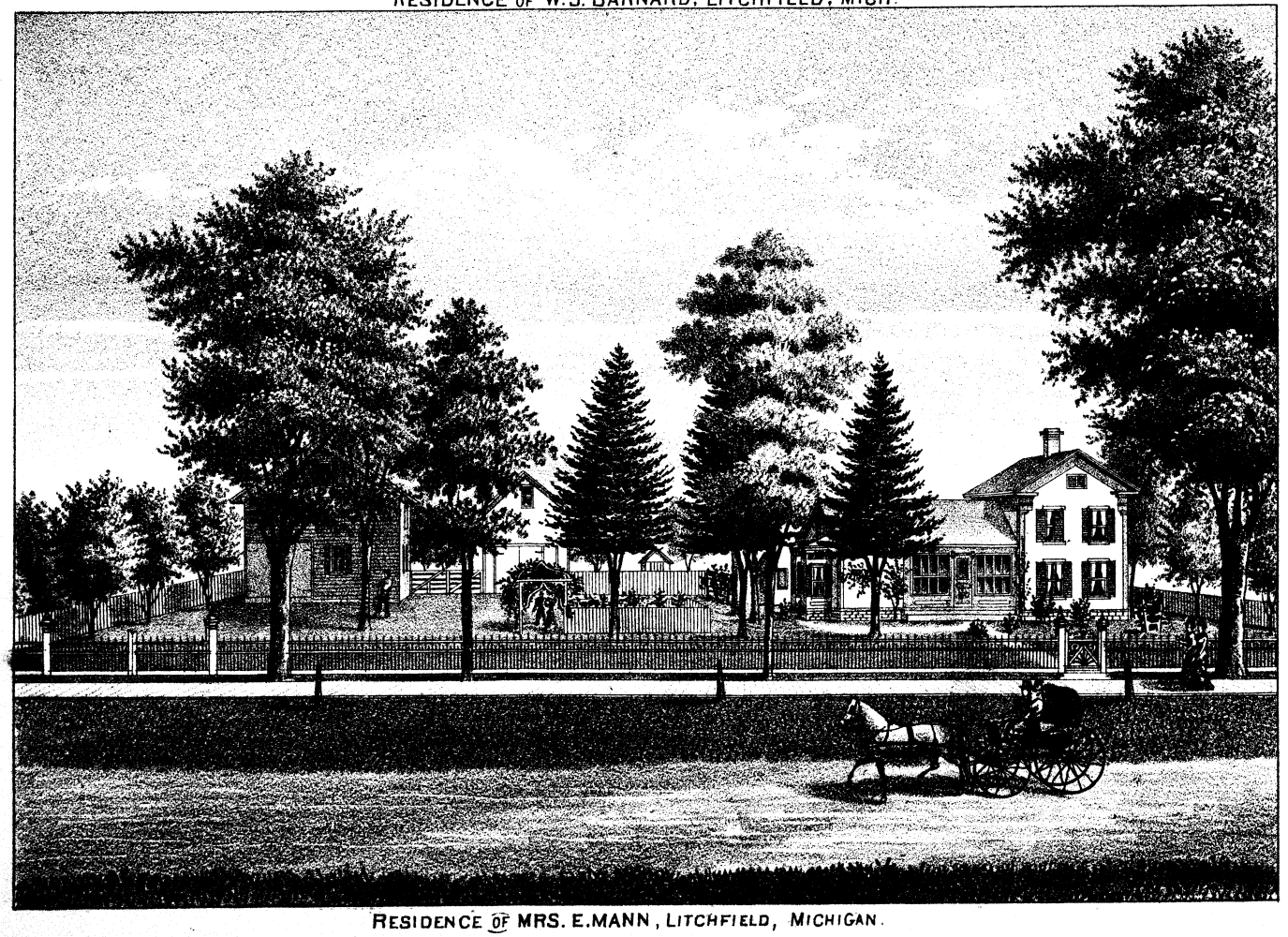
1849.—Supervisor, William H. Miller; Town Clerk, Samuel P. Gregg; Justices of the Peace, Joseph R. Reynolds, Uri Murdoc (vacancy); Treasurer, Ezekiel White; Assessors, Otis Bettis, Hezekiah Sabin; Commissioner of Highways, Shailor Geer; School Inspector, Chester E. Clapp; Overseers of the Poor, William H. Miller, Horton Mann.

1850.—Supervisor, William H. Miller; Town Clerk, Lemuel Long; Treasurer, Solomon Stoddard; Justice of the Peace, Uri Murdoc; Commissioner of Highways, Jared Todd; Assessors, Hezekiah Sabin, Joseph Riggs; School Inspector, Freeman Blair; Overseer of the Poor, Constant Bushnell.

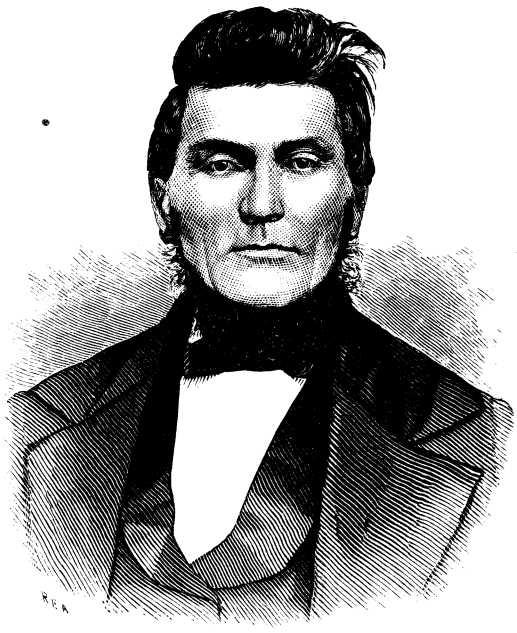
1851.—Supervisor, William H. Miller; Town Clerk, Lemuel Long; Justice of the Peace, Edwin Walter; Treasurer, Solomon Stoddard; Commissioner of Highways,



RESIDENCE OF W. J. BARNARD, LITCHFIELD, MICH.



RESIDENCE OF MRS. E. MANN, LITCHFIELD, MICHIGAN.



HORTON MANN.



MRS. HORTON MANN.

HORTON MANN.

Horton Mann was born in Ballston, Saratoga Co., N. Y., March 29, 1812. His father, Rodolphus Mann, was one of the influential and prominent farmers of Saratoga County. Horton resided at the old home, acquiring a good common-school education. Upon his father's decease, which occurred Oct. 25, 1827, he moved to the town of Charlton, where he learned the trade of a tinsmith. The occupation not being congenial to his taste, he returned to his former avocation. At this time the tide of emigration was turned strongly towards Michigan, which was then considered to be in the far West, and Mr. Mann, young, ambitious, and energetic, resolved to make it his home. Accordingly, in the month of July, 1836, he came to Hillsdale County, and settled in the town of Litchfield, where he purchased two hundred acres of wild land.

Previous to his removal he had married Miss Elizabeth, daughter of Sherman and Mary (Crane) Curtis, of his native town, where she was born March 12, 1814.

Mr. and Mrs. Mann entered upon the arduous task of the improvement of their farm and the construction of a home with that ardor and energy which was characteristic of the people of the early days. Although the locality was a favored one, it not being heavily timbered, the construction of a farm was a work of no small magnitude; but, by degrees, field after field was added, and industry and energy were rewarded.

As a farmer, Mr. Mann was progressive; in all business matters, methodical; and was justly considered to be among the most successful agriculturists in the county. Mr. Mann was emphatically a business man, and in his chosen calling was eminently successful. He acquired a competency, which is the inevitable result of a long life of industry, frugality, and honorable dealing.

He never sought political preferment, preferring the retirement of home and the interests of his business to political distinction. The personification of honor, his word was always as good as his bond. Possessing many virtues and having few faults, he won and retained the regard and esteem of all who knew him. Mr. Mann had the faculty of gathering round him many firm friends, to whom he was sincerely attached. In his decease, Litchfield lost a valuable citizen.

Joel Mann; School Inspector, A. M. Kellogg. There are no poormasters on the records of 1851.

1852.—Supervisor, Henry Packer; Town Clerk, Lemuel Long; Justice of the Peace, Harvey Eggleston; Treasurer, William R. Traver; Assessors, William Stoddard, Otis Bettis; Commissioner of Highways, Richard B. Coleman; Overseers of the Poor, Jesse Stoddard and Lemuel Crocker.

1853.—Supervisor, William Stoddard; Town Clerk, Chester E. Clapp; Treasurer, Solomon Stoddard; Justice of the Peace, George W. Burchard; Commissioner of Highways, Jared Todd; School Inspector, Stephen Canniff; Overseers of the Poor, Jesse Stoddard, L. Crocker.

1854.—Supervisor, William Stoddard; Town Clerk, Chester E. Clapp; Treasurer, Jared Todd; Justice of the Peace, Benjamin Duesler; School Inspector, Joel Wheaton; Commissioner of Highways, Abraham Knapp; Overseers of the Poor, William H. Miller and Parker Dresser.

1855.—Supervisor, Jeremiah Townsend; Town Clerk, Alfred F. Wariner; Treasurer, Mark G. Whitney; Justices of the Peace, Edwin Walter, Jacob Hagarman (vacancy); School Inspector, Stephen Canniff; Commissioner of Highways, Jonathan Robinson; Overseers of the Poor, William H. Miller and H. M. Dresser.

1856.—Supervisor, William Stoddard; Town Clerk, Chester E. Clapp; Treasurer, Mark G. Whitney; School Inspector, A. M. Kellogg; Justice of the Peace, Harvey Eggleston; Commissioner of Highways, J. W. Teneyck, John C. Drury (vacancy); Overseers of the Poor, Samuel Lovejoy and Samuel Fellows.

1857.—Supervisor, Hervey Smith; Town Clerk, Chester E. Clapp; Treasurer, Leonard A. Fowler; Justices of the Peace, Luther B. Woodward, Joseph Riggs (vacancy); Commissioner of Highways, John C. Drury; School Inspector, Joseph Riggs.

1858.—Supervisor, Hervey Smith; Town Clerk, Benjamin H. Carter; Treasurer, Leonard A. Fowler; Commissioner of Highways, William R. Traver; School Inspector, James Gould; Justice of the Peace, Elisha Thornton.

1859.—Supervisor, Stephen Canniff; Town Clerk, Luke Hazen; Justice of the Peace, Simon B. Hadley; Treasurer, James H. Wood; School Inspector, Joseph Riggs; Commissioner of Highways, William H. Shipman; Overseers of the Poor, Hervey Smith and William R. Traver.

1860.—Supervisor, Stephen Canniff; Town Clerk, Luke Hazen; Justice of the Peace, Joseph Riggs; Treasurer, James H. Wood; School Inspector, James Gould; Commissioner of Highways, Josiah Murdoc.

1861.—Supervisor, Stephen Canniff; Town Clerk, Luke Hazen; Justice of the Peace, Charles A. Pardee; Treasurer, James H. Wood; School Inspector, Joseph Riggs; Commissioner of Highways, William R. Traver.

1862.—Supervisor, Stephen Canniff; Town Clerk, Luther B. Woodward; Treasurer, Luke Hazen; Justice of the Peace, Elisha Thornton; School Inspector, William Savage; Commissioner of Highways, Enos A. Pomroy.

1863.—Supervisor, Stephen Canniff; Town Clerk, Luther B. Woodward; Treasurer, Luke Hazen; Justice of the Peace, Josiah Murdoc; School Inspector, Charles A. Pardee; Commissioner of Highways, Stephen A. Watson.

1864.—Supervisor, Stephen Canniff; Town Clerk, John E. White; Treasurer, Luke Hazen; Justice of the Peace, William Pittwood; Commissioner of Highways, William Stoddard; School Inspector, Horace N. Turrell.

1865.—Supervisor, Stephen Canniff; Town Clerk, John E. White; Treasurer, Luke Hazen; Justices of the Peace, Charles A. Pardee, William L. Graham (vacancy); Commissioner of Highways, Enos A. Pomroy; School Inspector, Charles A. Pardee.

1866.—Supervisor, Stephen Canniff; Town Clerk, John E. White; Treasurer, Luke Hazen; Justice of the Peace, Elisha Thornton; Commissioner of Highways, William R. Derby; School Inspector, Horace N. Turrell.

1867.—Supervisor, William Stoddard; Town Clerk, John E. White; Treasurer, Luke Hazen; Justice of the Peace, Mark G. Whitney; Commissioner of Highways, Stephen Canniff; School Inspector, Charles A. Pardee.

1868.—Supervisor, William Stoddard; Town Clerk, John E. White; Treasurer, Luke Hazen; Commissioner of Highways, Enos A. Pomroy; School Inspector, Horace N. Turrell; Justice of the Peace, Mark G. Whitney.

1869.—Supervisor, William Stoddard; Town Clerk, H. N. Turrell; Treasurer, Luke Hazen; Justices of the Peace, Charles A. Pardee, S. B. Hadley (vacancy); School Inspector, Warren Jackson; Commissioner of Highways, William B. Larabee.

1870.—Supervisor, Wm. Stoddard; Town Clerk, Daniel H. Mills; Treasurer, Luke Hazen; Justices of the Peace, Lemuel Gibbs, A. M. Kellogg (vacancy); School Inspector, Samuel Riblet; Commissioner of Highways, James Flint.

1871.—Supervisor, Wm. Stoddard; Town Clerk, Daniel H. Mills; Treasurer, Luke Hazen; Justice of the Peace, Wm. R. Derby; School Inspector, Warren Jackson; Commissioner of Highways, Enos A. Pomroy; Drain Commissioner, Wm. B. Larabee.

1872.—Supervisor, Enos A. Pomroy; Town Clerk, Daniel H. Mills; Treasurer, Luke Hazen; Justices of the Peace, Edward Bailey, Warren Jackson (vacancy); School Inspector, H. N. Turrell; Commissioner of Highways, Wm. B. Larabee; Drain Commissioner, Wm. R. Derby.

1873.—Supervisor, Enos A. Pomroy; Town Clerk, Daniel H. Mills; Treasurer, Luke Hazen; Justices of the Peace, Charles A. Pardee, George N. Howe (vacancy); Commissioner of Highways, James Flint; School Inspector, Warren Jackson; Drain Commissioner, W. B. Larabee.

1874.—Supervisor, Stephen Canniff; Town Clerk, Daniel H. Mills; Treasurer, Asher B. La Fleur; Justice of the Peace, Warren Jackson; Commissioner of Highways, Lewis B. Agard (vacancy), F. C. Mead (full term); Drain Commissioner, Enos A. Pomroy.

1875.—Supervisor, Stephen Canniff; Town Clerk, Daniel H. Mills; Treasurer, A. B. La Fleur; Justice of the Peace, S. B. Hadley; Commissioner of Highways, J. B. Linsday; School Superintendent, Warren Jackson; School Inspector, Horace N. Turrell; Drain Commissioner, Enos A. Pomroy.

1876.—Supervisor, Stephen Canniff; Town Clerk, Daniel H. Mills; Treasurer, A. B. La Fleur; Justices of the Peace, Edward Bailey, Isaiah Honsberger (vacancy); Commissioner of Highways, Frank W. Barber; Superintendent of

Schools, Warren Jackson; School Inspector, Horace N. Turrell; Drain Commissioner, Enos A. Pomroy.

1877.—Supervisor, Enos A. Pomroy; Town Clerk, Daniel H. Mills; Treasurer, A. B. La Fleur; Justice of the Peace, L. B. Woodward; Commissioner of Highways, James B. Linsday; Superintendent of Schools, Warren Jackson; School Inspector, H. N. Turrell; Drain Commissioner, Wm. R. Traver.

1878.—Supervisor, Enos A. Pomroy; Town Clerk, Daniel H. Mills; Treasurer, A. B. La Fleur; Justice of the Peace, Warren Jackson; Commissioner of Highways, David Cobb; Superintendent of Schools, Warren Jackson; School Inspector, H. N. Turrell; Drain Commissioner, Joel Benedict.

The village of Litchfield was organized as an incorporated village—in accordance with the general statute law for the incorporation of villages—in the spring of 1877, and the first election was held in Millsom's Hall, March 12, 1877, when the following officers were elected: L. A. Howard, President, one year; D. H. Mills, Secretary, one year; Samuel Riblet, Trustee, two years; Samuel Riblet, President *pro tem.*, one year; Nelson Turrell, Trustee, two years; D. F. Shepherd, Trustee, two years; Michael Mary, Trustee, one year; Edward Barker, Trustee, one year; I. J. Morehouse, Trustee, one year; C. G. Conklin, Treasurer, one year; T. F. Fowler, Assessor, one year; Wm. R. Traver, Street Commissioner, one year.

The second annual election was held March 11, 1878, in Millsom's Hall, and the following officers were elected: Horace N. Turrell, President, one year; George Kraft, Trustee, two years; A. G. Conger, Trustee, two years; Theron F. Fowler, Trustee, two years; Henry C. Dresser, Secretary, one year; Enos Moore, Treasurer, one year; E. D. Gibbs, Assessor, one year; A. M. Kellogg, Street Commissioner, one year. H. N. Turrell declined serving as president, and Samuel Riblet, the president *pro tem.*, acted as president until the 15th of April, when a special election was held, and John E. White elected president. Geo. Kraft resigned his office of trustee, Sept. 16, 1878, and James Howland was appointed in his place by the Council.

BUSINESS ESTABLISHMENTS, ETC.

The principal business establishments of Litchfield village consist of 3 dry-goods stores, 2 hardware-stores, 3 restaurant, grocery, provision, and confectionery-stores, 3 boot- and shoe-shops and stores, 2 drug-stores, 1 bank, 1 agricultural-implement store, 1 furniture-store and cabinet-shop, 2 millinery-shops, 2 meat-markets, 1 foundry, 2 flouring-mills, 1 saw-mill, 2 planing-mills and machine-shops, 2 lumber-yards, 1 hotel, 2 carriage- and wagon-shops, 1 clothing-store, 1 jewelry-shop, 3 blacksmith-shops, 2 cooper-shops, 2 tin-shops, 1 marble-shop, and 2 harness-shops, besides several small establishments of different kinds. The village contains about 1000 inhabitants, has 4 physicians, 4 ministers, and 1 lawyer.

BIOGRAPHICAL SKETCHES.

HON. STEPHEN CANNIFF

was born in Knollsville, N. Y., May 30, 1816. At an early age he was thrown upon his own resources. He obtained a good common-school education, and for several years worked as a farm hand in summer and taught school in winter. In 1839 he was married to Miss Maria Boven, of the town of Riga, Monroe Co., N. Y. She was born in Schoharie, N. Y., Jan. 15, 1820. When a child her parents removed to Monroe County, where they died. In 1836, Mr. Canniff came to Michigan, and purchased a farm in the town of Pittsford, Hillsdale Co. He returned East, and in 1839 came on with his family. In 1843 he disposed of his farm in Pittsford and came to Litchfield, where he resided until his death, which occurred Nov. 23, 1876. Mr. Canniff was prominently identified with Litchfield, and for many years represented the town in the Board of Supervisors. In 1867 he was elected to the Legislature. In his religious affiliations he was a Congregationalist, and was a liberal supporter of church enterprises. He was an ardent friend of education, and did much to advance educational interests.

Mr. Canniff was emphatically a self-made man. Starting in life with only his natural resources for his capital, he achieved success, and was esteemed for his fidelity and ability in public as well as private life.

SAMUEL RIBLET,

the subject of this narrative, is the lineal descendant of a French nobleman, who, in consequence of his embracing the Protestant faith, had his property confiscated and was exiled, under the penalty of being burned as a heretic. He suffered many indignities, and, in company with others, went to Germany, where he married and reared a large family. Two of his sons, Christian and Bartholomew, emigrated to America and settled in Northampton Co., Pa., where John Riblet, son of Christian and grandfather of our subject, was born, in the year 1758.

In the beginning of the war of the Revolution, he entered the service as first lieutenant in a regiment of riflemen, but was soon after taken prisoner and confined for three years on board the British man-of-war "Roebuck." After his release, he married and settled near Hagerstown, Pa., where Solomon Riblet, father of Samuel, was born, in August, 1782.

In the year 1800 John Riblet moved, with his family, to Erie, Pa., where he commanded the body-guard of Commodore Perry during the building of his fleet. Solomon Riblet was captain in a regiment of minute-men, and served with distinction.

Samuel Riblet was born in the town of Harbor Creek, Erie Co., Pa., Feb. 22, 1811. He was taught the rudiments of a German education by his grandfather, and attended the district school during the winter months. At the age of seventeen he went to Erie to complete his education at the academy at that place. He was obliged to teach winters in order to obtain funds to defray his expenses



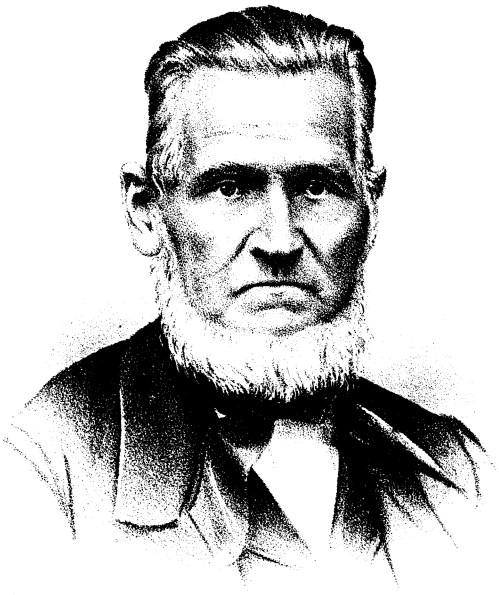
HON. WILLIAM STODDARD.



HON. STEPHEN CANNIFF.



SAMUEL RIBLET.



JAMES VALENTINE.

(PHOTOS BY CARSON & GRAHAM.)

at school during the summer. At the age of twenty, at the solicitation of his parents, he commenced the study of medicine with Dr. A. Beebe, of Erie. The profession not proving congenial to his tastes, he obtained a situation as teacher near Pittsburgh. He filled this position acceptably for three years, during which time he formed the acquaintance of Miss Deborah Woods, to whom he was married, Nov. 17, 1833.

Soon after their marriage, they decided to emigrate to Michigan, and, in accordance with this resolution, Mr. Riblet purchased one hundred and sixty acres of land, where he now resides. Here his family of five children were reared. All grew to maturity, and all are married; and the venerable pair, in the forty-sixth year of their married life, can boast of twenty-two grandchildren. Mr. Riblet has been prominently identified with all enterprises and improvements in which his town was to be benefited. He was elected a director of the Northern Central (Michigan) Railroad at the first organization of the company, and served in that capacity until the road was sold to the Lake Shore and Michigan Southern Company; and to his untiring exertions the people of Litchfield are largely indebted for the location and construction of the road.

The early days were replete with privations and hardships, and a full measure was meted out to Mr. and Mrs. Riblet, and, did our space permit, we could pen from their lips many a statement that to the present generation would sound more like fiction than fact. The autumn of 1835 was one of peculiar embarrassment to them, and had it not been for the wise counsel and resolute courage of his worthy helpmeet, Litchfield might have lost a valuable citizen,—as, in consequence of his misfortunes, he proposed to sell the farm and return East.

Mr. Riblet is now in his sixty-eighth year. He has witnessed the transition of a wilderness into a fertile and highly-productive region, and in his own person has typified so admirably the agencies which have wrought many of these changes that no history of Litchfield would be complete without some sketch of his life.

JAMES VALENTINE,

one of the pioneers of the town of Litchfield, was born in Charlton, Saratoga Co., N. Y., May 12, 1803. His early life was uneventful, and did not differ materially from that of other farmer boys. He obtained a good common-school education, and at the age of twenty-five was married to Miss Annice M. Sprague, of Ballston, Saratoga Co. In 1833 his father emigrated to Michigan with his family, which consisted of his wife and two children, Thomas and Frederick, the latter being a babe. They first settled in Washtenaw County, in the town of Bridgewater, where he purchased a farm. Some ten years after their arrival the elder Valentine died, and the family moved to the town of Litchfield. The town at this time was a semi-wilderness, and they were the first settlers in that portion of the town. It was here that our subject lived until his death, which occurred Dec. 8, 1867. Mr. Valentine was prominently identified with the early history of Litchfield, and a man universally beloved and esteemed. He was possessed of more than an ordinary amount of energy and endurance. He acquired a competency, and was considered to be one of the representative farmers of the town. Mrs. Valentine was a native of the town of Providence, Saratoga Co., where she was born July 19, 1804. She has lived to see the town develop from a wilderness into one of the finest agricultural sections in the county. She has been the mother of seven children, only two of whom are now living,—Joel M. and Frederick S. Both reside in Litchfield.

GIDEON STODDARD,

the subject of this sketch, was born in the town of Sheldon, Wyoming Co., N. Y., July 4, 1818. He is the son of Jesse Stoddard, one of the prominent pioneers of Litchfield. When eighteen years of age he came to Michigan, where he has since resided. Gideon utilized the limited



GIDEON STODDARD.

advantages given him for an education, and shortly after he attained his majority he purchased a farm of fifty-five acres, which was a portion of the land taken up by his father. In 1841, Mr. Stoddard was married to Mary Ann Bushnell, of Litchfield. Some five years after their marriage Mrs. Stoddard died, and in 1865 he was again married to Mary Swage, of Litchfield. She was born in Mexico, Oswego Co., N. Y., Oct. 23, 1829. The fruits of this last union were two children. Mr. Stoddard is a prominent member of the Congregational Church of Litchfield, and is an ardent worker in the temperance cause. Mr. Stoddard has never sought political preferment, but for many years has been deputy sheriff.

HON. WILLIAM STODDARD

was born in the town of Sheldon, Wyoming Co., N. Y., Aug. 17, 1821. His father, Jesse Stoddard, was a native of Litchfield, Litchfield Co., Conn. He was a farmer by occupa-

tion, and for twenty years a resident of Genesee Co., N. Y. In 1836 he emigrated to Hillsdale County with his family, and purchased from government two hundred and forty acres of land, where he resided until his death. Like many of the prominent and successful men of to-day, William received the rudiments of his education at the district school, and although the advantages obtained were meagre, still he succeeded well, and acquired an education that fitted him for his subsequent successful career. He adopted the calling of his father, and became one of the prominent farmers and stock-growers of Hillsdale County. Mr. Stoddard was called to many positions of trust and responsibility, the duties of which he discharged with fidelity to the trust reposed in him, and with honor to himself and to the satisfaction of the public. In 1867 he was elected to the representative branch of the Legislature, and served on important committees. In 1870 he was elected to the Senate, and re-elected in 1873. For many years he was a member of the Board of Supervisors, and his opinion upon all important matters was sought for and fully appreciated. He was an ardent friend of improvement, and every worthy enterprise found in him a liberal supporter. He was prominently identified with the construction of the Lansing Division of L. S. & M. S. R. R. In his political and religious affiliations, he was a Republican and a Methodist.

In November, 1843, Mr. Stoddard was married to Miss Julia E. Eggleston, daughter of Harvey Eggleston, one of the town's first settlers. The result of this union was eleven children, seven of whom grew to maturity. It is not necessary to enlarge upon the character of Mr. Stoddard. He was a man of decided abilities, of great courage, perseverance, and industry, and of marked integrity. A valuable citizen, a benevolent man, a kind friend, and a devoted husband and father.

MILES RORABACHER, M.D.

Hillsdale County is noted for the proficiency and high standard of its medical men, and none occupy a more deservedly popular position in the profession than Dr. Miles Rorabacher, of Litchfield. A residence of about fifteen years there, during which time he has been in the active practice of his profession, has fully demonstrated his general worth and assigned him a conspicuous place in the history of the medical profession of Hillsdale County. He was born in the town of Salem, Washtenaw Co., Mich., Jan. 28, 1835. His parents, John and Sarah A. (Coone) Rorabacher, were among the pioneers of his native town. He received an academical education, graduating at the State normal school at Ypsilanti. His education he made practically useful to himself and others by teaching, which occupation he followed several years. In his boyhood he had made a choice of the medical profession as his life's occupation, and at the age of twenty-two he entered the office of Dr. Woodruff, of Ann Arbor, as a student of medicine. He took two courses of lectures at the State Medical College, at Ann Arbor, and completed his medical education at the Homœopathic Medical College, of New York City, where he graduated with honor. Shortly after his graduation he came to Litchfield and established himself in the practice of his profession, and since devoted his entire attention to it. He has been eminently successful. The doctor has been prominently identified with all matters pertaining to his profession. He assisted in the organization of the Homœopathic Medical Society of Michigan, and was one of its charter members. He is also a member of the American Institute of Homœopathy. In March, 1858, Dr. Rorabacher was married to Miss Julia A., daughter of Philemon Murray, Esq., of Salem. They have been blessed with three children,—Genevieve E., born Nov. 7, 1861; Fred. M., born Feb. 6, 1871; Mary Mabel, born Feb. 23, 1873. Dr. Rorabacher is a gentleman well and favorably known, and one who is very highly respected and esteemed. He possesses the necessary qualifications of the successful physician, other than knowledge,—geniality of disposition, and firmness, blended with kindness and compassion. In his domestic relations he is kind and affectionate, a good husband, father, and friend, and in every sense a worthy citizen.

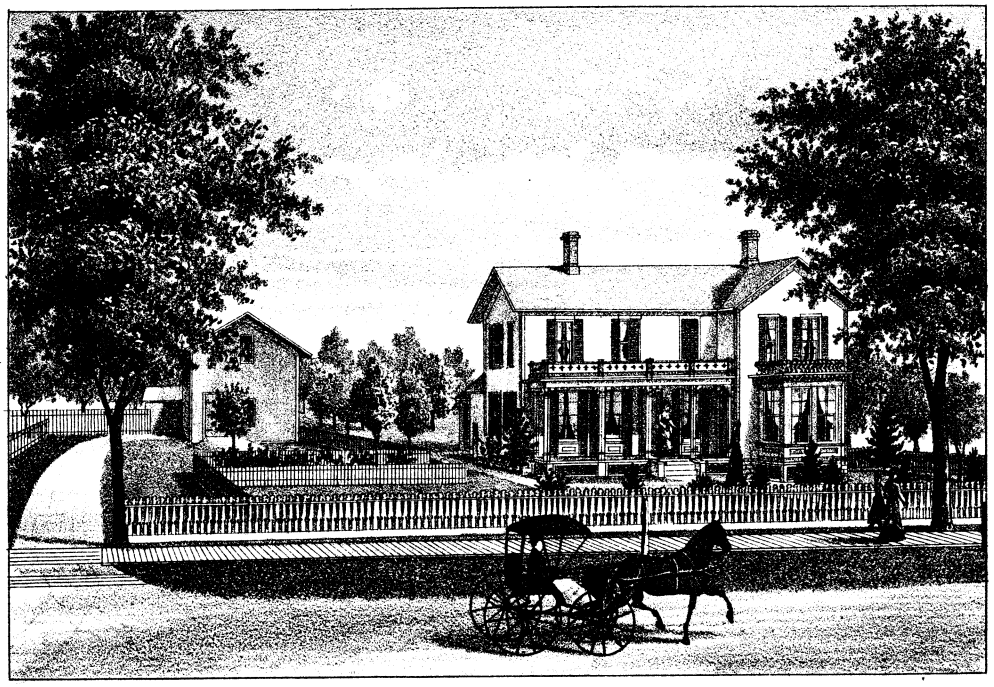
WARNER BUNDAY,

son of George and Filena (Fowler) Bunday, was born in Chenango Co., N. Y., April 26, 1800. Warner was the eldest in a family of nine; when in his twelfth year his father died, and he was apprenticed to a blacksmith in Canandaigua, by the name of Sprague. He followed the calling until he was twenty years of age, when, having a keen appreciation of the value of an education, and realizing its necessity, he quit work and spent the greater part of the succeeding four years at the Canandaigua Academy, obtaining a liberal education, which he made practically useful to himself and others by teaching, which occupation he followed many years. In 1824 he was married to Miss Betsey Gardiner, of Canandaigua, and during the same year he started West on a tour of observation. At Buffalo he took passage for Detroit on the "Superior," the third steamboat that ever plowed Lake Erie; he prospected through Michigan, and went as far West as La Porte, Ind., and from thence returned to New York. Thoroughly impressed with the beauty and natural advantages of Southern Michigan, he resolved to make it his home, and accordingly, in the year 1835, he emigrated with his family to Hillsdale County, and purchased one thousand acres of land in the town of Somerset, then a part of the town of Wheatland. Here he remained twenty-nine years, and during that time he was prominently identified with the growth and development of that portion of the county. He constructed a commodious log house, and for many years he kept "tavern," and acquired an extended reputation as a successful landlord, and "Bunday's tavern" was known far and wide.

In 1864 he disposed of his property in Somerset, and came to Litchfield with the idea of retiring from active business. Mr. Bunday has always been a warm friend of education, and has done much to advance educational interests. At one time, while a resident of Somerset, there was a lack of school-books; Mr. Bunday went to Detroit and purchased a bill of one hundred and fifty dollars, and saw that the supply was kept up. A friend of improvement, no enterprise having for its object the advancement of the



M. RORABACHER, M.D.



RESIDENCE OF DR. M. RORABACHER, LITCHFIELD, MICH.

material interests of either his town or county, but what has found in him a liberal supporter. Mrs. and Mrs. Bunday are consistent and worthy members of the Congregational Church, and both are exemplars of long lives well spent. Mr. Bunday is now in his seventy-eighth year, and still possesses much of his former energy and vigor. He has not only witnessed the transition of a semi wilderness into one of the most prosperous and fertile counties in the State, but in his own person has typified so admirably the agencies that have wrought many of these changes that no history of Hillsdale County would be complete without some sketch of his life, labors, and character.

LABAN A. HOWARD, M.D.

Dr. L. A. Howard was born in Livonia, Livingston Co., N. Y., Sept. 22, 1841. His father, who was a farmer, moved to Michigan, and settled on a farm at Allen's Prairie, in 1853, when the subject of our sketch was twelve years of age. From that time until he was eighteen years old he worked on his father's farm summers, and attended school winters. At eighteen, feeling competent to teach, he commenced teaching, and taught some six terms in different parts of the county. He afterwards entered as a clerk and book-keeper in the hardware-store of

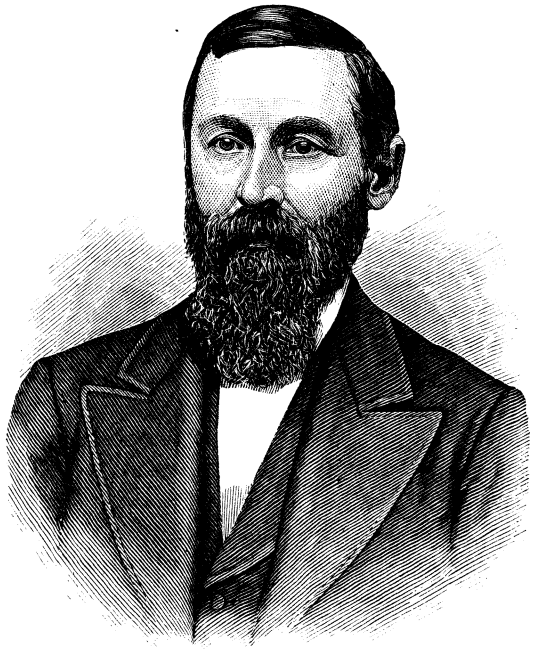


Photo. by Carson & Graham, Hillsdale.

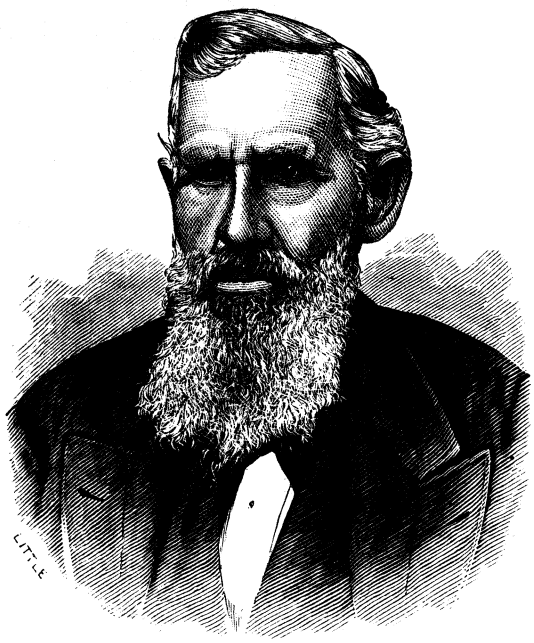
LABAN A. HOWARD, M.D.

John S. Lewis, of Jonesville, Mich.; but this business not being congenial he left after three months, and entered the office of Dr. E. M. Shaw, of Allen, and commenced the study of medicine. Here he applied himself diligently until the fall of 1864, when he enlisted as private in the 4th Michigan Infantry Volunteers, receiving the appointment of hospital steward when the regiment was organized. Having recruited some twenty-five men, a commission was offered him, which he refused, preferring the position of steward. He went to the field with his regiment, where, by faithful attention to his duties in the care and attention of his sick comrades, he was (after about a year's service) promoted to be first assistant surgeon of the 3d Michigan Infantry Regiment, which position he ably filled until the war closed and his regiment was mustered out. He was at the battle of Nashville, when General Hood met his defeat, and where he did good service in the care of the sick and wounded. After this battle he was stricken down with typhoid fever, which came near ending his days. Upon returning from the army, he attended the Eclectic Medical Institute, at Cincinnati, receiving two courses of lectures, and graduating with high honors. He then returned home and settled in Litchfield, where he has remained up to the present time. Soon after his return he became acquainted with and married Miss Carrie E. Stilwell, a resident of Litchfield.

By his own unaided exertions Dr. Howard has built up a reputable practice, and ranks among the first physicians in the county. In 1875 he built a fine store, and stocked it with drugs and medicines; he conducted it with his practice until quite recently, when he sold the store, but continues with his practice. In 1877 he built himself a fine residence, where he at present resides. He was quite active in the matter of getting his village incorporated, and was elected its first president, receiving the support of both parties; this position he filled acceptably to the people. He is at present vice-president of the State Eclectic Medical and Surgical Society. He is also a prominent member of the First Baptist Church, filling the office of one of the deacons. He is not alone an enterprising, successful physician, but is a man ever ready to give to the needy and afflicted, and who has the respect and esteem of his fellow-citizens.

S. SABIN FAIRBANK.

This gentleman, one of the prominent citizens of Litchfield, was born in the town of Union, Tolland Co., Conn., Oct. 15, 1822. His father, the Rev. Stephen Fairbank, was a native of the same place, where he preached until his removal to Hillsdale County in 1839, Sabin being then a young man of nineteen. The elder Fairbank purchased one hundred and sixty acres in section 17; here he resided until his death. Sabin, as was the custom in those days, acknowledged obligation to his father in his labor until he had attained his majority, when he started in life for himself as a farm-hand. He soon purchased forty acres of land, and to this small beginning he has made repeated additions, until he has now a beautiful farm of one hundred and fifty acres near the village of Litchfield, a view of which we present elsewhere. April 21, 1853, Mr. Fairbank was united in marriage to Miss Lucretia, daughter of Ira and Rebecca (Calkins) Allen, of Munson, Ohio. They have been blessed with five children,—M. Augusta, born Aug. 4, 1854; Ida R., born Aug. 2, 1856; Ira A., born July 4, 1860; Belle S., born April 3, 1863; Roy Wilford, born March 23, 1877. Mr. Fairbank, in his religious and political belief, is a Methodist and a Republican, and is justly considered to be among the prominent farmers and valuable citizens of the town of Litchfield.



MILTON P. HERRING.



MRS. MILTON P. HERRING.

MILTON P. HERRING

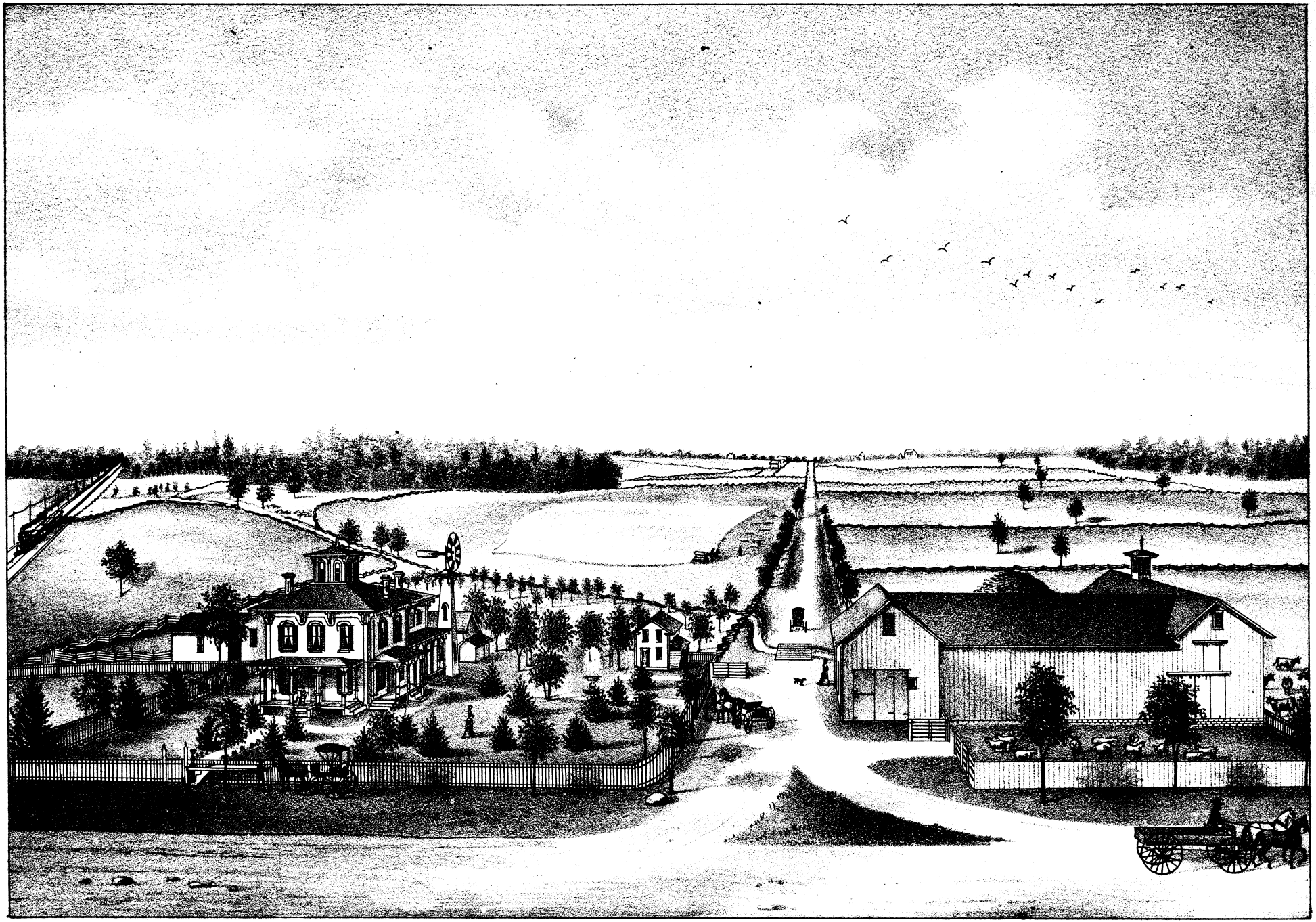
was born in the town of Virgil, Cortland Co., N. Y., June 21, 1808. He was the son of John and Temperance (Pomeroy) Herring. They had a family of nine children, Milton being the youngest. The elder Herring being in limited circumstances, our subject's advantages in early life were extremely limited, and he acknowledged obligation to his parents in his labor until he attained his twentieth year, when he started in life for himself as a farm laborer. He worked only one month, however, and took his wages (ten dollars) and applied it as part payment in the purchase of fifty acres of land in his native town. By dint of energy and perseverance he succeeded in paying for it, and added twenty-five acres to the original purchase. March 5, 1834, he was married to Miss Lucy J. Parker, of his native town, where she was born Sept. 23, 1815. In 1836 he visited Michigan, and being favorably impressed with the soil and the natural advantages, he resolved to make it his home, and in pursuance of his resolution he emigrated to Litchfield in the month of October, 1837, with his family, which consisted of his wife and one child. He purchased two hundred acres of land, which is now a portion of the farm of R. W. Freeman, Esq., to which he afterwards added eighty acres. About 1865 he sold his farm to its present owner and occupant, and moved on to the farm where he now resides. The farm consists of a quarter-section, under a high state of cultivation, and is justly regarded as being the best farm in the town of Litchfield, and his finely-cultivated fields and commodious buildings attest his thrift and success. Mr. and Mrs. Herring have been blessed with nine children, five of whom are now living. Two of his sons, Allen P. and Milton, did their country service in the war of the Rebellion. The former entered the regular army in 1861, as a member of Company C, 4th Regular Cavalry, the latter as member of the 17th Michigan Infantry, Company H. Both served with credit, and their names will be found among the honored list who went to do battle in their country's defense in its hour of peril. Mr. Herring is emphatically a self-made man. Commencing life with only his natural resources for his capital, he has achieved success in every department of life, and he is justly entitled to the position accorded him by his fellow-townsmen, as being one of the representative farmers and valuable citizens of Litchfield.

WILLIAM J. BARNARD

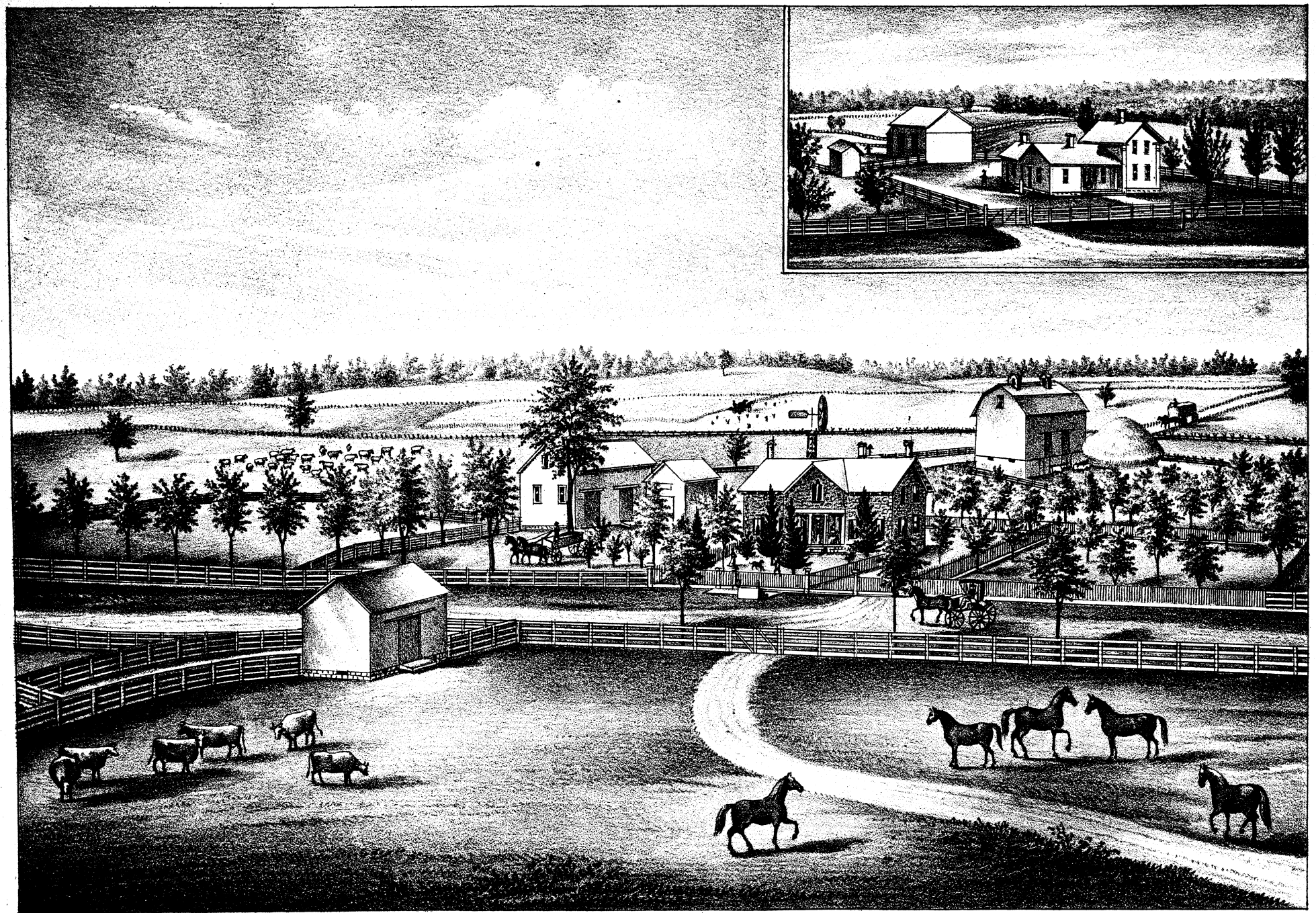
was born in Niagara Co., N. Y., Aug. 25, 1821, where he resided until he came to Michigan, in 1864. He purchased the property known as the Judge Packer farm, which is justly regarded as one of the best in the county. It is finely located on the road running from Jonesville to Litchfield, and consists of two hundred and forty acres. It is well adapted to either stock or grain raising, and is under a high state of cultivation. Mr. Barnard is prominently identified with the agricultural interests of the county, and since coming to Hillsdale has been prominent in the agricultural society either as an exhibitor or an officer. He was elected president of the society in 1873, and his administration of its affairs was highly commended. Among the thrifty, energetic farmers of the county, Mr. Barnard occupies a conspicuous position, and his fine farm, a view of which is presented on another page, attests his thrift and success.

JAMES B. LINSDAY

was born in the town of Van Buren, Onondaga Co., N. Y., March 11, 1825. At the age of twelve his father emigrated with his family to Branch County; he lived with his father until his majority. The succeeding three years he spent as a farm hand, when he came to Litchfield and purchased fifty acres of partially-improved land. To this small beginning he has added from time to time, until he now owns two

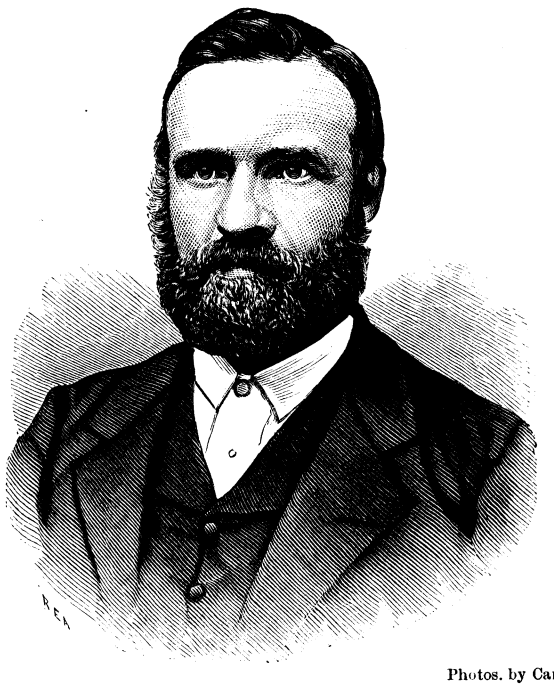


RESIDENCE OF M. P. HERRING, LITCHFIELD, MICHIGAN.



RESIDENCE OF R.W. FREEMAN, LITCHFIELD, MICH.

hundred and thirty acres, under a high state of cultivation, and which is justly considered to be one of the most valuable and productive farms in the county, a view of which we present on another page. Mr. Linsday is one of the successful, progressive farmers of the county, and his finely-cultivated fields and commodious buildings attest his thrift and enterprise. In 1852, Mr. Linsday was married to Miss Emeline Mead, of Wayne Co., N. Y., where she was born Dec. 5, 1827. Three children have been born to them,—two boys and one girl,—who are living with their parents.





Photos. by Carson & Graham, Hillsdale.

REUBEN W. FREEMAN. MRS. REUBEN W. FREEMAN.

REUBEN W. FREEMAN.

This gentleman, one of the prominent farmers of the town of Litchfield, was born in Canton, Wayne Co., Mich., Jan. 26, 1835. He was the son of Gideon and Hannah (Huston) Freeman, who were among the pioneers of Wayne County. The elder Freeman was one of the most prominent farmers and valuable citizens of his county, and was identified with the construction of the Michigan Central Railroad. He is now living at an advanced age. Reuben was the eldest in a family of eight children, and at the age of thirteen was thrown on his own resources; and in the bitter school of experience learned many lessons that proved serviceable in after-years. He acquired a good common-school education; and in his twenty-first year went to California, where he was engaged in mining operations for two years, when he returned East. He came to Litchfield and purchased of Milton P. Herring the farm where he now resides, and which is justly regarded as one of the best in the county. Since his settlement in the town, Mr. Freeman has been prominently identified with it. In his political affiliations he was formerly a Republican, but identified himself with the Greenback party, and received the nomination for representative to the Legislature. The one grand object of his life, however, has been to be a good farmer; it has been the motive of every effort, and in his chosen calling he has been eminently successful. He is the owner of a beautiful and productive farm of three hundred and sixty acres,—a view of which we present on the opposite page.

In June, 1858, Mr. Freeman was united in marriage with Miss Mary L. Mead, of Eaton Rapids, Michigan. She was born in Phelps, Ontario Co., N. Y., and came to Michigan when four years of age. Mr. Freeman is pre-eminently a self-made man; starting in life with only his natural resources for his capital, he has achieved success in every department of life, and is an example to young men of the capabilities of character and manhood.

PITTSFORD.*

THE territory within the limits of this township forms a portion of what is generally known as the Bean Creek Valley. While it does not lie wholly within the immediate vicinity of Bean Creek (otherwise and formerly called Tiffin's River) still most of its waters are tributary to that stream. The creek enters this town and makes a wide detour in section 25, re-entering Lenawee County near the north line of section 36. From its location, and from the fact that the rapidly-growing village of Hudson lies just across its eastern border, the history of this town has been intimately connected with the history of the valley, and has received a careful and thorough treatment from the pen of James J. Hogeboom, of Hudson, in his meritorious work on the history of the Bean Creek Valley; a work from which we have largely drawn in the preparation of this brief sketch. To its author we acknowledge our obligation for the assistance the book has afforded us.

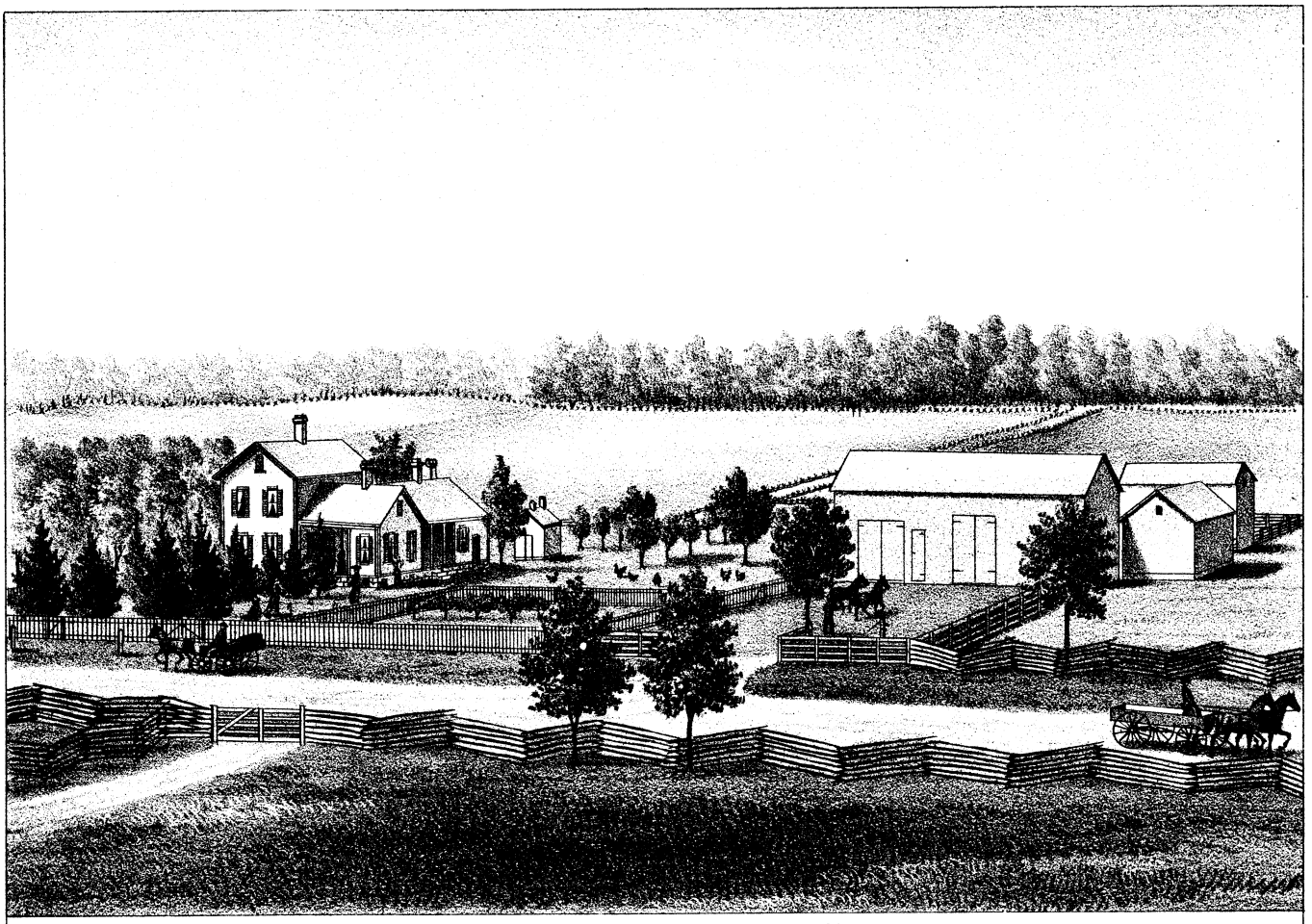
In the year 1833 the whole of Hillsdale County was an interminable wilderness. There were a few scattering settlers along the line of the Chicago road in the north part, but this town was still clothed with the dense growth of virgin forest, and not a single monarch of the woods had been laid low by the axe of the settler. Wolves and bears alone disputed with the aborigines for the possession of the forest, and the red deer, alarmed by some unusual sound, bounded fleetly through the thick growth of underbrush until lost amid the forest solitudes, or, overcome by fatal curiosity, approached the gleaming torch of the Indian hunter and fell a victim to his deadly rifle.

It was about this time that Charles Ames and his brothers and brothers-in-law were contemplating emigrating to Michigan. Charles, William B., and Ezra Ames were from Geneva, Ontario Co., N. Y., Henry Ames and Alpheus Pratt from Rochester, N. Y. They had arranged to come to the house of a friend in the vicinity of Detroit, and to explore the country from there until they found a location and land that suited them. Previous to this, in 1831, Hiram Kidder had settled in the valley of the river Raisin, and had visited the Bean Creek Valley in the spring of 1833, entering land on sections 6 and 7 of the present town of Hudson. This land he entered in the names of Daniel Hudson, Nathan B. Kidder, and William Young, all of whom were residents of Ontario Co., N. Y. They were induced to make this purchase, for purposes of speculation, by the fact that, in April, 1833, the Legislative Council of the Territory had, by a special act, authorized the building of a railroad from Port Lawrence (Toledo) to some point on the Kalamazoo River, passing through or near Adrian, and that they expected this road to follow the section line west from Adrian, which would bring it to pass through the lands they had taken up. Nathan B. Kidder, upon learning the intention of the Ames brothers to settle in Michigan, went to them and described in glowing terms the wealth and beauty of the lands in the Bean Creek Valley, as he had learned them from his brother Hiram, and advised Mr. Charles Ames and Thomas Pennock, who had been selected to look up the lands for the party, to proceed to the house of his brother Hiram, who would, he said, show them the loveliest country the sun ever shone upon. Acting upon his advice, they came to Lenawee County in May, 1833, and under the leadership of Hiram Kidder explored the Bean Creek country. Mr. Kidder was a practical surveyor, and thoroughly well acquainted with the country. He had selected his land deliberately, after careful examination, and secured what he deemed the most eligible part of the country. Intending to locate there, he was naturally desirous of having neighbors, and did his best to convince these land-lookers that their best interests would be subserved by settling in his vicinity. So successful was he in convincing them of the desirability and probable future rapid rise in value of these lands that, on the 20th of May, 1833, they together entered the southwest quarter of section 7, in the present town of Hudson. This land was entered, not because it was their first choice, but because the lands of Hillsdale County had not yet been opened for settlement. As soon as they were placed in the market, Ames and Pennock, on the 7th day of June, entered lands within the present town of Pittsford; Ames entering the southeast quarter of section 1 and the northeast quarter of section 12, and Pennock entering the southeast quarter of the southeast quarter of section 12. Having made these purchases, they returned to the East to prepare their families for removal.

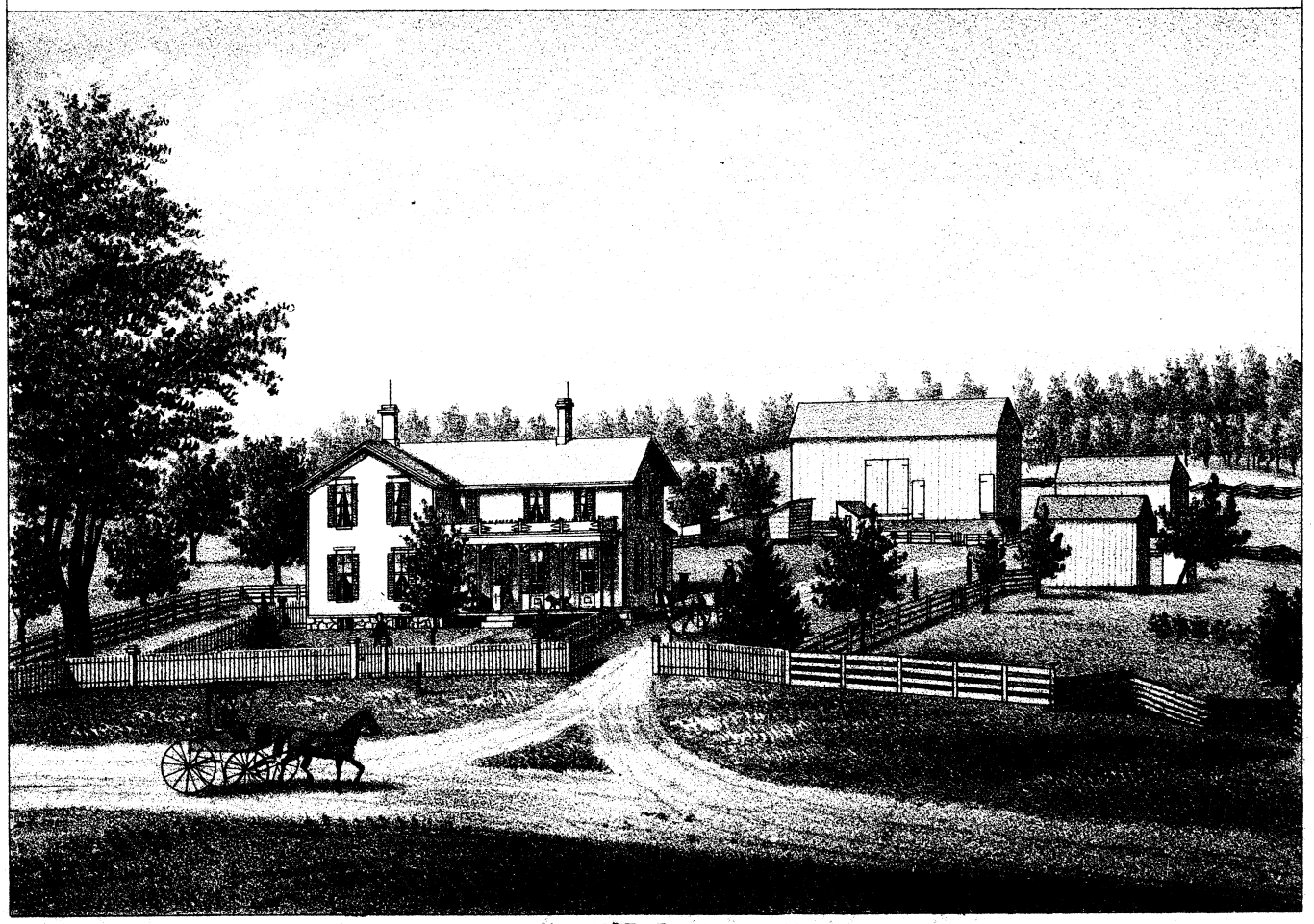
Some time in the month of October following they had all concluded their arrangements, and were met together at Rochester, ready to begin the pilgrimage to their new home in the Western wilderness.

Embarking on a canal-boat, the party reached Buffalo in due time, and took passage for Detroit, on a sailing vessel about to start up the lake. Two days were consumed at Buffalo in vexatious delays before the vessel started on its voyage, and while on its passage was met by a fierce storm which forced the vessel to lie at anchor for two days more, so that the journey to Detroit was not only long but tedious. However, our party of emigrants survived it all, and upon their arrival at Detroit immediately, with undiminished courage, pressed forward into the wilderness. At about sunset on the 1st day of November, they arrived at the still unfinished log house of Hiram Kidder, which he had erected in the latter part of August.

* Prepared by C. W. Brown.



RESIDENCE OF J. B. LINSDAY, LITCHFIELD, MICH.



RESIDENCE OF J. H. MINER, PITTSFORD, MICHIGAN.

The party then consisted of Charles Ames and his wife, Mrs. Ames' sister, Louisa Ball, Elizabeth Ames, since Mrs. James Sprague, Henry, William B., and Ezra Ames, and Alpheus Pratt. Mr. Pratt's wife and child had been overcome by the hardships and fatigue of the long journey, and had been left at the house of Mr. Lyman Pease, about one mile west of Adrian, where they remained about a week resting and regaining strength before they came on and rejoined their friends. The night before most of the party had lodged at the house of Stephen Perkins, about four miles west of Adrian, and had spent the entire day from early morning till the hour of sunset in the wilderness, traversing the 12 miles of distance that had separated them from their destination in the Bean Creek Valley. There was a light covering of damp snow lying upon the ground, which served to conceal the wagon-road that had previously been underbrushed, and the party was obliged to be guided on its way by the "blazed" trees that marked its course. Mrs. Charles Ames had a babe but seven weeks old, and being in rather poor health was compelled to ride, but the rest of the party, including Miss Elizabeth Ames and Miss Ball, walked nearly the entire distance. They were frequently compelled to sit down upon some convenient log by the roadside, remove their stockings and wring the water from them, and then, after replacing them, proceed upon their journey until a repetition of the operation became necessary. Thus they proceeded until the shades of night found them at Mr. Kidder's house, where they were heartily welcomed and treated to the best fare the house afforded,—a supper, and a bed upon the floor. Mr. Kidder had arrived with his family only three days before, and here our pioneers of Pittsford spent their first night in the vicinity of their future homes in a log house having neither floor, windows, or doors, and with 17 persons in the only room, which was but 25 feet square.

The long hours of the night slowly wore away, and at last morning dawned upon the infant settlement. Before breakfast could be prepared it was found to be necessary to unload a barrel of pork from the wagon, and in the process it slipped from their hands and went rolling away down the hill for a distance of several rods. Charles Ames, worn out by the toils and hardships of the journey, worried because of the illness of his wife and child, and discouraged by the evident hardships involved in subduing the frowning forest that shut them so closely in from all the world, sat down upon the refractory pork-barrel at the foot of the hill and gave way to his despondent feelings by wishing himself and family back in their Eastern home. The wish was vain and futile. Separated from him by more than four hundred miles of distance, and still more completely isolated by the miles upon miles of practically impassable forest-roads and the frozen surface of Lake Erie, and with none of the more modern facilities of travel that practically annihilate the distance, how could he change the circumstances of the situation? Sitting on and standing around that pork-barrel, a council was held, and though its deliberations might not weigh heavily in the fates and affairs of nations, they were of supreme importance as regarded the future prospects and progress of the little colony. At last an agreement was reached by which they pledged themselves to remain together five years, and then, if their prospects were no better, they should be at liberty to separate and try their fortunes elsewhere. It is not a matter of wonder that they all felt discouraged and disheartened. They were in the midst of a wilderness, twelve miles from the nearest habitation; winter was setting in, and already had made his presence manifest by the presence of snow and ice and raw, cold winds; they were dependent for their subsistence upon the store of provisions they had brought with them, eked out with what food their rifles might furnish from the animals that roamed the forest, and were also without any means of securing help from their friends. It certainly was a trying situation, and well calculated to draw out the fortitude and courage of the members of the colony, and to their praise be it said, their firmness of purpose and resolution of spirit made them masters of the situation. The first step was to finish the Kidder house, which was to furnish them all with a temporary home until they could get houses of their own completed. As Henry was a carpenter and joiner, to him was intrusted the work of making the doors and windows, while the rest of the party, under the supervision of Mr. Kidder, prepared the chinks and sticks for the chimney. In a few days the house was made quite comfortable; but, as the party was a large one, it was necessary to do a considerable share of the cooking out-of-doors, a fact which, on account of the cold weather, caused the ladies of the party many cold fingers, and proved to be a disagreeable business.

As soon as the Kidder house was completed the Ames family began to look about them for a site for their own dwelling, and finally selected a spot on the bank of Hillsdale Creek, when the clearing of the ground and cutting of logs was immediately commenced.

Before the work had made much progress the stock of provisions began to run low, and it became necessary to send to Adrian for a fresh supply. For the performance of this duty Alpheus Pratt and Ezra Ames were selected, and made the round trip of thirty-six miles in five days, having spent one night in the "twelve-mile woods," sleeping under their wagon, while the wolves enlivened the watches of the night with a howling chorus that, as one of the party said, made their hair stand on end. However, they escaped all the perils of the forest, and finally reached home in safety with their load, which consisted of about eight hundred pounds of provisions. By the time of their return the logs for the house were prepared, and the work of drawing in and laying them up commenced immediately, but, as it was a new kind of work, progressed but slowly. In about five weeks, however, the house was so far completed as to allow of its being occupied, and the Ames family and their friends moved in. This was the first dwelling-house erected in the town of Pittsford, and stood on the south line of the east half of the southeast quarter of section 1, the site now being occupied by a small frame house owned by E. and L. Childs. Upon the completion of this house Alpheus Pratt and Henry Ames looked about to find suitable locations for houses of their own. Pratt selected land on the northeast quarter of section 13, since known as the Bush farm, and Henry Ames selected land in the town of Hudson, which has since been the home of the venerable Clark Ames. They entered their lands at

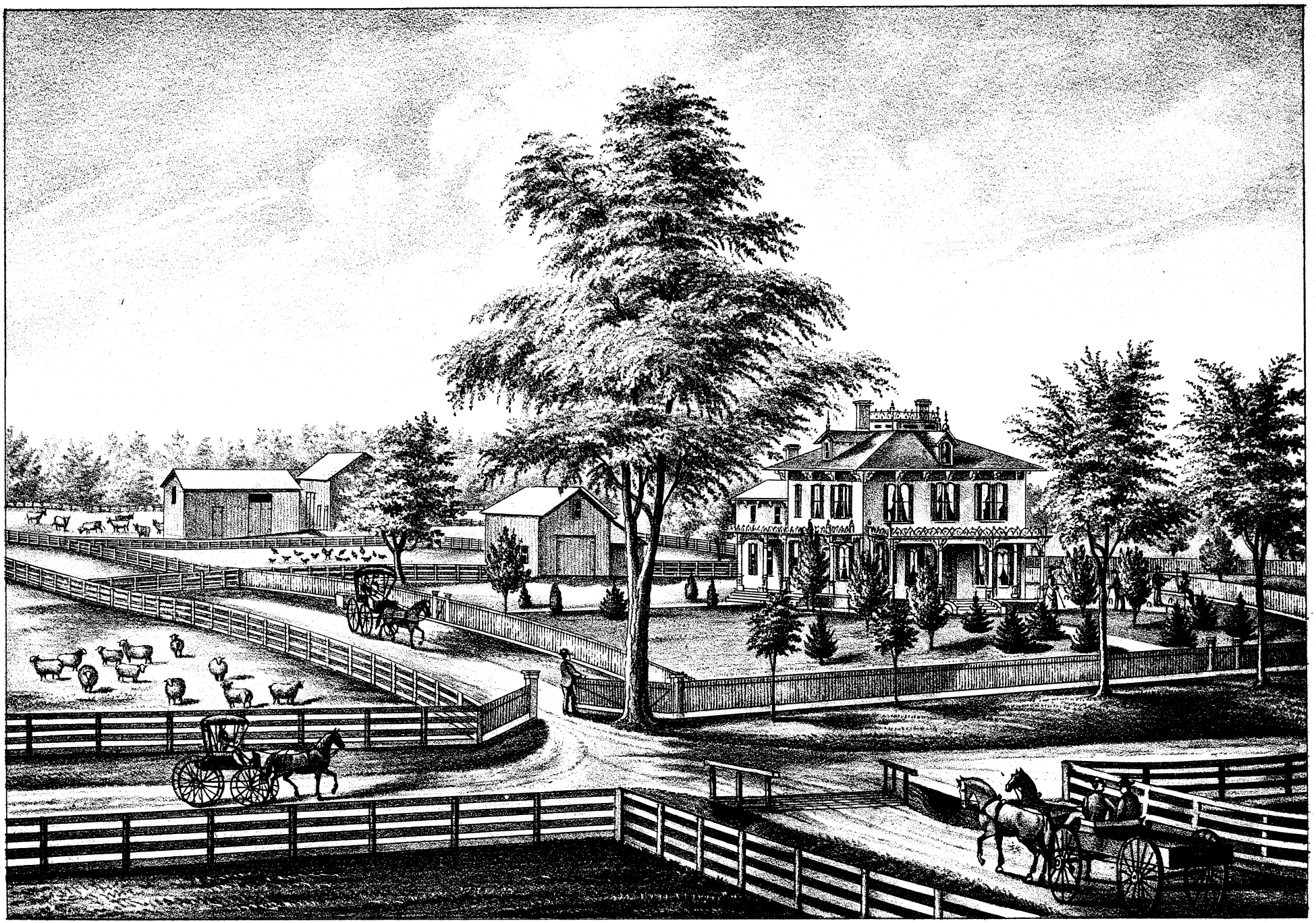
the Monroe land-office, Dec. 5, 1833, and before the 1st of January, Pratt's house, the second one erected in the town, was ready for occupancy. This house has since been replaced by a frame dwelling, and is now owned and occupied by Mr. E. D. Pierson. While the Ames party were on their way in, they were accosted, near Clinton, by a hunter and trapper, who inquired where they were going. They replied "to the Bean Creek country," and gave him a glowing description of the country and the abundance of all kinds of game. Struck by their description, Jesse Smith, for that was the hunter's name, said he was looking for land, and that if there was any good country out there he was going to see it, tossed his traps into one of the wagons, shouldered his rifle, and marched on with them. He skirmished around the party, frequently making them calls, until they reached the house of Stephen Perkins, on the last day of October. From there he went on a hunting excursion, and a few days after the arrival of the party at Kidder's rejoined them there. Believing that he had found the land for which he was looking, he at once started for Monroe, taking, as was usual with him, a free course through the woods, and the first night encamped alone in the woods near Devil's Lake. The next morning, after visiting an Indian camp near by, he called at the house of a Mr. Thompson, who had settled near the lake, and breakfasted with him. That night he lodged at the house of a Mr. Taylor, on the east side of Round Lake. In the morning he sent his baggage on to Adrian by a teamster, who was traveling thither, and proceeded on foot towards the same place. In the vicinity of the Raisin he met a party of land-lookers, who were on their way to the lakes. He described to them the many advantages of the Bean Creek country, and induced them to visit it, they engaging him to act as their guide. As soon as this party had been guided to their destination, Smith, in company with Oliver Purchase, who had selected land in the town of Hudson, started for Monroe, and arrived at the land-office on the 6th of November. Both made their entries of land on that day, but Smith's, for some unexplained reason, was not placed on the records until the 15th of the month,—about the time that he reached his home in Albion, N. Y., whither he had gone to prepare his family for removal in the spring, and to settle up his business matters there.

Thus the winter of 1833–34 found the little colony. Several other persons had entered land during the months of September, October, November, and December, but none had made any settlement in this town except the Ameses and Alpheus Pratt. The names of these purchasers, and the date of their purchases, were as follows: Curren White, September 24; William Flowers and Thomas Hurdsman, October 30; Stephen Wilcox, November 20; William B. and Elizabeth Ames, December 5; John Gustin, December 5 and 6; and Isaac French, December 10.

During the winter Charles and William Ames, who were shoemakers, were absent from the settlement working at their trade in Detroit. Ezra remained at Charles'.

Though winter had now fairly settled down upon the valley, practically isolating the settlers from the busy world, they were not idle. Plenty of work was ready to their hands, and they varied the regular business of chopping with occasional deer-hunts, or with trips into the adjacent country with land-lookers. These latter were present in profusion, and the settlers had plenty of company and generally a new lot for each succeeding night. They were welcomed warmly, sheltered and fed, and given lodgings on what was a very common thing in those days, a "shake-down," or bed on the floor. Then, too, they received frequent visits from the Indians, who had two villages near by, one in the southern part of the present town of Somerset, and the other in the southern part of this town. The latter was called Squawfield, and Baw Beese was the chief. An Indian trail left the principal trail (leading from Detroit to Chicago) near Silver Lake, and skirting Devil's Lake on the northwest, passed near the Kidder Settlement, and terminated at Squawfield. These Indians were of the *Pottawattamie* nation, and very friendly and inoffensive unless the white men, through lax principles or greed of gain, supplied them with that fruitful cause of discord in many other than savage breasts,—whisky,—when they sometimes became ugly and quarrelsome. They would willingly trade with the whites, but recognized nothing but silver as a medium of exchange or a measure of values. This they designated as "*shuniah*."

On the 23d of January, Alpheus Pratt was chopping in the woods but a short distance from his house, and Mrs. Pratt sent her little six-year-old son, Charley, to call him to his supper. Soon after Mr. Pratt came to the house alone, and being asked where Charley was, said he had not seen him. Fears that the boy was lost were entertained, and Mr. Pratt returned to the woods and searched till dark for him, but without success. Returning to the house for his lantern, he told of his failure to find the boy, and Mrs. Pratt at once started alone and on foot through the woods to the house of Charles Ames, and informed them of the affair. Henry and Ezra Ames, Hiram Kidder, and a man named Tabor at once repaired to Pratt's house and joined in the search. The father had already discovered the boy's track, which they followed as rapidly as possible, but, as there was quite a crust on the snow, with considerable difficulty. After several hours' search they all became cold, tired, and discouraged, and concluding that the boy could not be found, the assistants gave up the search, and built a rousing fire to warm their benumbed limbs and to scare away wolves, if any were prowling about. But the father's heart recognized neither chill nor fatigue, and the father's love kept him at the search, regardless of the doings of his companions. His loud and frequent calls of "Charley! Charley!" were soon answered by the lad's weak voice, and clasped in his father's arms, the boy, with body benumbed and both feet frozen, was carried to the fire. He told of having seen dogs in the woods, and undoubtedly had seen wolves in his wanderings, and had been protected from them by what, if not by the merciful hand of a divine Providence? Taking a northeasterly course, being guided by the stars, they finally struck the Indian trail about three miles west of Charles Ames' house, and following it, reached home about sunrise, and restored the boy to the arms of his distracted and almost despairing mother. They were never able to tell just where the boy was found, but supposed it to have been a little south of the village of Pittsford.



FARM RESIDENCE OF HON. J. M. OSBORN, (SEC. 13.) PITTSFORD, MICHIGAN.

In the month of February, Thomas Pennock came the second time to the Kidder settlement. He was at Jackson, and reaching a settlement on the Chicago road, since called Gambleville, hired a man to pilot him through the woods to his destination. They were caught in a snow-storm, and the guide becoming confused, they wandered about all day, and were obliged to spend the night in the woods, and that, too, without a fire, as they were without any means of kindling one. Their situation was both unpleasant and perilous, and the guide gave up, and would have lain down and frozen to death, had not Pennock cut a switch, and by its frequent and vigorous use kept him upon his feet, and by so doing saved his life. The next morning dawned clear and pleasant, and they soon discovered the trail, and returned to Gambleville, where they arrived about three o'clock in the afternoon, tired, faint, and hungry. The next morning, having procured an Indian guide, who said he knew where the white *chemkeman*, or white black-haired man (Kidder), lived, Pennock recommenced his journey, and following the Indian trail from Devil's Lake towards Squawfield, soon came to the road leading to Kidder's. Giving his guide a silver dollar, he pursued his way alone, and reached the settlement about the middle of the afternoon, sick and weary from the effects of travel and exposure. He afterwards became satisfied that the night he was lost in the woods was spent somewhere in the vicinity of the present village of Rollin.

In the month of March, 1834, Sylvanus Estes came to this town, and on the 15th day of the month entered land on section 10 in the name of his wife, Ruth Estes. During the same month his brother Rufus came, and assisted him in the work of clearing a piece of ground for spring crops. Rufus Estes was a mighty hunter, and receives the honor of having been considered the crack shot of the Bean Creek Valley.

In the latter part of April, Jesse Smith, accompanied by his wife and five children, started from their home in Albion for their possessions in this town. At Buffalo they shipped on board the steamboat "William Penn," one of the clumsy affairs of that period, and as it was also early in the season, after a somewhat prolonged voyage were landed in due time at Monroe, where two teams were hired to transport them and their goods to Adrian. Arrived there, it was found necessary to dispose of a new wagon and some boots and shoes that he was bringing into the country, and from their sale he realized 27 bushels of wheat and $10 in money. With the money Mr. Smith hired two other teams to take his family and goods to Kidder's, and, with his wife and three children, resumed their journey. The two older boys had gone on in advance, in company with William Purchase. The first day they traveled four miles. The next day, about noon, one of the teams gave out, and the goods were unloaded, piled beside the road, and the team sent back. With the remaining team they toiled on through the afternoon, and at dark were compelled to camp near Posey Lake. Two of the children were put to bed in the wagon, and the youngest Mrs. Smith held in her arms all night. In the morning they resumed their journey, and soon met their sons, Lorenzo and William, who had been to the settlement and were returning to meet them with Mr. Van Gauder and a yoke of oxen. Doubling teams, they were able to progress more rapidly, and reached Kidder's about noon, where they found dinner and a hearty welcome awaiting them.

The house built by Messrs. Purchase and Van Gauder, who were both bachelors, was by them tendered to the Smiths as a temporary residence, and was occupied by them until the 20th of August, when they moved into a house of their own. Mr. Purchase had chopped quite a piece of ground around his house, and this he offered to Smith for a corn-field. It was accepted, and Smith, assisted by his sons, logged and burned it, and planted it to corn and potatoes. The crops realized—50 bushels of corn and 40 bushels of potatoes,—were important factors in their next winter's subsistence. Supplemented by fish from the streams and lakes, game from the forest, and honey from the convenient receptacles where it had been placed by the "busy bees," they sufficed for the sustenance of the family and the entertainment of travelers and adventurers, who were both quite numerous, and none of whom were ever turned hungry from his door. Mr. Smith was accounted a great hunter, and one of the best shots in the valley. He was very successful in the pursuit of game, and spent considerable of his time roaming the woods with his faithful rifle. He is still living, a resident of this town, but has been blind for several years.

In the latter part of May, Robert and Dudley Worden and Samuel Day, with their respective families, arrived at the creek, Robert Worden and Day settling in Pittsford, and Dudley Worden in Hudson. The two Wordens left their homes in Fairport, Monroe Co, N. Y., in a covered wagon about the 1st of April, 1834. They each had a wife and one child with them, making a party of six. On the way they fell in with the family of Samuel Day, traveling in the same way, and intending to settle in Ohio. They traveled along in company, and after a little Day decided to abandon his original plan and come on to Michigan with the others. Their last day's journey was from Adrian to the creek, a distance of eighteen miles, twelve of which, from Bart. White's west, were in a dense wilderness. Night overtook the party while still five miles from their place of destination,—Kidder's,—and it was soon found to be impossible to proceed farther with the wagons, and to camp in the woods was not practicable, as they had no means of starting a fire. The horses were unhitched, and the party started forward on foot, Mrs. Worden, who wore a white skirt, walking in the rear of the rest to guide the driver of the horses. Marching in this way they finally reached Kidder's late in the evening. The next day they found their land, and commenced their log houses. Mr. Robert Worden thus describes the house he built: "I built me a house without a single board, except what was made with an axe. I split logs for a floor. The chamber floor was bark peeled from elm-logs. Our roof was bark, as were also the gables or ends. Our door was plank, made with an axe, two inches thick, pinned to wooden hinges, and fastened to the logs so it would swing inside. With an auger a hole was made in the logs, so it could be pinned on the inside to protect us from the bears and wolves, of which there were a plenty. We had a window-hole cut out for a

six-lighted window, but had no window to put in it. The principal light came down the chimney-hole. One night the wolves commenced to howl. There was so many of them and so near I became frightened. We were sleeping on the floor, not having even a Michigan bedstead. We got up, went up the ladder with our bed, pulled the ladder after us, made our bed on the bark, and should have considered ourselves secure from the wolves, only that we were fearful that the bark would give way and let us fall. And all this fear within two miles of two villages. One village had double the number of houses the other had, and that had two."

Writing of this first year's experience in a new country, Mr. Worden again writes, "We were a community of many wants from the outside world. The article of currant-roots or sprouts was in great demand. The undersigned went out to the settlement to obtain some sprouts, and all I could get were ten pieces of sprouts about eight inches long each, and felt myself fortunate and thankful. I got them of Richard Kent, a little north of the city of Adrian, and from the sprouts I obtained at that time I have bushes on my farm now, and have supplied very many new beginners from them with roots.

"The first settlers had an enemy in what is called the deer-mouse. They were numerous, would crawl through an incredibly small hole, and were very destructive. Before we were aware of it they had got into our trunks, and seriously injured our clothing. We had no place of security for anything they wanted. My wife had brought with her some starch done up in a paper. One day, wanting to use some, she found the paper that had contained the starch, but no starch. It had been carried off by the mice, and it could not be replenished short of a trip of twenty miles; but some time after we had occasion to use an empty bottle stowed away, and in the bottle we found our starch, put there by the mice; it was not possible for them to get into the bottle. We were in great want of a house-cat to destroy the mice, and they were very scarce in this section of the territory. I took a bag and started for Adrian, on foot, to procure a cat if possible. I could find none in Adrian, but heard of some kittens three miles south of Adrian, at Colonel Bradish's. I went to Colonel Bradish's, but was a little too late; they had let the last one go the day before. I then started for home, came about two miles this side of Adrian, and stopped overnight with a family of English people. I told the lady of the house of my unsuccessful efforts to find a cat. She sympathized with me, and said they had been similarly situated. When morning came, and I was about to start for home, the lady said, 'I have been thinking of your troubles through the night; I have but one cat, a great nice one, and I have concluded to lend it to you until I shall want it.' I took the cat in the bag and started for home,—on foot, of course,—and before I got home with it I thought it a very heavy cat. We kept the cat but a few weeks; it was killed by the wild-cats, which were quite plenty at the time."

Of Mr. and Mrs. Day, a writer in the Hudson *Post* of March 26, 1874, wrote: "Mr. Samuel Day died in 1856. He was a man who made his mark in this new country; will be remembered as a stock-man, and who could show the finest stock in the valley of the Bean. Coming here when Hudson was a vast forest, with five boys at his command, much of the improvement in this vicinity was made through his influence. But he has laid by his armor, and passed over the river with others who were his associates here, to be employed in higher and nobler spheres than earth can offer. Mrs. Day is one of those noble women who first settled this Bean Creek Valley, when in its native state. May, 1834, found her coming down Bean Creek hill at ten o'clock at night, she having walked from Adrian the same day. She crossed the Bean upon a log, and came up to Mr. Kidder's log house, where the family stopped for the night, and until they could find some house to stop at or until they could build for themselves. This they did in the month of May, having to cut a wagon-road from Bush's Corners up to where their house now stands. The house was built without a single board; the roof was covered with bark, and the floor made of split logs. There was not a tree cut west of Bush's Corners; the wolf and deer were all that inhabited that region. Mrs. Day was a woman of strong constitution, always working with a will, having a large family of her own to provide for, in a new country, with all the settlers in like circumstances. But she worked on with her neighbors, every one feeling dependent upon each other for things to keep body and soul together. Mr. and Mrs. Day having lived in a dairy country East, and having been brought up in that branch of farming, as soon as the country would warrant, commenced making butter and cheese in the valley of the Bean." They brought apple-seeds with them from the East, and when they planted them Mrs. Day said, "I shall never live to eat fruit of this orchard." She did, however, and enjoyed its fruit for many years.

In the month of October, Silas Eaton, with his wife and four children, came from the State of New York, and settled on the land he had entered in June, which was the west half of the northwest quarter of section 8. He was a native of Duanesburg, Montgomery Co., N. Y., where he was born on the 22d of February, 1798. At the age of twelve years he removed to the Genesee country with his father's family, and they settled in the town of Perrington, in Monroe Co. He married Miss Eliza Simmons, of the neighboring town of Victor, Ontario Co., on the 18th of November, 1819, and lived at various places in the State of New York until his emigration to this town.

During the year 1834, in addition to those already named, William Champlin, Lewis Gillet, Ozen Keith, Jesse Maxson, Robinson H. Whitehorn, Urias Treadwell, and Lawrence Rheubotton settled in this town.

Henry Ames, early in the spring, returned East after his wife, who had been left behind on account of feeble health, and they reached this town on their return on the 30th day of September.

On Christmas-day of this year (1834) occurred the first wedding in the town, and it was also the first in this part of the valley. The high contracting parties were Mr. James Sprague and Miss Elizabeth Ames. The ceremony was performed by Rev. Mr. Willey, a Methodist clergyman of Adrian, at the house of Alpheus Pratt. The wedding-party was composed of fourteen persons beside the bride

and bridegroom. Their names were Alpheus Pratt, wife and son; Charles Ames, wife and two sons; Henry Ames, wife and son; Jesse Kimball, wife and daughter; and Miss Martha Redfield.

There were numerous purchases of land made in this town during the year 1834, and some of the purchasers settled on their lands that season, others at a later day, and some never settled here at all, having entered the land for speculative purposes. The names of these purchasers were Lewis Gilbert, Curran White, James and Hannah De Graph, Lorenzo Church, David Fish, Peter Potter, William Purchase, Benjamin and Dolly Bassett, William Cular, Lewis and Matthew Dillon, Walter Culver, Giles Sage, Aaron Aldrich, Asahel Dolbear, Marcus Hawley, Jesse Treadwell, Ira L. Mills, Joseph Barnhart, John Davenport, Dudley Worden, Merritt Sherman, James McLain, Levi Thompson, Buckley Newton, Nathan Birdsall, Nathaniel J. Redfield, Israel and Daniel Loomis, Richard Britton, Eldad B. Trumbull, Jesse Kimball, William Burnham, Richard Butler, Nicholas Fratts, Samuel Cole, Horace P. Hitchcock, Warren Burnham, Ezra A. Washburn, James B. Marry, Cyrus Robinson, N. Wood, John Munger, and Truman Bishop.

In the spring of 1835, Theodore, son of Charles Ames, died. He had obtained access to the medicine-chest and drank from a bottle of wintergreen oil. Rufus Estes was immediately dispatched to Adrian for a doctor, but before the doctor arrived the boy was dead, having died within twenty-six hours after drinking the oil.

About this time Alpheus Pratt set out an orchard of 32 trees. These he purchased from Jesse Maxson, who had brought them with him from the State of New York, and shouldering the entire lot carried them from Mr. Maxson's to his own home, a distance of 2½ miles.

In the spring of 1835, Samuel T. Cooley settled in the western part of the town and built a log house, 14 by 18 feet, where he was often called upon during that and the following season to entertain the families who were passing through this town on their way to the towns lying to the westward. He was accompanied by his wife and one son.

Eldad B. Trumbull had purchased 80 acres of land, the east half of the southeast quarter of section 22, in 1834, and had then gone to work for the Lanes at Lanesville. In the following spring he felled about two acres of timber in windrows, and planted potatoes wherever he could reach the soil. The seed potatoes he had to carry from Hudson on his back. He planted three bushels of them, and realized quite a crop, which furnished him with a supply of food for the winter. In the fall he returned to Ellicott, Chautauqua Co., N. Y., after his wife. They arrived here in October, and stopped a short time with Ozen Keith, while Mr. Trumbull was building a log shanty to shelter them through the winter.

Elijah B. Seeley settled on section 22 in the fall of this year. He came with his wife from the town of Warren, in Herkimer Co., N. Y. In selecting his land he found a strip of low ground ran across it, along the course of which stood some very heavy timber. Liking the looks of the rest of the piece, he concluded to take it, notwithstanding this drawback, for, said he, "it will not make any difference, as I shall never clear the land as far back as that."

In the fall of this year Isaac A. Colvin opened the first store in the town in a small building that stood nearly opposite the site of the present cheese-factory, on the Charles Ames farm. As was usual in those days, the stock of merchandise consisted largely of whisky and tobacco, and business transactions were generally conducted by the method of "barter." Indians and settlers all congregated at "Colvin's grocery" as a place of general resort, and there exchanged their stocks of furs, game, and produce for the luxuries of tea, coffee, whisky, and tobacco. William B. Ames and Thomas Pennock had, in 1834, engaged in the shoe business in Adrian, but now William, having closed his connection with the business there, returned to Pittsford, and was installed as chief salesman at Colvin's. While in this position he had a narrow escape from death at the hands of the Indian chief Meteau. This Indian and his son John (called Indian John by the settlers) did the purchasing for the tribe, the last named acting as an interpreter. Meteau carried the purse of the tribe, and they, coming to the grocery, would dispose of their articles of merchandise and lay in a stock of corn, potatoes, turnips, or such other articles as they needed, never forgetting the indispensable "fire-water," and then return to their camp. At the grocery a bottle was kept standing on the shelf, from which drinks were supplied to those who called for them. Meteau learned the ways of the white man very readily, and coming alone one day to make the purchases, took two drinks in the orthodox fashion, and soon after desired a third. William tried to make him understand that so much liquor would make him drunk, but Meteau, anxious to get it, promised to leave, saying, "Give whisky, marchee quick." Getting the drink, he still refused to go, and William stepped up to him and told him to depart. Meteau at once drew a pistol, and saying "I shoot you," presented it and pulled the trigger. William saw the movement and struck the weapon upwards with his hand, so that the bullet passed harmlessly over his head and buried itself in the ceiling; then, fearing that he would draw his knife, he closed with him and, after a severe struggle, succeeded in throwing him to the floor, where he held him until the liquor he had drank made him helplessly drunk. Then he disarmed him and dragged him out of doors. When Meteau had become sufficiently sober, his bag was filled and he was started for home; but he went only a little ways before he halted and built a fire, on Pennocks' place, and stayed there all night. In the morning he returned and asked for his pistol, but was told he could not have it because he had tried to shoot Ames with it. About a week after he returned with a plump, nicely-dressed wild turkey, weighing about twenty-four pounds, which he laid upon the counter. William stepped up and, laying a quarter of a dollar beside it, said, "Swap?" Meteau smiled and said, "Very good," and the feud was thus amicably settled. William was duly installed as Indian trader for Squawfield, which arrangement continued until the Indians were removed West.

The price of whisky at Colvin's grocery was thirty-eight cents a gallon, and, as a proof that in quality it was "of the first water," a story is told, for the truth of which we do not feel called upon to vouch: Two of the settlers, who were preparing to go to mill in midwinter, thought it ad-

visable to provide themselves with a pint of the stimulating fluid to use in case of emergency, should the frost prove too severe to be resisted, unaided, by their natural powers. This supply was hid in one of the bags. When about two-thirds of the journey had been accomplished, and they were wearied by their continual exertions to keep warm, they decided to stimulate their vital forces by a horn of "Colvin's best," and drawing the bottle from its hiding-place—found it frozen solid.

In the fall of 1835, the citizens of this township met at the house of Alpheus Pratt to consider the propriety of petitioning the Legislature at its next session, soon to be held, to organize the territory south of town 6 south into a separate town. It was determined to draw up and present such a petition, and to ask that the name of the new town should be Dover. The petition was signed by Charles Ames, Jonathan French, John L. Taylor, Wm. B. Ames, Ozen Keith, Daniel Loomis, Elijah B. Seeley, Jesse Kimball, James Sprague, Samuel Day, Robert Worden, Robinson H. Whitehorn, Lewis Gillett, and Jesse Smith.

In the fall of this year, Austin Nye settled on the southwest quarter of section 14, which he had purchased of Ozen Keith. The first came here in the fall of 1834, and hired out to Mr. Keith for a year. At the expiration of his time he returned to his former home in the town of Winfield, Herkimer Co., N. Y., and after settling up his affairs there returned here and built a log house on his land. He was soon after married to Sarah Acker, and they commenced housekeeping in that house.

During this year Ezra and William B. Ames took a trip eastward, attracted thitherward by the haunting memories of the charms and graces of two Eastern maidens who had won the citadels of their hearts while they were yet residents of the East. Ezra went to Frenchtown, N. H., and was married, and, returning here immediately, settled on the northwest quarter of section 22. William's inamorata resided at Swansea, N. H., and he went to that place and was married. On his return he settled on the east half of the northwest quarter of section 12.

On the 4th day of September, Mrs. Henry Ames died at the house of Charles Ames, where she had been removed during her illness for convenience of nursing.

During the year 1835 the following persons bought land in this town, viz.: Samuel Van Fleet, Joseph Webster, John L. Edmonds, George W. Merrick, George Williams, Henry Rose, Stephen Clapp, Peter W. Dean, Joel Alexander, Bowen Whitney, William Edmonds, William Donaldson, Olive Howard, Asa Worden, Warren Day, Charles Howard, Lewis Nickerson, David Strunk, John Williams, Samuel Starkweather, Harvey A. Anderson, Henry Lindenbower, John Osborn, Lewis Woodruff, James Grant, John Perrin, John Berger, Reuben Davis, Samuel Lawrence, Stephen B. Johnson, Elijah K. Blythe, Ira Rose, John B. Brocklebank, Elijah B. Seeley, James W. Marry, Joseph Maxson, Reuben Mallory, William H. Davis, Sidney S. Ford, Charles Boyle, Julia Seeley, Michael Stuck, Jr., Theron B. Seeley, Archibald Dunn, Stephen W. Perrin, Israel Smith, Theron Skeel, James Wheeler, Charles Helm, Nathan G. Elliott, Charles Converse, Henry W. Seymour, Charles Spear, Henry Barton, and Archibald Mercer.

Thus the third winter came upon the pioneers and found the lands of this town pretty well disposed of, and settlements started in nearly every part of it.

Jan. 2, 1836, Mr. John Griswold and family arrived in the valley, and stopped at the house of William Frazee, on the southeast corner of section 19, in the town of Hudson. They had come direct from their former home in Ontario Co., N. Y., traveling by team and wagon, coming first to Adrian, thence to Canandaigua, thence west along the town line (as near as the roads then ran on lines) to the county line, and thence northerly to Mr. Frazee's residence. They found but three houses on their route after leaving Canandaigua: these were Mr. J. R. Foster's, near Tiffin's Mills; Elder Warner's, near the northwest corner of section 4, in Medina; and Mr. Whitbeck's, on the town line, half a mile east of the county line. They arrived at Frazee's on Saturday, and stayed there over the Sabbath, and on Monday removed to the house of Ira Rose, where they remained until a log house could be built. Mr. Griswold had purchased of John B. Brocklebank the northeast quarter of the southeast quarter of section 24, and having built his log house moved on to the place with his family a few weeks later. On this place he lived more than thirty-five years. His wife died April 8, 1872, and he survived her but a little more than two years, and died April 17, 1874, at the ripe age of eighty-seven years.

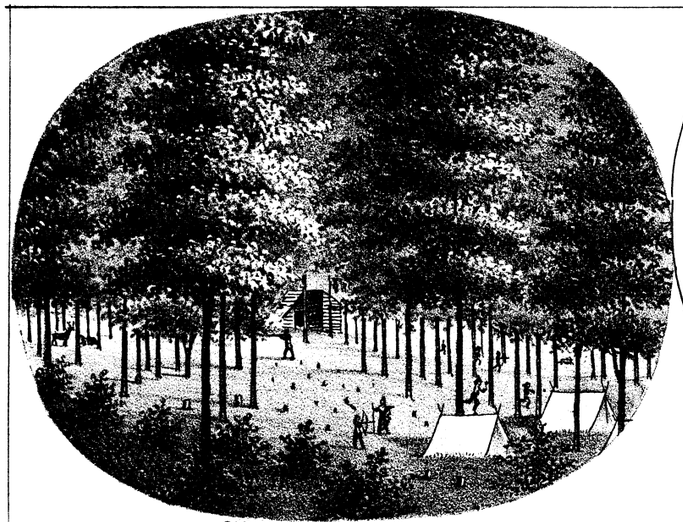
January 8, 1836, the village of Keene was platted by Charles Ames on his land, adjoining the village of Lenawee, which had been platted on the land of Kidder & Co., in the early part of June, 1834.

In the month of July, Linus Monroe, with his wife and two children, came from Penfield, Monroe Co., N. Y., and settled on 80 acres of land, lying in section 28, which he had purchased of Elijah B. Seeley.

Stephen B. Johnson, about the same time, settled on 240 acres he had entered in 1835, it being portions of sections 21 and 28; and here he built his log house, and, with his wife and brother, Squire, commenced his pioneer life.

And now, having briefly sketched the pioneer history of the town from the time of its first settlement to the year in which it assumed a separate organization, it remains for us briefly to note the subsequent history of these pioneers, and of the enterprises they introduced, and to mention some few among the later settlers of the town.

Of the Ames family, Henry, about a year after the death of his first wife, married his brother Charles' wife's sister, Miss Louisa Ball, and lived happily with her for about eight years, when death again entered his household, and took from him the loved companion who had so cheerfully shared his joys and sorrows. He subsequently married Ruby Tabor, of Adrian, and is still living on his farm on section 1, an honored citizen and enterprising farmer. Charles cleared his farm of about 200 acres, and, by his thrift and careful industry, made it one of the model farms of the town. He built a fine brick residence a few years before his death, and also, in 1868, erected a large building for a cheese-factory, which was operated but a year or two, and has since that time been partially used as a dwelling. His wife died Dec. 24, 1869, and he followed her across the dark river Sept. 4, 1873. Ezra lost his wife a few



OLD HOME, BUILT IN 1836.



MRS. GRACE KEAGLE

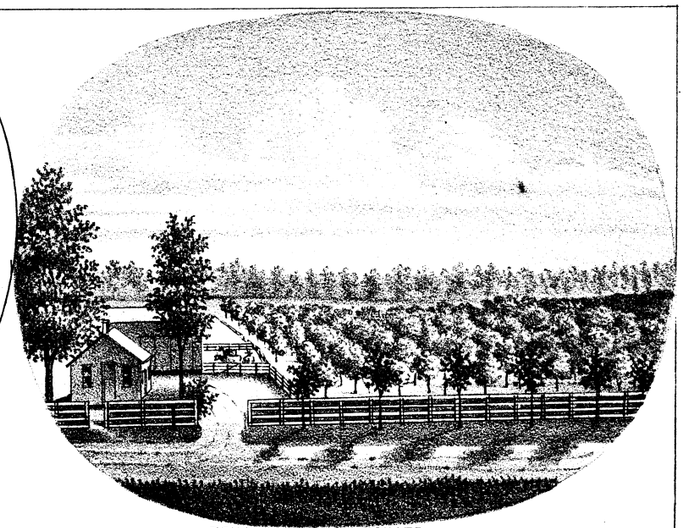


JOHN H. KEAGLE.

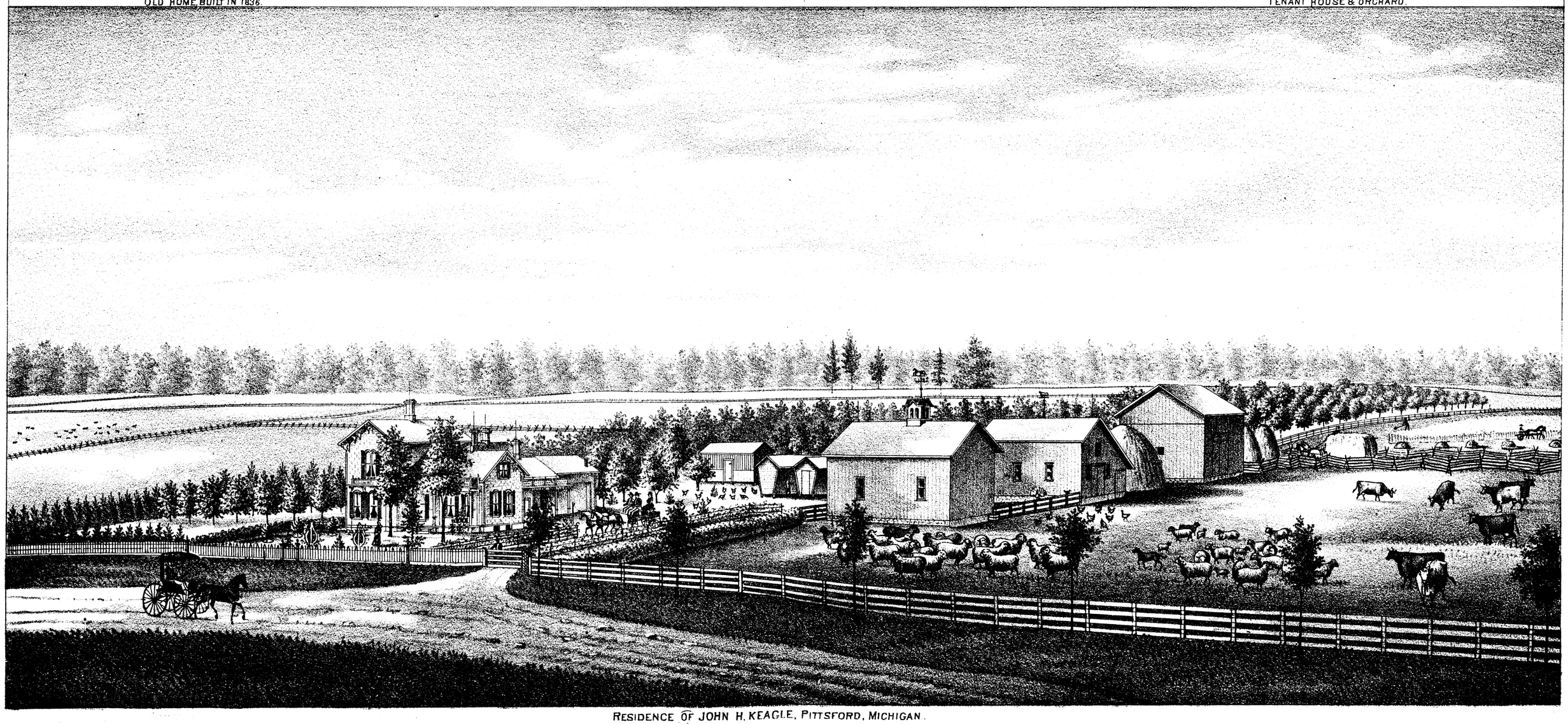
(PHOTOS. BY CARSON & GRAHAM, HILLSDALE)



MRS. BETSEY KEAGLE, (DECEASED)



TENANT HOUSE & ORCHARD.



RESIDENCE OF JOHN H. KEAGLE, PITTSFORD, MICHIGAN.

years after he brought her here, and afterwards married Lucy Moon. He is still living on his farm on section 22. William B. is now, and for some twenty-four years has been, engaged in business in, and a resident of, Hudson.

Alpheus Pratt and his wife are still living in Hudson. They have attained a ripe old age, and are enjoying the peace and quiet that always mark the closing years of a well-spent life.

Thomas Pennock stayed in this town but a year or two, and then removed to Adrian.

Robert Worden is still living, and is one of the prominent citizens and substantial farmers of the town. He has once held the office of treasurer of Hillsdale County, in addition to serving acceptably in many of the town offices.

Silas Eaton removed to the village of Keene in 1837, and built himself a house there. There he lived until the spring of 1840, working at his trade,—that of a carpenter and joiner. The Michigan Southern Railroad having then been laid out through Lanesville, Mr. Eaton removed not only his family and personal effects, but also his house, to that place, and resided there till his death, which occurred on the 21st of August, 1876. He was a man who enjoyed the most perfect confidence and respect of the community in which he lived, and his death was regarded in the light of a public calamity. He was buried with Masonic rites on the 22d of August. Places of business were very generally closed as a mark of respect, and the services were participated in by the clergymen and choirs of several of the churches of Hudson.

Urias Treadwell was the first clerk of the town, and removed to Hudson some years later. He died there in 1877.

Eldad B. Trumbull is still a resident of the town, and lives on a part of his original homestead with the companion who left her Eastern home to share with him the hardships of pioneer life. They have reared a family of three sons and two daughters. The three sons were all soldiers in the Union army during the Rebellion, and the second, Charles W., was killed at Gettysburg. The other two returned safely, and, having beaten their swords into plowshares, and their spears into pruning-hooks, are peacefully pursuing the business of agriculture in this town. Mr. Trumbull has always been one of the staunch and reliable citizens of the town. Among the first of the members of the Methodist denomination here, he has always been an earnest, zealous, and liberal supporter of that branch of the church of Christ, and has contributed very greatly to its successful existence here. Since his settlement he has kept a brief record of the events of each day, that related more particularly to himself or family, which enables him to fix many dates of events that have transpired in the history of this town. It is almost astonishing, in looking over this record, to see how many deer, wild turkeys, and other kinds of game he killed, without interfering with his usual employments. He was a famous hunter in those early times, and seldom missed a shot. Once, during the first years of their residence here, a deer came into his clearing, a few rods from the shanty, and offered an easy shot. They were entirely out of meat, and Mrs. Trumbull wanted him to shoot it; but, as it was on the Sabbath, he refused to do so, and the animal escaped. Mrs. Trumbull still contends that, under the circumstances, the shooting would have been a justifiable act, and in this belief she would, no doubt, be sustained by a great majority of the people.

Elijah B. Seeley was, during his life, a prominent and honored citizen of this town, and was frequently and repeatedly called upon to serve in its principal offices. In 1839 he was elected a representative in the Legislature, and served in the session of 1839–40. He was one of the founders of the "First Presbyterian Church of Bean Creek" (afterwards changed to the "Congregational Church of Hudson"), and was one of its first elders. He continued to act as an elder or deacon of the church for upwards of forty years, and was one of its chief pillars. By his industry and thrift he succeeded in redeeming from the forest one of the best farms of the township, and built up a pleasant home for himself and family. His first wife died in 1842, and his second wife, Miss Mary M. Hall, of Rochester, N. Y., lived but a year. Some years later he was married to Lydia Kelsey, of Herkimer Co., N. Y., who still survives, and is living on the homestead. He was known as an honest counselor and true friend, and by his upright and consistent walk in life had won the confidence and esteem of all who knew him. He died April 10, 1876, at the age of eighty-one years, lamented by acquaintances and friends, but dying, as he had ever lived, like a true and devout follower of the lowly Nazarene.

Austin Nye cleared the farm he had taken, and resided on it till about 1854, when he removed to Jackson County. His first wife died a little while after settling here, and he married a second time. His second wife was a sister of E. B. Trumbull. He is now, and for some fifteen years has been, a citizen of the State of Minnesota.

Stephen B. Johnson remained here until October, 1838, and then returned to his old home in East Palmyra, Wayne Co., N. Y. After living there nearly three years, he again came West, and was a resident of this town till his death, which occurred April 5, 1866. His first wife died Sept. 17, 1852. His second wife survives him, and lives on the homestead.

Ozen Keith, Robinson H. Whitehorn, Samuel T. Cooley, and Linus Monroe are still residents of the town they have been so largely instrumental in reclaiming from the wilderness, and causing to "blossom as the rose." Of the rest of the pioneers we are unable to speak, further than to state that the great majority of them have passed from the town, either by removal or death, leaving but a mere handful of their number to represent them in the present generation.

Among the settlers of the next few years were Lester Monroe, Nelson P. Nye, Dr. Laban J. Aylesworth, Squire Johnson, James Phillips, and John Hale. Lester Monroe, who is now living in Ottawa County, in this State, came from Carlton, Orleans Co., N. Y., in the spring of 1837, and settled on the north half of the northwest quarter of section 32. Some years later he removed to Ovid, Branch Co. Nelson P. Nye came first, in the fall of 1838, and worked for his brother Austin for a year. He bought of him a tract of 60 acres, and having been married to Mary A. Hale, commenced living on his land about 1841. He is still a resident of the town, and has increased the

size of his farm to about 200 acres. He has several times been elected to different town offices, and has served twelve years as clerk of the town.

Dr. Laban J. Aylesworth was a physician who opened an office at the village of Keene, but remained there only a short time, when he removed to Marshall.

Squire Johnson came here with his brother, Stephen B., in 1836, and went East with him when he returned there in 1838. He came here again in 1844, with his wife, formerly Rachel Beal, and has since resided on the farm he now occupies, and which he has cleared of its original growth of timber.

James Phillips settled in this town in 1839, on the east half of the northwest quarter of section 28, and cleared and improved that farm. He removed from it to the Lester Monroe farm, which he now occupies, in 1869. He was from Ellery, Chautauqua Co., N. Y., came to Michigan in 1830 with his wife and one child, and located about one and one-half miles west of Adrian. From there he went to Ingham County, in 1836. He has contributed a great deal to the success of Methodism in this town, and has always been one of the main-stays of that society here.

John Hale, who has also been prominently connected with the Methodist Church from his first coming here, in 1840, is still a citizen of the town. He came from Palmyra, Wayne Co., N. Y.

There are a great many anecdotes and incidents told in connection with the history of the pioneers that, if gathered together, would form an almost inexhaustible fund from which to draw supplies for the pen of the novelist or biographer, but which the limited space allotted to this sketch prohibits us from using to any great extent. We will, however, find space for a very few.

As is well known to every one at all conversant with the history of the settlement of a new country, especially when that country is, as was the case here, heavily timbered, the enemy most annoying to and most dreaded by the settlers is the "ague." The settlers here were by no means exempt from it, and though their cabins were generally roofed with "shakes," it is doubtful if there were not more *shakes* within than without their habitations. One of the worst sufferers from this disease was a Dutchman, named Johnson, who occupied a house on William B. Ames' farm. He had been suffering with it for a long time, and was nearly shaken to death. All the remedies known to the settlers had been tried without avail, and he was in dire extremity. While lying in this melancholy situation one night, he was disturbed by a noise at the window, and was not a whit less frightened than astonished when a 300-pound bear thrust his paw through the glass of the window, and gave a sepulchral growl, that, to use his own language, "scared the ague out of him," and worked a speedy and effectual cure.

During the fall or winter of 1835–36, Jesse Smith and his son William went out in company to hunt wild turkeys. A young man, named Thomas Lewin, was also out hunting alone. He was peering through the brush, and seeing beside a log something which he supposed to be a turkey, he took aim and fired, putting a ball through the arm of Mr. Smith, just below the shoulder. The cries of his victim made him aware of his mistake, and he at once went to the rescue, and assisted Mr. Smith to his home. He then went after Dr. Hall, who lived near Devil's Lake, to dress the wound. After the best that could be done to make the patient comfortable had been attended to he returned home, and his father, who had become cognizant of the affair, demanded a surrender of the gun. To this young Lewin objected, and a struggle for the possession of the rifle began, during which it was discharged, inflicting a flesh wound in the old man's arm. Thomas succeeded in keeping possession of the weapon, and made good his escape.

One day Mrs. Linus Monroe saw that a hen with a brood of young chickens was making a great fluttering in the tall grass near the cabin, and going to see what was the matter saw the head and neck of a large snake swaying about in the grass, apparently trying to catch the chickens. Arming herself with a stick, she went to the rescue, and after a prolonged battle succeeded in putting a quietus to his snakeship. Upon hauling his body from the grass which had concealed it, she was astonished, and a little bit frightened, to find that the snake was over six feet long. When Baw Beese came to the house and saw it, he said, "Him bite, no cure." It was of a very poisonous species.

Mr. E. B. Trumbull once shot a deer as it was leaving the shelter of the bushes, in what is termed a "cat hole," and followed it for a short distance to the spot where it fell. After dressing it he bent down a "straddle,"—a small sapling,—and fastening the carcass to it, allowed it to spring upwards, and thus elevate the venison above the reach of wolves until he could come and take it home. Three years later he followed a deer to the same hole, and shot it in a similar manner. After dressing it he looked about for a "straddle," and found that the one he had three years before used for the same purpose was almost within reach of his hand. It had never recovered its upright growth, and he was thus enabled to spring it down and use it a second time for the same service.

At another time he was hunting in company with his brother-in-law, Austin Nye, and having shot a small deer, they dressed it, slung it upon a pole, and carrying it between them started for home. As they were going along through the woods, they both saw a wild turkey, and, dropping their burden, raised their rifles and fired simultaneously. The turkey fell, and picking it up they found but one bullet-hole in its side. Of course, each claimed to have fired that ball; but Nye claimed the bird, because his rifle carried a larger ball than Trumbull's did, and the hole was larger than the ball of either. Having established his claim, they proceeded homeward with their game. But when they had plucked the feathers from the bird, they found that though there was but one hole on the side where the bullet entered, there were two holes on the other side, separated by about one-sixteenth of an inch, proving conclusively that both balls had hit the turkey and in the same spot.

One evening, as Elijah B. Seeley and his family were picking over a lot of huckleberries that had been gathered during the day, they heard a terrible commotion in the direction of the pig-pen, accompanied by the frantic squealing of its porcine inhabitants. Seizing a lighted faggot to

serve as a torch, Mr. Seeley at once started for the field of conflict, and found a large bear trying to carry off one of the pigs. Seeing him coming with the light, Bruin suspended operations and started for the woods, followed to the edge of the clearing by Mr. Seeley. A party of men were in the woods hunting coons. They had with them a small dog, and hearing the shouts of Mr. Seeley they hastened to him, and learning the cause of the trouble followed after the bear, led by the dog. The bear was soon found up a small tree, and being fired at by one of the party at once began to descend the tree. As soon as he came within reach, he was attacked in the rear by the dog, and to escape his teeth again climbed up the tree. He was again fired at, and the same performance repeated several times, until at last he fell dead. Upon examination it was found that every one of the nine bullets fired at him had taken effect, but so great was his tenacity of life that he did not give up until death loosened his clasp upon the tree.

The village of Keene, which was so called after the town of that name in New Hampshire, where one of the Ames brothers had once lived for a time, was platted upon the supposition that the Michigan Southern Railroad, which was then completed to Adrian, would follow the section line one mile south of the northern boundaries of towns seven south, and thus pass through it. So firmly was this conviction fixed in the minds of the early settlers that the village grew rapidly, and soon boasted a second store, kept by Parks & Co., a tavern, and a dozen or fifteen dwellings. The post-office, which had previously been established at Lenawee, with Dudley Worden as postmaster, was transferred to this side of the county line, rechristened as Keene, and Silas Eaton was appointed as Mr. Worden's successor. This change was made about 1837–38. When the route of the railroad had been definitely fixed upon, and it was decided that it was to pass two miles farther south and through the village of Lanesville (now Hudson), the prosperity of the little village began to wane, and the tavern and several of the dwellings were taken down and removed to Lanesville within a short time. Before 1843 the village of Keene was known only by tradition; it had vanished like the mist of morning before the rays of the rising sun. In 1840 the post-office was transferred to the care of Henry Ames, and four years later it was removed to the locality known as "Locust Corners," and the name was changed to Pittsford.

About the year 1840 a post-office was established, in the central part of the town, at the house of the postmaster, Elijah B. Seeley. It was called "Pittsford." In the winter of 1843–44 it was discontinued, and another was established in the west part of the town, with James H. Thorn as postmaster. This office was called "Sparta," and retained that name several years, until the office in the north part of the town was abandoned, when it was changed to Pittsford. Mr. Thorn retained his position for a period of more than seventeen years. His successors have been Elam Dewey, Wm. Jones, L. G. Stedman, H. H. Turner, L. G. Stedman, C. H. Sayles, and M. F. Cutler, the present incumbent. The first mail-route was from Hudson to Sparta *via* Pittsford, and mails were delivered once a week. A daily mail service was established January 8, 1855.

The first school in this town was kept in what is known as the Loomis district. A frame school-house had been built there on the site of the present school-house, and in 1839 the first school was opened there by Miss Harriet Bigelow, who resided with Mr. Ira Rose, a little southwest of Hudson. The second teacher was one of John Perrin's daughters.

In the summer of 1839 the Indians were removed from Squawfield to their new homes west of the Mississippi. They had encamped at this point on the Little St. Joseph's River for years, and the village was the home of the chief, Baw Beese. Mr. E. E. Maxson had become the owner of the land, and naturally wanted to get possession. The government was slow to act in the matter, as the Indians were peaceable and injured no one. About this time Warren Champlin, a youth, probably in his teens, who was a great favorite with the Indians, went down to Mallory's Lake to bathe, taking with him his younger brother, then but a child. Leaving him on the shore with a white companion and two young Indians, he entered a canoe and pushed out into deeper water. While bathing he was startled by a loud scream, and, looking towards the shore, saw a young Indian brandishing a knife and, in mimicry, passing it around the scalp-lock of the little boy. Hastening to the shore, Warren found the little fellow nearly dead with fright; but Baw Beese, who had come out on hearing the cry, explained that it was all done in sport, to show how an Indian goes at work to scalp an enemy. It is said, however, that Maxson took advantage of this circumstance to represent to the government that the Indians were troublesome, and it resulted in an order being issued for their removal. The detachment of troops arrived in the neighborhood in the evening, and, securing guides, stealthily surrounded the camp at a late hour of the night, when it was supposed all the stragglers would be in. When the Indians were awakened by the officers they were much alarmed, and the squaws and pappooses endeavored to gain the shelter of the woods, but were turned back by the line of glittering bayonets that opposed them. The night air resounded with their cries of grief and terror, and, indeed, their feelings must have been both sad and fearful. They knew they were to be torn from the familiar haunts where they had so pleasantly passed their lives; they were to be removed to some place they knew not of, to meet a fate they knew not what. To their ignorant, untutored minds, what fate could have seemed more dreadful? Many hearts among the witnesses of this harrowing scene felt pangs of sympathetic pain, and many eyes yielded a brief tribute of sorrowing tears. But the soldiers were there to perform an inexorable duty, and were compelled to act. The squaws and pappooses were loaded into wagons, and the Indians marching with the soldiers, the sad cavalcade moved on into the fastnesses of the forest, bearing the aboriginal proprietors of the soil away on that course to the westward that has formed their only hope of safety from the encroaching feet and destructive hands of the whites. All were taken except Baw Beese and his squaw, who had been recently confined and was not yet able to endure the journey. After her recovery of strength they bade adieu to their friends among the whites, and turned their faces towards the setting sun, and thus departed from

the land of their birth the last representatives of a once numerous and powerful tribe.

Even at this time, after six years had passed since the first settler set foot within its boundaries, the town was still a wild country, its largest part still remaining a gigantic forest, and wild game was still abundant. From that time on its development has been uniform and steady. The forests have gradually melted away before the axe of the woodman, and well-tilled and fruitful fields have taken their places. Many of those whose brawn and muscle were employed in this beneficent labor now moulder in the dust, and others, having performed their portion of life's labor, have ceased from active participation in the business of life and are awaiting the summons to depart from earth. By their labors they have succeeded in making the town of Pittsford one of the finest agricultural townships of Southern Michigan, and its rich fields and fine buildings are enduring monuments to keep their virtues fresh in the memories of the present generation.

The village of Pittsford is of a more recent origin, not yet having completed the first quarter-century of its existence.

Upon the completion of the railroad in 1843, Mr. Wray T. Palmer succeeded in securing the establishing of a station on his land, about one half-mile east of the present station.

In the year 1853 the first buildings in the village were erected. Hiram Pratt, a carpenter and joiner, built himself a house, and Elihu Hubbard, a blacksmith, built a house, and also put up a small shop on the present hotel site.

In 1855, Philip Sickman, of Medina Co., Ohio, who had purchased a tract of 200 acres of land on section 18, laid out a village plat of some 9 acres on the western part of his land. Lewis Hunker, a son-in-law of Sickman, assisted by Elihu Hubbard, first laid out the plat with a tape line, and on the 11th of June, 1855, it was recorded in the register's office. The streets were 4 rods wide, and the lots 4 by 8 rods in size. Main Street was laid out on the town line between Jefferson and Pittsford, that line being the centre of it.

Previous to this, however, in the summer of 1854, Sickman had built a store on the east side of Main Street, near the railroad, and rented it to Joseph Bell, who opened it with a large stock of dry-goods and groceries in the fall of that year.

In the month of August, 1856, James M. Tiffany made an addition to the village. This additional plat contained about 10 acres, and was situated north of the railroad and west of Main Street, in the town of Jefferson. It was recorded August 9, 1856.

In 1857 the hotel was built, on the site of Hubbard's blacksmith-shop, by William Sloan. It is still used as a hotel, and is the only one in the village.

Soon after a second store was built by L. C. Kilburn, and was opened as a grocery by Horace H. Turner. The building was on the southwest corner north of the hotel.

Dwellings and mechanics' shops were erected from time to time, and the village grew, though but moderately.

In 1865 both stores were burned. On the site of the Sickman store another was erected about a year later by Martin & Turner, and is still in use, being now occupied by Cutter & Spear, general merchants and produce dealers. Wm. Jones was the occupant of the store when it burned, and he immediately put up a building on the northeast corner of the four corners, and occupied it. It is now used by J. B. Wilson, dealer in boots, shoes, leather goods, and groceries.

On the 21st of October another addition was made to the village by George H. Taylor. This plat was east of Main Street and south of the railroad, and contained some five acres.

July 4, 1865, was celebrated by the dedication of the new railroad depot. The citizens of the village, who found it very inconvenient to have their depot half a mile distant from the business centre, had made an effort to have the station removed to a more convenient location. By contributing the sum of $1000 towards the cost of removal and the erection of new buildings they finally succeeded in their endeavor. The total cost of the new buildings was about $4000, and the depot is the finest one on the line of the road in Hillsdale County.

The Wesleyan Methodists built a small frame church in 1860.

In 1870 the Christian Church society erected a brick house of worship, and George Taylor built and commenced operating a steam saw-mill.

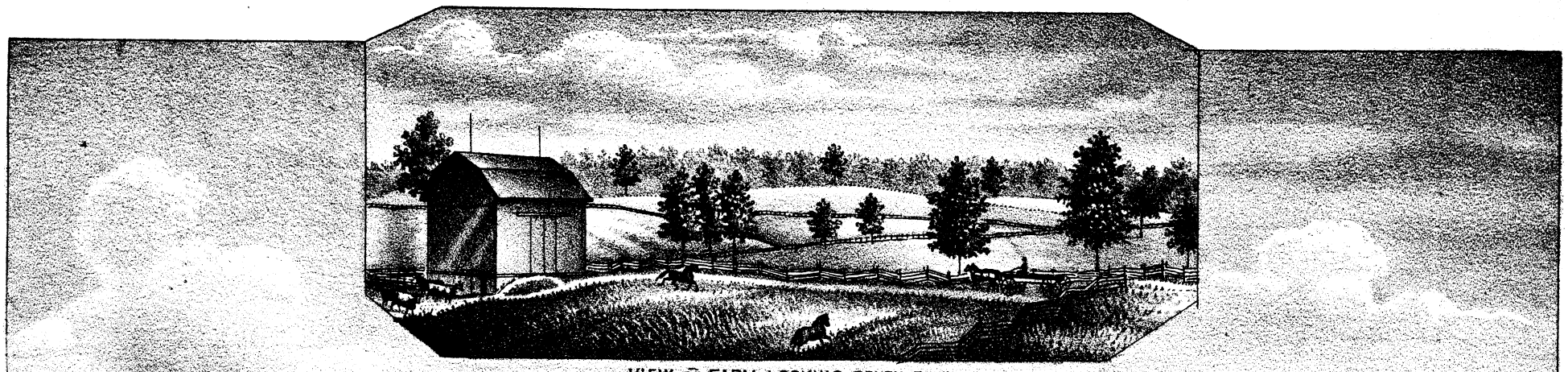
In 1871 the brick school-house was built at a cost of about $2300.

In 1874 the Wesleyans sold their frame church to the Patrons of Husbandry, and erected their present brick edifice.

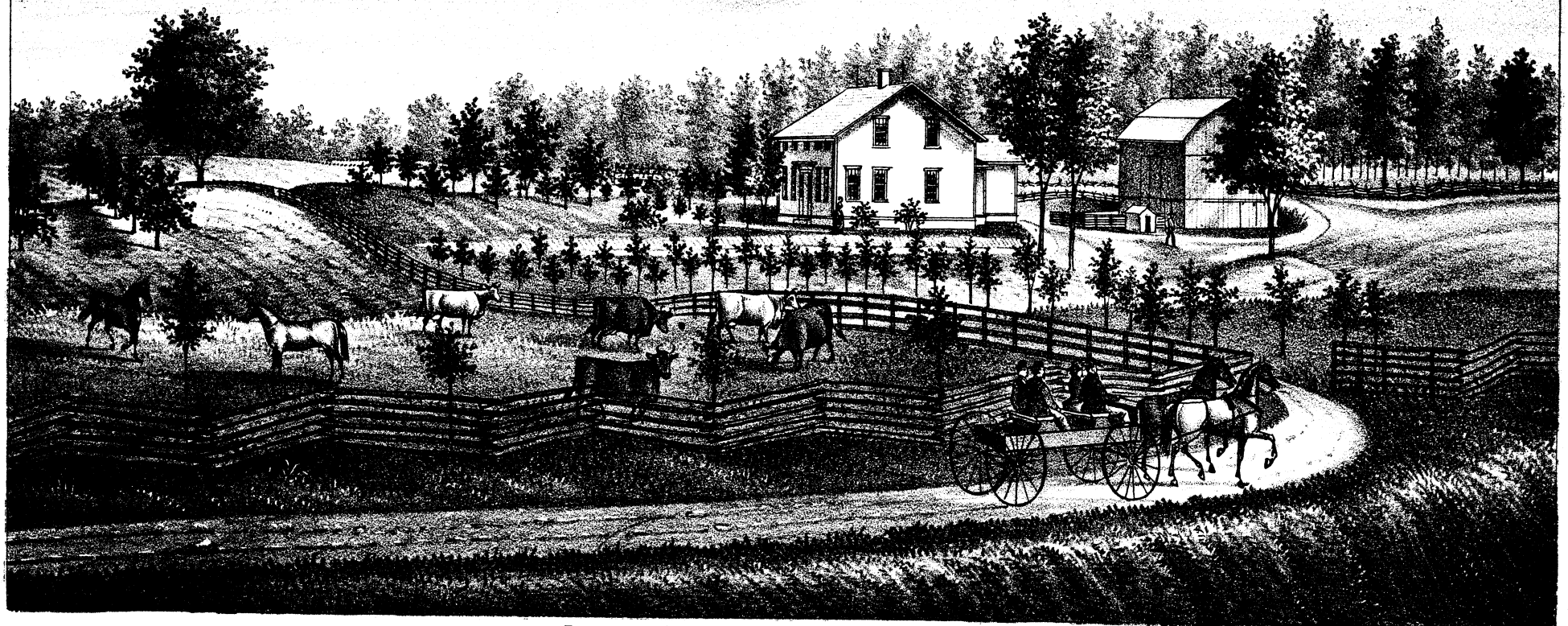
The village has become well known as a good shipping-point, and the farmers of the adjoining country generally find it a better place to sell their surplus produce than any other market in the vicinity. It at present consists of 4 stores, 3 blacksmith-shops, 2 wagon-shops, 2 shoe-shops, 1 harness-shop, 1 meat-market, 1 steam saw-mill, 1 hotel, 2 churches, a school-house, 1 millinery and dress-making establishment, the railroad buildings, and about 40 dwellings. Its population is not far from 175.

The town of Pittsford is known as township 7 south, range 1 west, comprises a territory six miles square, and is bounded north by Wheatland, east by Hudson, Lenawee Co., south by Wright, and west by Jefferson. Its surface is generally lightly rolling, though in the western part, south of Pittsford, the elevations rise to the dignity of hills. The northern part is also more rolling than the lands to the south and east. Originally these lands were covered with a heavy growth of the various kinds of native timber, and contained but little swampy land. The soil is of quite uniform quality, and is composed of a varied mixture of gravel, sand, clay, and loam; the rolling lands of the north and west containing more of the two first kinds, and the leveler lands of the south and east more of the two last named. It is all rich and well adapted to general farming, producing large crops of all the staple products.

The principal stream is the Little St. Joseph's River, which enters it from Jefferson, in the north part of section 30, and pursuing a crooked course in a southwesterly direction, crosses the line into Wright, near the west line of sec-



VIEW OF FARM LOOKING SOUTH EAST.



RESIDENCE OF JOHN PERRIN, PITTSFORD, MICHIGAN.

tion 34. Hillsdale Creek is a stream that flows across the town in the north part, and is a tributary of Bean Creek. This last-named stream has a brief course in this town, in section 25. There are four natural ponds or lakes lying in sections 26, 27, and 28. They are named Mallory's, Moon's, Britton's, and Seeley's Lakes, and were so called after Reuben Mallory, Benoni Moon, Abraham Britton, and Theron Seeley, who were early settlers upon their shores. The largest of these is Mallory's Lake, which covers an area of 75 acres, and empties its waters into Bean Creek. The others are small, and empty their waters into Bean Creek, their outlet first running south into Wright, and forming the inlet of Lime Lake.

Pittsford was formed from Wheatland by an act of the Legislature passed March 23, 1836, in accordance with the petition of the citizens before referred to. Before that petition was presented for the consideration of that body, the name Dover had already been conferred on a township in Lenawee County, and, upon the suggestion of a man who had known Mr. Alpheus Pratt while he was a resident of Pittsford, Monroe Co., N. Y., it was named Pittsford. It then comprised all the territory in range 1 west, south to the Ohio line.

March 6, 1838, the town of Wright was set off, leaving Pittsford as it now is.

TOWN ORGANIZATION.

In accordance with the provisions of the act erecting the town, the first town-meeting was held at the house of Alpheus Pratt, on the second day of May, 1836. The reason for its not being held in April does not appear. The following is a transcript of the record of this first town-meeting:

"State of Michigan, county of Hillsdale, town of Pittsford, May the second, 1836.

"At a meeting convened at Alpheus Pratt's house, for the purpose of electing officers for the town, Robinson H. Whitehorn was called to the chair, and Urias Treadwell was chosen Clerk, and John L. Taylor Justice of the Peace.

"Legally-authorized officers being absent, the meeting organized according to law. *Resolved*, That the committee be composed of five in number. David Strunk, Cyrus King, John Williams, Charles Ames, Alpheus Pratt, Committeemen; Elijah B. Seeley was chosen Supervisor; Urias Treadwell, Township Clerk; John L. Taylor, Robinson H. Whitehorn, Elijah B. Seeley, Sidney S. Ford, Justices; Cyrus King, Austin Nye, Jesse Smith, Assessors; Ozen Keath, John Williams, Ira Rose, Highway Commissioners; David Strunk, Jesse Kimball, Reuben Maleroy, Constables; Alpheus Pratt, Daniel Loomis, Poormasters; Cyrus King, Daniel Loomis, Gaylord Tabour, School Commissioners; Urias Treadwell, Sidney S. Ford, Robert Worden, School Inspectors; Charles Ames, Robert Worden, Ozen Keath, Abraham Britan, Pathmasters."

It was "Voted that there should be $3 town bounty of Wolves in the year 1836."

May 2 it was "Voted, that Hogs and Cattle should be free cominers."

"The meeting for the year 1837 is now adjourned to Austin Nye's house, to be held on the first Monday in April."

A special meeting was held on the 12th of September to fill some vacancies that had occurred, and the following officers were then chosen: Daniel Loomis and Samuel Day, School Commissioners; and Robert Worden and E. B. Seeley, Justices of the Peace.

At the close of the meeting of 1837, the following was adopted: "The meeting for the year 1838 is now adjourned to the quarter stake on the section line between sections 14 and 23, or at the school-house to be built thereat; to be held on the first Monday in April next."

As a memento of the past, and to show what hindrances were then thrown in the way of those who were desirous of entering the matrimonial state, we give the following marriage license, which was properly recorded in the town books:

"Whereas, Robert O'Mealy applying for a license, according to law, to be united to Sarah Peters in the bonds of matrimony, this is to certify that I see no reasons why the said Robert O'Mealy and Sarah Peters should not be united in the holy bonds of matrimony, and accordingly grant the same.

"E. B. TRUMBULL, *Town Clerk.*

"PITTSFORD, Sept. the 18th, 1837."

In like manner, marriage licenses were issued to Christopher Clement and Alice Fish, Sept. 21, 1837; to Edward Edgerly and Lucinda Britton, December 8; and to James Fuller and Esther Stuck, December 30.

In 1838 the bounty on bears and wolves was increased to $5 per head, "for the destruction of the same."

In 1839 a pound was built at the centre of the town, and David Strunk was elected poundmaster.

Of the citizens of this town who have been honored with official positions outside of the township offices, we find that Elijah B. Seeley, Robert Worden, and John M. Osborn have served as representatives, and John M. Osborn as senator, in the State Legislature; that Robert Worden has been treasurer of the county; and that Wray T. Palmer and Willard F. Day have been chosen to the office of register of deeds.

In politics the town was strongly Whig from 1836 to 1842, and was then more evenly divided between the Whigs and Democrats, until the organization of the Republican party in 1854, when it became, and has since remained, strongly Republican.

The following list contains the names of the officers of the town from its organization to the present time.

CIVIL LIST OF THE TOWN OF PITTSFORD.

SUPERVISORS.

1836–38. Elijah B. Seeley.
1839. Isaac A. Colvin.
1840. Elijah B. Seeley.
1841. Ozen Keith.
1842–43. Jesse Kimball.
1844. Henry Ames.
1845–46. Ozen Keith.
1847. Jesse Kimball.
1848. Ozen Keith.
1849. Elijah B. Seeley.
1850–51. Ebenezer Stuart.
1852. Nelson P. Nye.
1853–54. Ozen Keith.
1855. Martin H. Webb.
1856–58. Willard F. Day.
1859–61. Eli Bush.
1862–65. Sidney Green.
1866–69. Truman N. Wadsworth.
1870–72. Henry Lane.
1873. Truman N. Wadsworth.
1874–75. Henry Lane.
1876–77. Truman N. Wadsworth.
1878. Rufus F. Seeley.

TOWN CLERKS.

1836. Urias Treadwell.
1837–38. Eldad B. Trumbull.
1839–41. Willard F. Day.
1842. Elijah B. Seeley.
1843–45. Cyrus Lee.
1846–48. Daniel Whitmore.
1849. Orange Porter.
1850. Nelson P. Nye.
1851–52. Elijah B. Seeley.
1853–56. E. B. Trumbull.
1857–58. John G. Brown, Jr.
1859–61. Nelson P. Nye.
1862–63. Lysander G. Stedman.
1864–69. Nelson P. Nye.
1870–71. George Brown.
1872. Nelson P. Nye.
1873–74. George Brown.
1875–77. Rufus F. Seeley.
1878. Nelson P. Nye.

TOWN TREASURERS.

1839–40. Ozen Keith.
1841. Austin Nye.
1842. Ozen Keith.
1843. Lysander G. Stedman.
1844. J. F. Marsh.
1845–46. Jesse Kimball.
1847. Horace Fenton.
1848–49. Nelson P. Nye.
1850. Sullivan A. Nickerson.
1851. Stephen B. Johnson.
1852. Samuel Cole.
1853. James H. Miner.
1854. James Adams.
1855–56. Lewis Dillon.
1857. Thomas W. Lee.
1858. John M. Miner.
1859. James P. Rush.
1860. Francis Champlin.
1861. Loren W. Flewellin.
1862. John B. Silvernail.
1863. Lorenzo C. Smith.
1864. E. B. Trumbull.
1865. William W. Purchase.
1866. N. B. Britton.
1867. Robert Longhead.
1868. Irving S. Miner.
1869. Ephraim W. Benson.
1870. Emerson Trumbull.
1871–72. Oliver L. Willard.
1873. Stephen Turner.
1874. Homer Keith.
1875. Ephraim W. Benson.
1876. Junius J. Robbins.
1877–78. Charles W. Cook.

JUSTICES OF THE PEACE.

1836. John L. Taylor.
Robinson H. Whitehorn.
Elijah B. Seeley.
Sidney S. Ford.
1837. Russell Coman.
1838. Cyrus P. Lee.
1839. Abiathar Power (f. t.).
George Goodrich (v.).
1840. Elijah B. Seeley (f. t.).
Henry Ames (v.).
1841. Willard F. Day (f. t.).
Stephen B. Johnson (v.).
1842. John C. Hogeboom (f. t.).
George Williams (v.).
1843. Daniel Kemp.
1844. William Edmonds (f. t.).
David Wormley (v.).
1845. Peter Clement.
1846. Willard F. Day.
1847. Ansel H. Larrabee (f. t.).
Robert Worden, Jr. (v.).
1848. Ezekiel Lowe.
1849. W. H. H. Van Aikin (f. t.).
Henry Reeves (v.).
1850. Peter Clement.
1851. William R. Wilson (f. t.).
Augustus Finney (v.).
1852. Augustus Finney (f. t.).
John Perrin (v.).
1853. Jacob T. Servis.
1854. W. H. H. Van Aikin (f. t.).
Abiathar Power (v.).
1855. Peter McLouth.
1856. Robert Laird (f. t.).
William Keith (v.).
1857. William Keith (f. t.).
Elihu Hubbard (v.).
1858. George H. Brewster.
1859. Henry Ames (f. t.).
Thomas W. Lee (v.).
1860. Azel Backus.
1861. William Keith (f. t.).
Elam Dewey (l. v.).
James H. Miner (s. v.).
1862. Thomas W. Lee.
1863. James H. Miner.
1864. Elam Dewey.
1865. Albert E. Price (f. t.).
Anson Backus (v.).
1866. Thomas W. Lee.
1867. James H. Miner.
1868. Anson Backus.
1869. Albert E. Price.
1870. Caleb H. Wirts.
1871. James H. Miner.
1872. Sanford Haynes (f. t.).
P. A. Silvernail (v.).
1873. Nelson P. Nye (f. t.).
Elihu Hubbard (l. v.).
John A. Carncross (s. v.).
1874. John A. Carncross.
1875. James H. Miner.
1876. Marcus C. Palmer.
1877. Nelson P. Nye.
1878. John A. Carncross.

HIGHWAY COMMISSIONERS.

1836. Ozen Keith.
John Williams.
Ira Rose.
1837. John Williams.
Gaylord G. Tabor.
Daniel Loomis.
1838. Ozen Keith.
George Goodrich.
Lester Monroe.
1839. James Earl.
Gaylord G. Tabor.
Linus Monroe.
1840. Jesse Kimball.
Epenetus Howell.
John L. Fountain.
1841. David Strunk.
Jesse Kimball.
Stephen Whitehorn.
1842. Daniel Loomis.
Stephen B. Johnson.
David Wormley.
1843. Gaylord G. Tabor.
Daniel Loomis.
Daniel Kemp.
1844. Ozen Keith.
George Goodrich.
Stephen B. Johnson.
1845. Robert D. Winegar.
Austin Nye.
James H. Miner.
1846. David Strunk.
James H. Miner.
Archibald Dunn.
1847. James H. Miner (3 years).
Levi Arnold (2 years).
Jesse Kimball (1 year).
1848. Henry Ames.
1849. Peter Whitbeck (f. t.).
Frederick Clark (v.).
1850. Jehiel Rush (f. t.).
Heman Treadwell (v.).
1851. Leland W. Green.
1852. Ozen Keith (f. t.).
Owen McManus (v.).
1853. James Phillips.
1854. Henry Ames.
1855. Lewis Dillon.
1856. Ozen Keith.
1857. Elam Dewey (3 years).
N. B. Britton (2 years).
David Wilson (1 year).
1858. David Wilson (f. t.).
Elam Dewey (v.).
1859. N. B. Britton.
1860. R. H. Whitehorn.
1861. Welcome Reed.
1862. William F. Youngs.
1863. Morey Aldrich.
1864. Welcome Reed.
1865. William F. Youngs.
1866. Morey Aldrich (f. t.).
James Phillips (v.).
1867. Hosea Fish.
1868. John S. Foster (f. t.).
Joseph B. Patterson (v.).
1869. James H. Miner (f. t.).
William W. Purchase (v.).
1870. Joseph B. Patterson.
1871. William W. Purchase.
1872. E. W. Benson.
1873. David C. Wilson (f. t.).
Francis A. Champlin.
1874. Henry Carmichael.*
W. H. H. Van Aiken.
Van Ness Schermerhorn.*
Nelson P. Nye.†
Clark W. Taylor.†
1875–76. W. H. H. Van Aiken.
1877. Montgomery Mackey.
1878. William H. Tabor.

ASSESSORS.

1836. Cyrus King.
Austin Nye.
Jesse Smith.
1837. R. H. Whitehorn.
Henry Ames.
Ira Rose.
Benjamin Estes.
Royal Raymond.
1838. Isaac A. Colvin.
Timothy Johnson.
Calvin Pixley.
Ira Rose.
1839. David Strunk.
Peter Clement.
Lester Monroe.
1840. E. B. Trumbull.
David Strunk.
R. H. Whitehorn.
1841. Austin Nye.
Urias Treadwell.
James Fuller.
1842. Ira Rose.
William Edmonds.
1843. Daniel Kemp.
Ira Rose.
1844. Ira Rose.
Urias Treadwell.
1845. Henry Ames.
Horace Fenton.
1849. Samuel Cole.
Urias Treadwell.

COLLECTORS.

1837. Jesse Kimball.
Calvin Pixley.
1838–40. Willard F. Day.
1841. W. F. Dillon.

SCHOOL INSPECTORS.

1836. Urias Treadwell.
Sidney S. Ford.
Robert Worden.
1837. Urias Treadwell.
R. H. Whitehorn.
Dr. L. J. Aylesworth.
1838. Dr. L. J. Aylesworth.
Cyrus P. Lee.
Urias Treadwell.
1839. R. H. Whitehorn.
Joseph Getman.
Peter Clement.
1840. Sylvester S. Miner.
Cyrus P. Lee.
Urias Treadwell.
1841. Urias Treadwell.
Daniel Kemp.
S. S. Miner.
1842. William Edmonds.
Lemuel Squiers.
James P. Howell.
1843. Robert Woodward.
James P. Howell.
1844. R. H. Whitehorn.
1845. Robert Woodward.
1846. William F. Dillon.
1847. R. H. Whitehorn.
1848. Peter Clement.
1849. Dwight Perrin (f. t.).
Urias Treadwell (v.).

*Failed to qualify. †Appointed.

1850. Russell M. Gillett.
1851. Orange Porter.
1852. Napoleon Clark.
1853. R. H. Whitehorn.
1854. James J. Hogeboom.
1855. George A. King.
1856. Napoleon Clark.
1857. Napoleon Clark (f. t.).
Martin H. Webb (v.).
1858. Martin H. Webb (f. t.).
Henry B. Lansing (v.).
1859. Jonathan A. Stafford (f. t.).
Martin A. Blowers (v.).
1860. Junius A. Millard.
1861. John V. B. Goodrich.
1862. Daniel Hall (f. t.).
L. W. Green (v.).
1863. Daniel W. Leavitt (f. t.).
1863. Philo A. Silvernail (v.).
1864. Philo A. Silvernail (f. t.).
Abram Loyster (v.).
1865. Martin Blowers.
1866. J. V. B. Goodrich.
1867. Sidney Green (f. t.).
John M. Osborn (v.).
1868. John M. Osborn.
1869. Sidney Green (f. t.).
Cyrus Lee (v.).
1870. P. A. Silvernail.
1871. Sidney Green.
1872. P. A. Silvernail.
1873. Nelson P. Nye.
1874. J. M. Osborn.
1875. Stephen Turner.
1876–77. Millard F. Cutter.
1878. Carlton G. Rumsey.

OVERSEERS OF THE POOR.

1836. Daniel Loomis.
Alpheus Pratt.
1837. Alpheus Pratt.
Charles Ames.
1838. Charles Ames.
Samuel Day.
1839. Samuel Day.
Alpheus Pratt.
1840. Charles Ames.
Aaron Clement.
1841. Daniel Loomis.
Alpheus Pratt.
1842. Alpheus Pratt.
Aaron Clement.
1843. George Goodrich.
Samuel Day.
1844. David Strunk.
James Phillips.
1845. Daniel Loomis.
Gaylord G. Tabor.
1846. Gaylord G. Tabor.
Robert D. Winegar.
1847. Gaylord G. Tabor.
Lysander G. Stedman.
1848. Lysander G. Stedman.
Thomas W. Lee.
1849. William D. Earl.
Alpheus Pratt.
1850. Alexander Patterson.
Owen McManus.
1853. Butler Rich.
1854. Augustus Kent.
Nelson P. Nye.
1855. N. B. Britton.
William A. Coman.
1856. William J. Whitbeck.
Philo D. Converse.
1857. Philo D. Converse.
Thomas W. Lee.
1858. Guy B. Hathaway.
James Phillips.

SCHOOL SUPERINTENDENTS.

1875–76. Philo A. Silvernail.
1877. John B. Covenhoven.
1878. Albert H. Barkway.

DRAIN COMMISSIONERS.

1872. Sidney Green.
1873–74. Elihu Hubbard.
1875. Edwin M. Carroll.
1876–77. George W. Burnap.
1878. Henry Lane.

The first religious meeting of which we have any record was held at the house of Alpheus Pratt, on the 24th of February, 1836, for the purpose of organizing a Presbyterian church. Twenty-four persons presented letters, and the "First Presbyterian Church of Bean Creek" was organized by Rev. William Wolcott, who was present and acted as moderator of the meeting. This church afterwards became the Congregational Church of Hudson, but its membership was largely drawn from this town. Among the first members were John L. and Clarinda Taylor, Elijah B. and Orinda Seeley, Daniel and Caroline Loomis, Ozen, Cecilia, and Martha Keith, John, Stephen W., Emily, and Bethesda Perrin, Jesse Smith, and Sarah Nye, who were residents of Pittsford or Jefferson.

On the 14th and 15th of August of this year, Rev. William Jackson, of the Methodist Episcopal Church, who was the junior preacher on the Tecumseh circuit, assisted by Rev. Allen Staples, a local preacher of the Adrian appointment, held a two-days' quarterly meeting at the barn of Charles Ames, in Keene. Again, on the 15th and 16th of July, 1837, another quarterly meeting was held in the Keene neighborhood, the Sunday service being held in Mr. Ames' barn.

In 1840 a class was formed in this town, and received the name of

THE EAST PITTSFORD METHODIST EPISCOPAL CHURCH.

There were but nine members of this first class, and their names, as far as we can learn them, were E. B. and Marilla Trumbull, Mr. and Mrs. Peter Silvernail, Mrs. Burger, James Phillips, Mrs. Champlin and her daughter, Susan. James Phillips was chosen leader of the class.

At first the meetings were held at the house of Cyrus P. Lee, near the site of the present church, and afterwards at the log school-house that was built on section 29. The first church was built in 1847–48. It was a small affair, about 25 by 35 feet, and cost $300 or $400. Contributions were made towards its erection by members of other denominations, and it was called the Union Church, though never used by any other denomination than the Methodists. This was used until the present church was built, in 1858–59. This building cost about $800, and was repaired in 1874, at a cost of $100, exclusive of a large amount of work that was donated. The lot on which the church stands (on the northeast corner of section 28) was a gift to the society by Stephen B. Johnson.

The society was incorporated about the time that the first church was built, John Hale, E. B. Trumbull, Squire B. Johnson, and James Phillips comprising the first board of trustees. The present board is composed of the same members, with the addition of Francis H. Champlin.

The present class-leader is James Phillips, and the present steward is Squire B. Johnson. The membership is about 25. At one time the church had nearly 60 members.

The pastors of the church have been as follows, viz.: John Scotford and Peter Sabin, 1840; C. Babcock and G. C. Shurtliff, 1841; G. C. Shurtliff, 1842; W. Jackson and A. Minnis, 1843–44; W. P. Judd and Thomas Seeley, 1845; Henry Worthington and Robert Bird, 1846; Joseph Jennings and Hiram Roberts, 1847; Henry Worthington, 1848; Ebenezer Steele and Isaac Taylor, 1849; Ebenezer Steele, 1850; William Mothersill, 1851–52; Henry Penfield, 1853; Harrison Morgan, 1854; Fred. W. Warren, 1855–56; I. Finch and William Doust, 1857; E. E. Chambers, 1858–59; A. W. Torrey, 1860–61; A. L. Crittenden, 1862; C. T. Van Antwerp, 1863; G. D. Palmer, 1864–65; A. J. Russell, 1866; B. W. Smith, 1867–68; W. J. Swift, 1869–70; A. M. Hunt, 1871; J. Clubine, 1872–74; S. George, 1875; M. Browning, 1876; A. M. Fitch, 1877; M. I. Smith, 1878.

The Sabbath-school connected with the church was established about 30 years ago with James Phillips as superintendent. It was very prosperous for a number of years, and maintained a membership of from 60 to 70 scholars. At the present time the school is at a rather low ebb and quite reduced in numbers. Mrs. Jackson N. Wood is the present superintendent.

THE FIRST FREE-WILL BAPTIST CHURCH OF PITTSFORD,

located at Locust Corners, was the next church formed in this town. It was organized at a meeting held on the 6th of September, 1857, with the following members: Elder Arnold Knight, Delos and Phœbe A. Edmonds, U. F. and Sarah M. Gary, M. A. Willitts, M. S. Tiffany, William Cooper, Sarah Reed, and Huldah Purchase. These members joined hands and were addressed by Rev. F. P. Augir, who gave the charge, and by Rev. Benjamin McCoon, who gave them the right hand of fellowship, thus constituting them a church of the denomination. Revs. F. P. Augir, Benjamin McCoon, and —— Duryea were the members of the council sent to organize the church.

September 19, a meeting was held, at which Mr. and Mrs. John A. Dutton were admitted to the church. Delos Edmonds was elected Deacon; John A. Dutton, Clerk; and Rev. Aaron Knight, Pastor for one year. At subsequent meetings Harriet Knight, B. Porter, and Mr. and Mrs. Robert Purchase joined the church. July 2, 1859, this church united with the church in East Jefferson to form the "East Jefferson and Pittsford Church," and agreed to hold the regular meetings alternately at the school-houses in their respective localities. At a subsequent period this arrangement was broken up, but we have no record to show when it was done.

The church has been connected with the Hillsdale Quarterly Meeting throughout its existence. Its history is unmarked by any special periods of depression or of revival.

At present the membership is 41, and the roll shows that the names of 86 different persons have been inscribed thereon.

The society was incorporated about 1862–63, and the church, which is a neat brick structure, 32 by 60 feet in size, was soon after built at a cost of some $2000. On the church lot is a row of 15 fine sheds.

In 1877, a small lot was purchased of P. D. Converse, and a two-story wooden dwelling was erected on it, at a cost of $880, to be used for a parsonage.

The pastors of this church have been Revs. Arnold Knight, —— Straight, —— Thomas, D. L. Rice, F. P. Augir, George R. Holt, J. B. Smith, L. A. Crandall, D. W. C. Durgin, Daniel M. Fisk, R. Cooley, and D. J. H. Ward.

The present officers of the church are Sidney Green, Church Clerk; W. H. H. Van Aiken, Society Clerk and Treasurer; John Dillon, Lyman Fish, Christopher Clement, P. D. Converse, D. J. Lang, Sidney Green, Trustees; John Dillon, J. E. L. Wooster, Deacons.

Since the 24th of November, 1878, a revival has been in progress under the lead of Rev. Mary Garard, a student at Hillsdale College.

The Sabbath-school has been in existence some twenty years. Its membership has varied widely at different times, and is now about 50. Rev. D. J. H. Ward is the present Superintendent, Sidney Green is the Assistant Superintendent, Mrs. P. D. Converse is the Secretary, and Christopher Clement is the Treasurer. The library contains about 250 volumes.

THE WESLEYAN METHODIST CHURCH OF PITTSFORD.

This church grew out of the union of two "classes" that had been formed in different parts of the town, and was organized at the first quarterly meeting of the Jefferson Circuit, held at the school-house near Mr. Anson Backus', on the sixth day of March, 1858.

There were present at this meeting the following persons, who formed the official board of the circuit, viz.: A. W. Curtis, Chairman; Anson Backus, Secretary; J. Jones, Pastor; William Kelly, Amasa Blunt, W. Munee, Thomas Warren, J. M. Merrihue, and R. Cole.

The first church building was bought or built about 1860, and was used until 1874, when the present edifice was erected at a cost of $3600. It is 32 by 53 feet in size, and substantially built of brick. The old church was sold to the Patrons of Husbandry upon the completion of the present one.

The society was incorporated under the general statute at a meeting held in the chapel March 29, 1865. Rev. B. H. Brundage, Chairman, Anson Backus, Secretary, and R. J. King and Azel Backus, Inspectors of Election, were the officers of the meeting. R. J. King, Azel Backus, S. A. Wade, R. Stone, and L. Western were elected Trustees. The present membership is about 100, and the following are the present officers: Trustees, Charles Spear, Joseph Turner, and Anson Backus; Stewards, Elisha Remmelee, Charles Spear, and Edgar Fairbanks; Class-leader and Clerk, Anson Backus.

The pastors of the church in the order of their service have been Revs. J. Jones, G. A. Olmstead, George W. Townsend, O. B. Tapley, B. H. Brundage, —— Johnson, —— Francisco, H. C. Hurlburt, W. P. Martin, Joel Martin, and John L. Bush, the present pastor.

There has been a Sabbath-school connected with the church from the first. Its present membership is about 120. The present officers are M. F. Cutler, Superintendent; Henry Perrin, Secretary. The church has owned three parsonages, the present one being purchased of Martin Hunker in 1878, at a cost of $1000.

There is one other society in the town for which we have obtained material for a brief sketch. It is

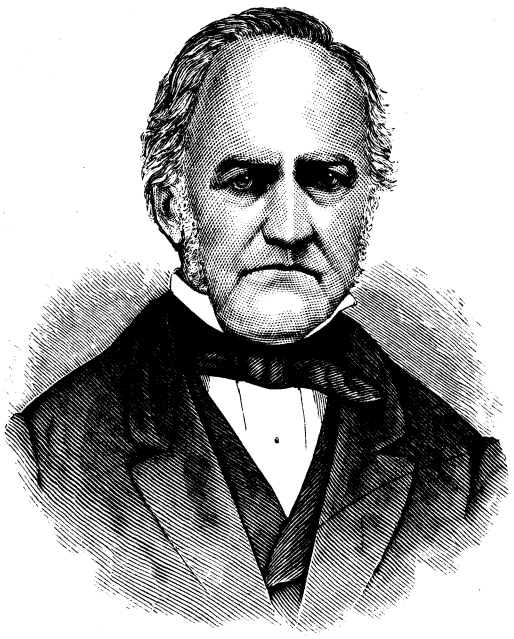
PITTSFORD GRANGE, NO. 133, P. OF H.

It was organized by C. L. Whitney, General Deputy for Eastern Michigan, on the 27th of November, 1873, with about 30 members. The grange bought the old Wesleyan church of that society, and removed it to a lot they had purchased in the village of Pittsford. They fitted it up for a hall, and have used it as a place of meeting, and for holding festivals. The total cost of the hall was about $300.

Elihu Hubbard was the most active promoter of the organization, and did much to make it successful. He has removed from the town, and is now living at Mendon, Neb.

The following list shows the first and also the present officers. The secretary and treasurer have served continuously:

First Officers.—Master, Elihu Hubbard; Overseer, James H. Filkins; Lecturer, Robert Laird; Steward, John Wallace; Assistant Steward, George Snyder; Chaplain, C. B.





Photos. by Carson & Graham, Hillsdale.

SAMUEL DAY. MRS. SAMUEL DAY.

SAMUEL DAY.

In brief sketches, anecdotes, and reminiscences of their courage, privations, and sacrifices, the present generation may obtain a faint outline of the lives of those noble old first settlers now so fast disappearing from public gaze. But in perusing these imperfectly written histories, sitting in the easy chairs of the luxurious homes of to-day, so widely scattered all over the beautiful region of Southern Michigan, a mere conception only can be formed of the stern realities of the tedious journey into the unbroken wilderness; the fears of wild beasts and Indians; chopping, logging, and burning off the timber; the anxiety and care of providing for a family; ofttimes hunger and sickness; the heroic fortitude and patient endurance of those old pioneer fathers and mothers may be reverenced, but can never be fully appreciated.

Among the earliest settlers of the Bean Creek Valley was Samuel Day, who was born at Chesterfield, N. H., on the 23d of June, 1784. He was the son of Comfort Day, and one of a family of seven children. The family were of English extraction, and were originally settled in Massachusetts, near Boston. Samuel obtained a common-school education, and after reaching his majority worked out until twenty-five years of age, when he was united in marriage to Miss Lucy Cutler, of the same place. After his marriage he was engaged in farming in various places in his native town and vicinity until 1834, when he became impressed with the desire of emigrating to the West, where, with his limited means, he could better provide homes for himself and children. These hopes were fully realized in a few years by the settlement of his children in comfortable homes around him in what was known as the Day neighborhood.

His intention was to settle in Ohio, but after starting on their journey changed their destination to the Territory of Michigan. The journey was by teams to Schenectady; thence by canal to Buffalo, and Lake Erie to Fairport, Ohio; thence again by teams to Cleveland, Sandusky, Maumee, and by the Black Swamp to Adrian, Mich.

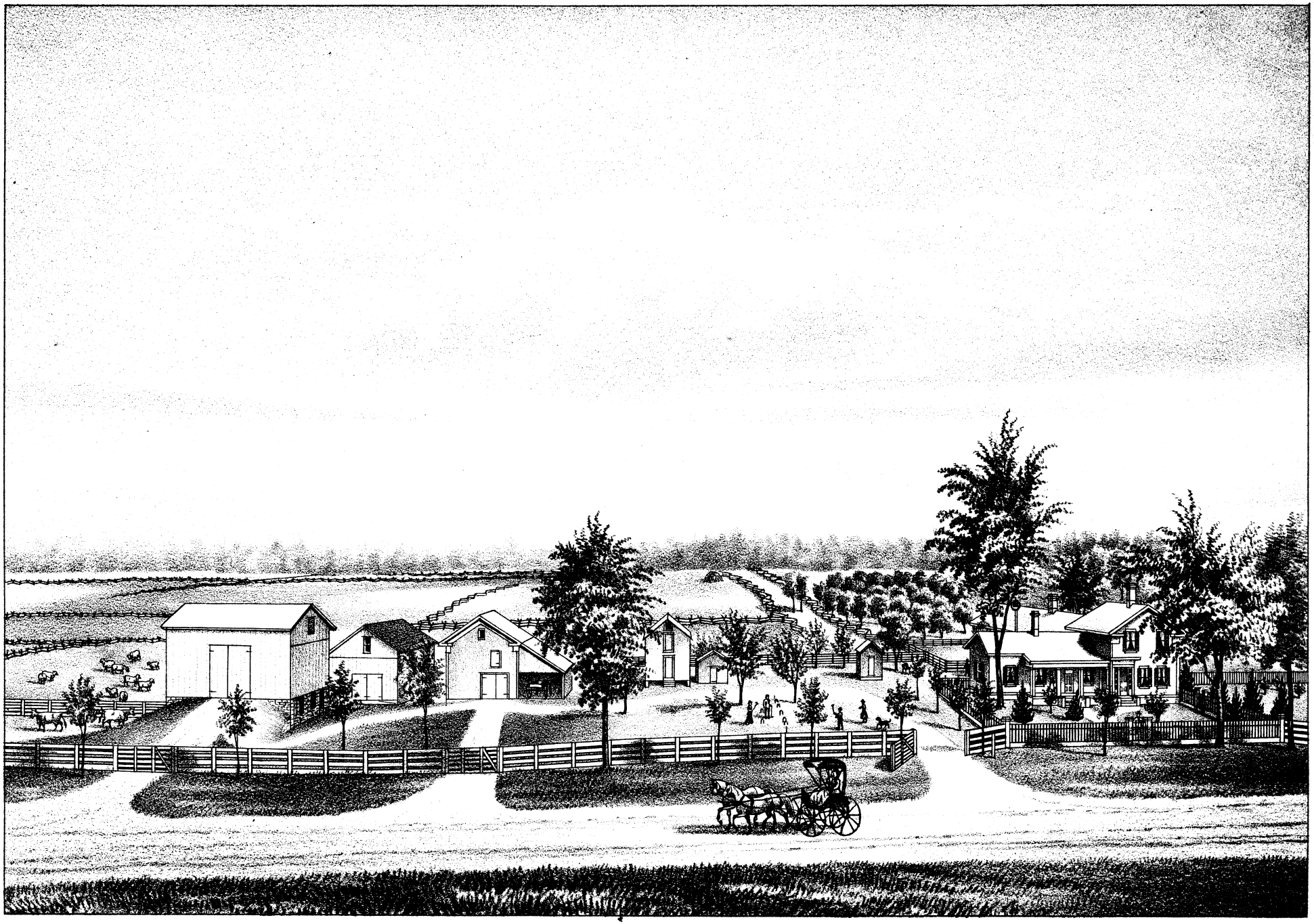
Here, after stopping a few days, a selection was made for the future home, which was located in the present township of Pittsford, about one and a half miles northwest of the village of Hudson.

They at first entered eighty acres of land, but soon after secured one hundred and sixty acres more at government price. They next cut a road from Pratt's Corners west to their location, and then proceeded to cut the trees and erect a log house, which was built without a single board, the roof covered with bark, and the floor made of split logs. Until that time not a single tree was cut west of Pratt's Corners, and the Indians and wild animals were the only inhabitants.

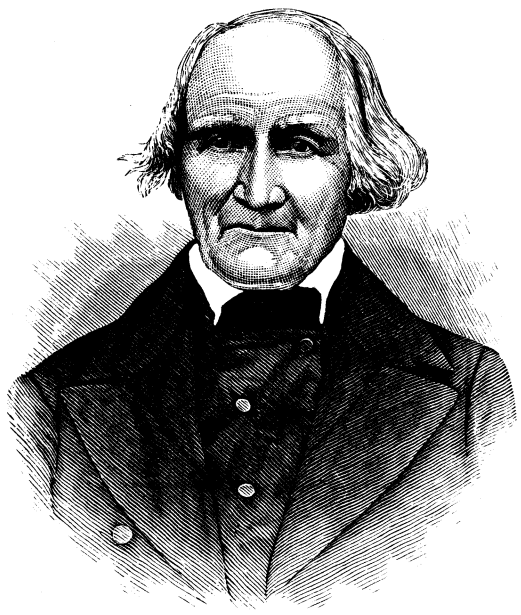
Mr. Day, assisted by his noble and energetic wife and their five sons, after a few years of hard labor and severe privation, became known as a well-to-do farmer, and in after-years became one of the leading stockmen in his locality. He was all his life known as an active, hard-working man, of sound judgment and superior intelligence. He never engaged in uncertain projects of speculation, or the turmoils of political strife, but attended strictly to his own business. He lived to the age of seventy-two years, dying in 1856, leaving a handsome property, and a far richer legacy to his descendants,—a life-long honorable character and unblemished reputation. Of his venerable widow, who is still living at the extreme age of ninety-six years, it may be said that she is a very remarkable woman. Having been blessed nearly all her life with a strong and robust constitution, united to an indomitable energy and activity, she has always been an incessant worker. Many anecdotes and stories are related of her early labors and privations when the country was new, and she had the care of a large family. On their first entry into the wilderness, it is said she walked all the way from Adrian, crossing Bean Creek on a log, by crawling over on her hands and knees, at ten o'clock at night.

She is at this time able to walk with a cane, and can see to read her Bible without glasses; she spends much of her time in knitting, and is pleased to receive old friends and talk over old times, of the hardships of their early settlement in Michigan. She has been for many years an honored member of the Congregational Church of Hudson, of which her deceased husband was also a member. She resides in the family of her son Winslow, on the old home farm, patiently waiting her appointed time, in the peace and tranquillity of almost a century of useful and well-spent years.

To the many old friends and acquaintances, as well as to all the patrons of this work, are contributed the portraits and this brief and imperfect sketch of old Father and Mother Day as a memento of their worth and excellence. They were the parents of seven children, as follows: Warren, who at present resides in the village of Hudson. William H., who in early life was a soldier in the Florida war, and again in the great Rebellion; died at Nashville. Willard F. was born in 1817, and since his majority has almost continuously held an official position in his town or county, either as clerk, magistrate, supervisor, or registrar; since his marriage, in 1860, with Miss Eliza Holcomb he has resided in the village of Hudson. Mary A. died at twenty-one years of age, of consumption. Wilson G. resides on his farm in Pittsford, near the old home. Winslow H. was born in 1824, and has always remained on the old home farm, and since his father's decease, until a few years since, has jointly with his brother Willard had the control and charge of the old home property; his wife was Miss Jane Wood, of Wheatland, and they reside at the old homestead, of which they are now the owners. Fanny A. is the widow of Augustus Kent, and also resides in Hudson.

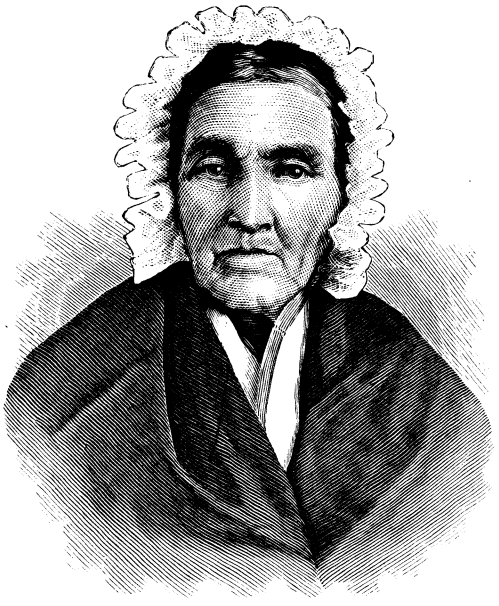


RESIDENCE OF WINSLOW H. DAY, PITTSFORD, MICHIGAN.



MR. AARON CLEMENT.

Photos. by Carson & Graham, Hillsdale.



MRS. AARON CLEMENT.

AARON CLEMENT.

The Clement family are of French origin. John, the great-grandfather of Aaron, fled from France to escape the religious persecution against the Huguenots. He sought an asylum in the English colonies of America, and settled on Staten Island. He reared a family of four children.

Peter, one of his sons, settled near Schenectady, and reared a family of five children. His son John grew up to manhood, married, and reared five children, of whom Aaron was the youngest. He was born at Westina, on the 10th day of April, 1774. He obtained a good education in the common English branches, and remained in the family with his father until the old gentleman's death in 1822, at eighty-nine years of age. At twenty-three years of age Aaron was married to Elizabeth Ottman. The family at that time lived at Root (then known as Canajoharie). He was engaged in farming until 1837, when he sold out his farm and joined the tide of emigration for the West. He came to Michigan and made a purchase of three government lots in the township of Pittsford, about four miles northwest of the village of Hudson, on which he settled, and this became the permanent home of the old people. They were the parents of twelve children, all born at the old home in Montgomery Co., N. Y. Their names are Jane, Henry, Mary, Catalina, John, Christopher, Samuel, Lycker, Peter, Gertrude, Margaret, and Cornelius. Of this large family all are living except Jane, Mary, John, and Samuel; and all are married except Peter and Catalina, who occupy the old homestead in Pittsford. Mr. Clement assisted all his sons to obtain farms and comfortable homes, and they are all in good circumstances.

Mr. Aaron Clement lived to the extreme old age of ninety-four years, dying in 1868, a very patriarch in his own family and in the Reformed Church, of which he had been an honored member for sixty years. A kind and faithful husband and father, a sincere patriot, a devoted and child-like Christian, he lived respected and beloved by all who knew him. Born before the Republic, he remembered our Revolutionary struggle, served as captain in the war of 1812, and watched with intense solicitude our country's fearful contest with the great Rebellion. A constant reader of the Scriptures, he communed with God as his dearest friend. He was for many years an elder in the Reformed Church, organized in his western home. In 1856 he was bereaved in the death of the wife and companion of his youth, and he also became afflicted with partial paralysis; but he bore all with Christian cheerfulness, patiently waiting all the days of his appointed time, until his change came.

With long life did God satisfy him, and show him his salvation. As a memorial to the worth and excellence of this old father and mother in Israel, and pioneers in the early settlement of Hillsdale County, the above portraits, and this brief and imperfect sketch of their pilgrimage on earth, are affectionately contributed by their children.

Case; Treas., Peter Snyder; Sec., E. M. Carroll; Gatekeeper, Warren Johnson; Ceres, Mrs. Mary Wallace; Pomona, Mrs. Jane Filkins; Flora, Miss Sarah Wallace; Stewardess, Mrs. George Snyder.

Present Officers.—Master, G. A. Clark; Overseer, James P. Howell; Lecturer, John Perrin; Steward, James Cousins; Assistant Steward, Miss Winnie Abbott; Chaplain, M. W. Tuck; Treas., Peter Snyder; Sec., E. M. Carroll; Gatekeeper, Ernest Perrin; Ceres, Mrs. John Perrin; Pomona, Mrs. M. W. Tuck; Flora, Mrs. Peter Snyder; Stewardess, Miss Winnie Abbott.

The present membership is about sixty, and the meetings are held semi-monthly.

The town of Pittsford may be said to be wholly agricultural. Indeed, what little mechanical work is done is almost wholly in the line of preparing the fruits of her fields and forests for home consumption. Saw-mills were built at an early day,—one of the first being that built by John Perrin, south of the village,—and multiplied for a time until the timber was so far cleared away as to lessen the necessity for them, when they were nearly all removed or abandoned. Of grist-mills there are two in the town. The first of these was built by John Perrin, on the site formerly occupied by his saw-mill, and the second is Lowe's mill, on Bean Creek, in the southeastern part.

With this we bring to a close our imperfect sketch of the interesting history of this town. May the sun of prosperity that has so long shone upon it still shed its beneficent rays over its fair fields and pleasant homes, bringing peace and plenty to the hearts and households of its worthy people!

BIOGRAPHICAL SKETCHES.

HON. JOHN M. OSBORN.

John Osborn, the father of our subject, was a native of Connecticut, who in early life was married to Mercy A. Swift, of Eastern New York. In 1840 he emigrated to Michigan, and settled in the village of Hudson, where for the next eight years he worked at his trade, that of carpenter and joiner, and also as contractor in laying the superstructure of the Michigan Southern Railroad. In 1847 he and his son purchased a farm of eighty acres, on the east line of the township of Pittsford, in Hillsdale Co., adjoining the village of Hudson, to which John M. added sixty acres more; this became the permanent home of the family. Mrs. Mercy Osborn died in 1865, at the age of seventy-two years, and Mr. John Osborn two years afterwards, at the age of seventy-six years. They were the parents of two children,—John M. and Delora.

John M. was born in the town of Perrinton, near Fairport, Monroe Co., N. Y., on the 9th day of March, 1819. Until sixteen years of age he was kept at school, and he became proficient in the English branches, especially the mathematics. After nineteen years of age he was alternately engaged winters in teaching, and summers in farm labor and other employments, for the next eight years. About the time he reached his majority he came with his father to Michigan, and was soon after employed in the engineer corps of the Michigan Southern Railroad, in establishing the grade for superstructure of that great thoroughfare. Having accumulated some capital, he, in 1846, in company with his brother-in-law, Wm. Baker, went into the mercantile trade, which in those days comprehended and included dry-goods and groceries, buying and selling all kinds of farm produce, in short, general traffic in everything there was to buy or sell. This business was carried on with some changes in the company, such as at first the firm-name of J. M. Osborn & Co., Osborn, Eaton & Co., and then again J. M. Osborn & Co., until 1858, when he retired from the business. From this time until 1851 he was extensively engaged in the purchase and shipment of black-walnut lumber, at all available points in Michigan and Indiana. He then again became engaged in the mercantile business in Hudson, under the name of Osborn & Eaton; at the expiration of five years they closed up their business. Soon after this, in order to protect his own financial interests, Mr. Osborn was compelled to purchase the stock of an insolvent firm, for whom he had been a heavy indorser. He again carried on the mercantile business for two years, when he closed up and retired from trade. In 1867 he organized and opened the banking house of Osborn, Perkins & Co., of Hudson, in which he continued until 1876, when he retired from the firm, since which he has not been actively engaged in business, except in overseeing his farm and various other property interests in Hudson and elsewhere. Mr. Osborn has been married twice. His first wife was Miss Elizabeth E. Daniels, of Hudson. They were married in 1851, and her death occurred in 1866, at the age of thirty-nine years. After four years of dreary loneliness he filled the vacancy in his home by choosing another companion,—Mrs. Harriet A. White Robinson, daughter of the Rev. Wm. White, of Linden, Mich.

His union with this intelligent and companionable lady has been productive of much happiness to both, and they are known and appreciated in society by a large circle of warm and admiring friends.

Mr. Osborn's business life has been one of success; his sound, practical judgment, shrewdness, and sagacity, with his large experience in so many different branches of business, his keen, intuitive perception and knowledge of human nature, together with an open-handed, generous disposition and an honesty of purpose in all his dealing that no love of gain could swerve, have gained for him the unlimited confidence and esteem of all. He has served, with honor to himself and profit to his constituents, two consecutive terms in the Legislature of the State, as representative, and afterwards one term as senator, besides numerous other less important positions of trust and responsibility in his locality.

Politically, he was originally a Democrat, but on the unholy affiliation of that party with the cause of Southern slavery he repudiated it, and with his characteristic zeal and influence has been known ever since as an active adherent of the Republican party.

His sister, Delora, was born at the old home in New York, on the 9th day of March, 1821. The birthdays of the brother and sister both occurring on the same day of the same month, their custom is (and one they never miss) to dine together on that anniversary.

She was in early life married to William Baker, a well-known business man of Hudson, who died in 1870, leaving his widow and two sons—named John M. and Gamaliel O. —in good circumstances. She resides in a beautiful home in the suburbs of Hudson, near the residence of her brother.

Mr. Osborn is at this time erecting a substantial brick residence on his farm, a fine view of which may be seen on another page of this work.

JOHN H. KEAGLE

is a native of Devonshire, Eng. He was born in the parish of Bickleigh, Sept. 2, 1802. He was one of a family of ten children. John received a limited education up to fourteen years of age, after which he was alternately employed in farm labor and assisting his father in his cooper-shop. He worked for one farmer three years, at fifteen cents a day the first, twenty-two the next, and twenty-six the last. At twenty-two years of age, with two sovereigns in his possession, he started out for himself, and for the next ten years he was employed in the granite- and slate-quarries as a stone-cutter. In 1834 he and his brother James took passage from Plymouth to New York. They were fifty-three days in making the trip to America. They came West to Toledo, and stopped with their sister and brother-in-law, who resided at that place. After a few months the young man started out to look up a location for himself. He came West as far as Jonesville, Hillsdale Co., Mich., and in a few days after found a place to suit him in the township of Allen. He entered, at the land-office at Monroe, three hundred acres of wild land, at one dollar and twenty-five cents per acre. He next worked out through the fall months, and sold off his best clothing to get provisions with which to commence housekeeping. He then, with the assistance of another settler, cut the timber, and the two carried the logs and erected a shanty ten by fourteen feet in size.

At that time the wilderness was swarming with wild animals and Indians, and only one neighbor in three miles. The first night he stayed in his shanty he was annoyed by the wolves, who were attracted by the offals of a deer he had killed, and it was with difficulty he kept them out of his cabin, as he as yet had no door to the entrance, at which he stood guard nearly all night with axe in hand to defend himself and provisions; but in a day or two he had a door and a roof on his castle, and could bid defiance to wolves and bears. But then he still had some difficulty, for one night he was obliged to run out with nothing on but his shirt to drive the wolves away from the sheep. With the Indians he was on friendly terms, but the wild animals were very annoying for some time, eating up his sheep, etc.; but about this time the settlers began to pour into the country, and soon after the wild animals began to disappear. He kept bachelor's hall until 1836, when his father and sister arrived from England, and they lived in one family. The same season they built a more commodious log house and moved into it.

From that time until 1845 he was busily engaged in clearing off and improving his farm; he then returned to England, and was married to Miss Betsey Pearse, of Walkhampton. He shortly after returned with his wife to Michigan, and settled down to the routine of farming, and as the years rolled on the industry and good management of Mr. Keagle, assisted by his devoted wife and helpmate, made him widely known as one of the solid and reliable farmers of Hillsdale County. In 1865, in consequence of his wife's failing health, he sold out his farm and stock for twenty-five thousand dollars, with the intention of returning to England and remaining there. His father had died in 1850, at the age of eighty-seven years.

Soon after selling out in Allen, he purchased a farm of eighty acres in the township of Pittsford, near Hudson, which he placed in charge of a tenant, and then with his wife returned to England. His wife's health continued to fail until January, 1870, when she was released from her sufferings by death. In July following Mr. Keagle returned to the United States, bringing with him Grace Pearse, a sister of his deceased wife, to whom he was married in October, 1870. They settled on his farm in Pittsford, and he has since erected a new house and several substantial out-buildings, besides planting evergreen hedges and trees, so that he has one of the finest farm-homes in that part of the county. He has also recently purchased another farm of one hundred and twenty acres, on which is one of the finest orchards in the vicinity.

His family consists of himself and wife, his nephew, Richard Pearse, and Miss Betsey P. Oxenham, a niece, who has long been a cherished member of his family. To his many friends and relatives, and the patrons of this work, are presented on other pages of this volume a view of his beautiful farm-home, and the portraits of himself and his first and second wife.

JAMES H. MINER.

Sylvester S. Miner, the father of our subject, was a native of Connecticut. He was engaged the most of his life in teaching, both in the common branches and singing. In early life was united in marriage to Miss Ruby Bennett, and soon after removed to Otsego Co., N. Y., where he remained until 1819, and then removed to Ontario County, in the same State. In 1839 he emigrated to Michigan, and settled in the township of Pittsford, Hillsdale Co., where he remained until his death, which occurred at eighty-three years of age, having survived his wife's death ten years. They were the parents of eight children, named Herkimer B., Homer L., Mary A., James H., Lorinda L., John N., Cornelia V., and George W., who are all living and married.

James H. Miner was born in Otsego Co., N. Y., on the 11th day of April, 1811, and his boyhood was spent in attending the common schools, and later he worked out by the month and job, remaining under the control and supervision of his parents until he reached his majority; from this time on until he was twenty-five years old he labored for himself, working out and jobbing. At this time he was united in marriage to Miss Maria C. Spencer, daughter of George Spencer, an old settler of Farmington, Ontario Co. From that time until 1841 he worked farms

on shares. In 1838 he was bereaved in the death of his wife, leaving him alone in the care of two small children. On Feb. 19, 1840, he filled the vacancy in his household by uniting in marriage with Miss Phebe Dillon, daughter of Benjamin Dillon, an old resident of Farmington.

In 1841, Mr. Miner decided to move out West and secure a farm and home of his own. He came to Michigan and purchased a wild lot in the township of Pittsford, Hillsdale Co., which has been his home ever since. His farm now consists of one hundred acres. Here he has lived and labored, cleared up his farm, reared his family, and is to-day in the quiet enjoyment of a comfortable independence, good health, and the respect and esteem of a large circle of friends and acquaintances; a man of generous impulses, unflinching integrity, and sound judgment; an influential citizen, possessing the entire confidence of his fellow-townsmen, as may be seen in the fact that he is now serving the fifth consecutive term as magistrate. He is the father of seven children,—Jane A. (who died in infancy) and Irvin S. were children by his first marriage, and by his second are Austin D., Orlando L., Maria J., Herkimer L., and Lorinda L. Austin was a soldier for the Union, and was killed in the battle of Chancellorsville, May 4, 1863. All the others are living and married except Herkimer, who is in business at St. Louis, Mo. The reader will find a fine view on another page of this work of the residence of Esquire Miner, and with it we present this brief sketch of his family.

JOHN PERRIN.

The ancestors of John Perrin, during the religious persecutions of the Huguenots, found a refuge in England; from whence they emigrated to America, and were among the first settlers in Massachusetts. They first settled near Boston, but afterwards removed to Woodstock, Conn.

John Perrin, the great-grandfather of our subject, reared a large family of children, and died at an advanced age. Elijah, one of his sons, was the father of one son and four daughters. The son, whose name was John, on reaching manhood, was married to Bethesda Skinner, of Woodstock. They were the parents of nine children, and in 1835 the whole family emigrated to Michigan. The family remained in Detroit, while the father and the two eldest sons went in quest of a location for the future home. They made a selection of seven government lots, all in one tract,—four in Jefferson and three in Pittsford townships. They next built a log house, with the usual bark roof, hewed-log floor, and stick chimney. They encountered hard times at first from sickness and the inevitable privations of the early settlers in Michigan. The old gentleman and his wife were both sick all the first summer, and he never fully regained his health. He died in 1839, at fifty-four years of age, and his widow only survived him two years, dying in 1841, at fifty-six years of age.

The names of the children are as follows: Alma, William, Emily, John, Elijah, Mary, Dwight, Bethesda, and Mason, who are all living except William, Dwight, and Mason; and are married and have families.

John was born at the old Woodstock home, on the tenth day of July, 1816. He was eighteen years of age when the family emigrated to Michigan; and from that time on, for a number of years, he was engaged, in company with his brother William, in clearing and improving the farm. They cleared off over three hundred acres, and erected three saw-mills and one grist-mill at different points. John and his brother were partners in business the most of the time up to 1850, when they made a division of their interests, and John exchanged his interest in the mills for a farm about one mile south of Pittsford village, where he has since resided. He was married, in 1842, to Miss Caroline A. Goodrich, of Pittsford. She was the mother of four children, of whom two died in infancy, and the others (Charles and John) own farms, and reside in Montcalm County. Mrs. Caroline Perrin died in 1849, at thirty-one years of age. In 1852, Mr. Perrin was married to Mary A. Nichols, of Jefferson. The fruits of this union were four children,—Ada, Caroline, William, and Ernest.

Ada and Caroline are both married, and reside in Montcalm County. William and Ernest are both single, and live at home with their father, and have the charge and management of the farm. In 1869, Mr. Perrin was called to mourn the loss of his second companion, who died at the age of forty years. In 1871 he was married to Miss Sarah A. McNeal, of Jefferson.

Mr. Perrin is held in high esteem by his fellow-townsmen for his integrity and sound judgment; and he has at various times discharged the duties of clerk, assessor, commissioner, and magistrate of his town in a satisfactory manner. He has been for many years a member of the Reformed Church. He has lived to see what was an almost unbroken wilderness, with here and there a log house or shanty, developed into one of the most beautiful farming countries, with thriving towns and villages, where, in the brief space of forty-five years, stood the wigwam of the Indian. On another page may be found a view of the farm-home of Mr. Perrin.

WHEATLAND.

WHEN, on the 17th of March, 1835, the township of Vance (Hillsdale County) was divided from north to south (by ranges) into four separate townships, range 1, or the eastern quarter of the county, was given the name of Wheatland. From the same territory have been formed three additional townships, leaving Wheatland embracing only township 6 south, of range 1 west, of the principal meridian. Somerset, formed from township 5 south, was created March 20, 1837; Pittsford, originally including all south of what is now Wheatland, March 23, 1836; and Wright, originally Canaan, from the south part of Pittsford (townships 8 and frl. 9 south), March 6, 1838.

This town is remarkable from being the source of four of the great rivers of Michigan, and one of lesser note that flows into Ohio; these are the St. Joseph, of Lake Michigan, Kalamazoo, Grand, and Raisin, and the St. Joseph, of the Maumee; the latter—also called "Bean Creek," from the abundance of wild beans which in early times grew upon its banks—flowing in a southwesterly direction to Fort Wayne, Ind., where it unites with the St. Mary's and forms the Maumee, thence flowing in a northeasterly course to Maumee Bay and Lake Erie.

The surface of the township is much diversified. In places it is comparatively level, and in others undulating or hilly. The soil is in general excellent, and the improvements throughout the town are good. In fact, as a farming township, Wheatland has been called the best in Hillsdale County. It is exclusively an agricultural township, as its water-power is not sufficient to enable the inhabitants to turn their attention to manufacturing. Neither has it the advantages of railway connections with the outside world, yet the natural advantages it does possess, coupled with the energy and enterprise of its citizens, have rendered it one of the most prosperous and wealthy in the State.

In 1838, according to a "Gazetteer of Michigan" published that year by John T. Blois, Esq., now of Jonesville, the township of Wheatland contained a post-office, a population of 729, a saw-mill, 309 head of neat stock, 10 horses, 18 sheep, and 387 hogs. The State census of 1874 contains the following summary, which will prove interesting in comparison with the above figures:

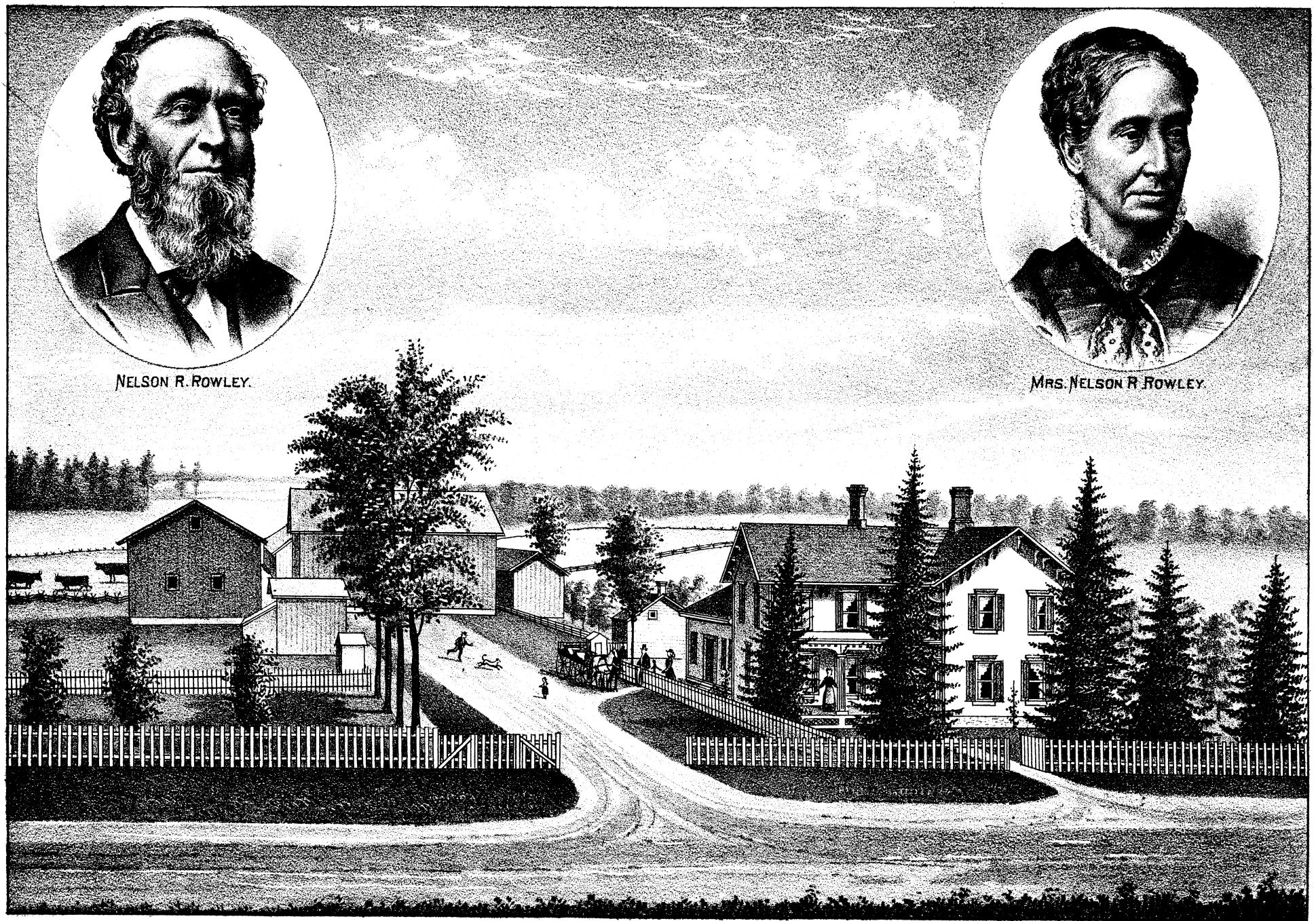
Population (692 males, 706 females)	1,398
Number of acres of taxable land	22,662
" land owned by individuals and companies	22,680
" improved land	14,798.50
" land exempt from taxation	18
Value of same, including improvements	$22,250
Number of acres in school-house sites	9.50
" church and parsonage sites	4
" burying-grounds	4.50
" farms in township	208
Number of acres in farms	17,427
Average number of acres in farms	83.78
Number of acres of wheat sowed in 1874	2,499
Number of acres of wheat harvested in 1873	2,448
" " of corn " "	2,104
" bushels of wheat " "	35,415
" " of corn " "	126,600
" " of all other grains harvested in 1873	26,807
" " of potatoes raised in 1873	8,496
" tons of hay cut "	2,682
" pounds of wool sheared "	28,243
" " pork marketed "	389,593
" " cheese made "	1,320
" " butter " "	88,037
" " fruit dried for market in 1873	37,069
" barrels of cider made in 1873	849
" pounds of maple-sugar made in 1874	6,695
" acres in orchards "	591
" bushels of apples raised in 1872	26,142
" " " 1873	22,858
" cwt. of grapes " 1872	9
" " " " 1873	9
Value of all such productions (fruit and vegetables), 1872	$13,821
Value of all such productions (fruit and vegetables), 1873	$13,574
Number of horses, one year old and over, owned in 1874	676
Number of mules, one year old and over, owned in 1874	10
Number of work oxen, one year old and over, owned in 1874	42
Number of milch cows, one year old and over, owned in 1874	813
Number of neat cattle, one year old and over, other than oxen and cows, owned in 1874	734
Number of swine over six months old owned in 1874	1,367
Number of sheep over six months old owned in 1874	5,500
Number of sheep sheared in 1873	5,380
Number of saw-mills in township in 1874 (one making staves)	3
Number of persons employed in same	9
Amount of capital invested in same	$4,500
Amount of lumber sawed (feet)	650,000
Value of products	$9,750
Shingle-mills (with cider-press attached)	1
Persons employed in same	2
Capital invested	$1,000
Value of products	$500
Woolen-factory	1
Persons employed in same	1
Capital invested	$1,000
Value of products	$500
Vinegar and cider establishments	2
Persons employed in same	4
Capital invested	$700
Value of products	$230
Peppermint oil factories	1
Persons employed in same	2
Pounds of oil manufactured	40
Value of same	$180
Capital invested	$100

LAND ENTRIES.

At the close of the year 1833, but 1200 acres of land had been entered in what is now Wheatland, and this was divided among the following persons, viz.: Silas Moore, Richard M. Lewis, Mahlon Brown, Edwin Brown, Lydia Kaniff, Thomas Sewin, Stephen Russell. Up to the 27th of April, 1838, the following entries had been made:

Section 1.—Silas Moore, Anson Jackson, Hiram Hetfield, Jesse Ellsworth, David Steer, O. C. McLouth.

Section 2.—E. Gay, Jesse Ellsworth, J. H. Converse,



RESIDENCE OF NELSON R. ROWLEY, WHEATLAND, MICH.

Laton Hoxsie, Mary Holmes, W. Holmes, Anson Jackson.

Section 3.—R. M. Lewis, Thomas Farmer, Stephen Vail, J. A. Moore, H. Graham, S. R. Giddings, L. Bilby.

Section 4.—John Jackson, J. H. Jackson, B. Gregory, A. Van Alstine, Willis Kelley, L. Pease, D. Strong, M. Holmes, C. Van Alstine, S. Thompson.

Section 5.—Burton Lamphere, J. Talmadge, James Westcott, Lyman Pease, Charles Osgood, F. H. Richardson.

Section 6.—Edward B. Brown, Abraham Veile, F. Van Patten, Charles Osgood, George D. Bradford.

Section 7.—Myron McGee, Simon Jacobus, Anthony Beekman, H. Walker, A. Ten Eyck, A. West, Isaac P. Christiancy.

Section 8.—Z. Williams, John Cronkhite, Levi W. Harrington, L. Pease, Griffin Sweet, J. R. Brisco, A. Allen, L. W. Battelle.

Section 9.—Jesse Hill, Eli Eastman, E. Trumbull, Jr., Z. Williams, J. Ferguson, W. Kelley, H. Ferguson, L. Pease, A. Allen, D. Alverson.

Section 10.—A. Eastman, Francis Hill, H. Frost, E. Noyes, C. Carmichael, Jesse Patterson, L. Strong.

Section 11.—R. M. Lewis, M. Holmes, G. W. Brearly, J. Perrington, O. Latourette, John Bryant, Clarinda Cook, Charles Mitchell.

Section 12.—M. Brown, Jacob Brown, John Howell, H. H. G. Lossing, Jesse Jackson, E. Wood, E. Cole, R. Colony.

Section 13.—Ama Brown, J. Perrington, O. Latourette, W. Bigalow, Mary Ann Brown, D. Baker, E. M. Worthington, J. R. Willis.

Section 14.—E. W. Brown, M. Brown, J. Brown, Clarinda Cook, Samuel Brown, D. Steer, Calvin Carr, J. R. Grosvenor.

Section 15.—M. Alvord, J. Alvord, John O'Brien, R. August, Jr., Z. Williams, Samuel Brown, G. Nokes, H. Ferguson.

Section 17.—Amos Hare, Robert Cox, George Nokes, John Penoyer, L. P. Gillett, Edward Lumley, J. A. Bissell.

Section 18.—James McGee, L. P. Gillett, D. Currier, C. H. Tucker, N. Fratts, I. P. Christiancy.

Section 19.—A. N. Martin, John Humphrey, Martin Crator, N. Fratts, Harriet Fisk, Philo C. Fuller.

Section 20.—John Perrington, H. McGee, Isaac Lamb, E. Witherill, Isaiah Straw, H. Carmichael, A. D. Smith, Jared Comstock, Aaron Clement, Isaac French.

Section 21.—John Perrington, James Halleck, H. McGee, Zebulon Williams, John Bailey.

Section 22.—L. Church, Z. Williams, D. Douglass, John Bailey, Joseph Paddelford, B. Carmichael, S. Carmichael, S. S. Douglass, W. H. Boyd, S. Staunton, Seba Murphy.

Section 23.—J. McKnight, Calvin Carr, J. W. and A. Haynes, Stiles Staunton, J. R. Willis.

Section 24.—N. P. Colwell, Nathan Whitney, A. Lull, G. T. Burbank, G. Shew, D. Baker, J. R. Willis.

Section 25.—J. W. Ashley, Lydia Jennif, Thomas Servin, Stephen Russell, N. B. Kidder, Nelson R. Rowley.

Section 26.—Lyman Pease, A. Gustin, G. Dailey, T. N. Bailey, Almon Goff, J. W. Ashley, A. S. Bailey, George Miller, George Whitney.

Section 27.—Lorenzo Church, G. Dailey, I. Barr, S. Culver, D. Douglass, Z. Paddelford, E. Gillett, Jr., S. S. Douglass.

Section 28.—James Halleck, W. A. Codding, J. Arnold, J. Bradish, S. Van Fleet, G. T. Burbank.

Section 29.—Stephen Hoag, John Bradish, J. Robins, E. Witherill, Isaiah Starr, S. Clement, G. T. Burbank, Aaron Clement.

Section 30.—J. Robins, V. Conover, E. W. J. and Seth Hastings, P. Kinney, E. L. Way, R. McClelland, J. Humphrey.

Section 31.—J. L. Edmonds, Jr., J. Robbins, Lucy Durfee, E. W. J. and Seth Hastings, E. L. Way, Calvin Carr.

Section 32.—W. Culver, J. L. Edmonds, Jr., Stephen S. Gage, J. Robins, L. Crothers, S. Clement, J. L. Edmonds, Seba Murphy.

Section 33.—W. Culver, J. C. Burdick, S. L. Gage, H. S. McQuig, E. Gillett, Jr., A. Vreedenburgh, S. Comstock.

Section 34.—George Crane, Anson Fowler, John Barr, Jesse Vose, Aaron Clement.

Section 35.—B. S. Northrop, John Gustin, Stephen Wilcox, G. G. Tabor, Samuel Van Gorden, T. N. Bailey, B. Bump, B. Johnson.

Section 36.—B. S. Northrop, Thomas Dood, D. Rogers, J. L. Taylor, O. Crittenden, J. L. Johnson, J. W. Ashley, A. S. White, T. Teare.

EARLY SETTLEMENTS.

The first white settler in what is now the township of Wheatland is supposed to have been Burris Brown, who located early in 1834 on land now owned by Auretas Beecher, on the southeast quarter of section 11. He only lived in the township a year He and Richard M. Lewis entered considerable land in town, the latter owning, beside other tracts, the farm on the southeast quarter of section 3, now the property of George McGee and George Trumble.

Eli Eastman, formerly from Vermont, and afterwards a resident of Wayne and Chautauqua Cos., N. Y., came from the latter to Michigan late in the year 1834, and on the 8th day of January, 1835, settled in Wheatland, on the farm now occupied by his family. Here he died in November, 1878, in the eighty-fourth year of his age. Mr. Eastman was a prominent citizen of the township from the time of his arrival in it. While yet the forest was comparatively unbroken, and before the families of settlers were numerous in the township, Mr. Eastman's house was the resort of those looking for land, and many stayed with him several days or even weeks while preparing buildings for themselves, and he may, therefore, be said to have kept the *first public-house* in town,—although for accommodation only, and not for the financial benefit he might have derived from it. The only regular tavern in this township was kept at one time on the north road, by Bartlett Farmer. It has long been out of existence, and the town cannot boast of such an institution at present. A very remarkable fact is that a license for the sale of liquor has never been granted in Wheatland. One of Eli Eastman's daughters is now the wife of William Timms, residing a

short distance west of Church's Corners, in the south part of the township.

When Eli Eastman came with his family to this township, in January, 1835, they stayed a short time with Marshall Farmer, who lived half a mile north of Wheatland Centre. He and Burris Brown and a Mr. Jackson (the latter in northeast part) were the only settlers then residing in the township.

Henry Cook, whose wife was Mr. Eastman's sister, came with him to this town, and settled a mile east of him. Mrs. Cook died in April, 1836, and left an infant son a few months old, who was the first white child born in the township. It survived but a short time after its mother's death. Mrs. Cook was the first white person who died in the township, and the second was Elihu Gillet,* who was buried on his place, two miles west of Mr. Eastman's. Mrs. Cook was originally buried on the Cook farm, and afterwards removed to the cemetery, a mile east of Wheatland Centre.

In the month of May, 1835, Charles Carmichael, a native of New Jersey, and, at the time of his removal, a resident of Wayne County, N. Y., came, with his wife and three children, from the latter county to Michigan, and located first five miles from Adrian, Lenawee Co., where he purchased a farm and nearly completed a house. An attempt to reach water for a well was found futile after digging 40 feet, and he concluded to seek a home elsewhere. In company with his brother, Bradford Carmichael, he came to Wheatland prospecting, and located the 80-acre tract on which he now lives (east half of northwest quarter, section 10), also a lot each for his brother and their father, Silas Carmichael, the latter then living in Lenawee County.

The last lot was near what is now called Church's Corners, and is at present owned by Samuel Oakes. The elder Carmichael moved upon his place in the latter part of November, 1835, coming as far as he could *via* the turnpike, and thence transporting his goods through the forest to his future home.

Charles and Bradford Carmichael, when they came to begin their improvements (October, 1835), built a pole shanty on their father's lot, and covered it with dirt and leaves. In this they made their home until they had erected the log house into which their father moved afterwards. Charles Carmichael, after his father had been comfortably settled, proceeded to build a house for himself. He boarded with Eli Eastman while he prepared the logs and put the body of a first-class log house,—the best then in the township. In order to secure help sufficient to raise it, Mr. Carmichael says he walked over two townships in search of the necessary persons. After his house was in order, he went back to Lenawee County for his family, which had remained there, and returned and moved into it early in January, 1836. Upon starting from his former residence in Lenawee County, he procured provisions sufficient to last until the following March, placed his family in a sleigh, and started, with his oxen sharp shod. For the first few miles sleighing was poor, and only ten miles were traversed the first day. That night he stayed overnight with a family who kindly allowed him to furnish his own provisions and horse feed, cut wood and bring water for the use of both families, and sleep on the floor, and for this he was charged fifty cents the next morning! Mr. Carmichael was somewhat anxious thereafter as to the success he should have during the remainder of his journey, if he should be charged in proportion every night as he had been thus far. The second night he was most hospitably entertained by a man named Green (still living), and expected to pay a round price, but was most agreeably surprised when the host told him he was welcome to all he had received. Near a log school-house on the route, in Lenawee County, one of his oxen stepped on a board at the brow of the hill, and *slid gracefully to the bottom without accident!* After other adventures, they finally arrived at their destination. For a short time they stopped with Eli Eastman before moving into their own house. The food offered by Mr. Eastman when Carmichael boarded with him was of the kind easiest procured and prepared, and consisted principally of "johnny-cake" (baked in an old-fashioned bake-kettle) and "jerked venison," which was cut up in small pieces, laid in brine a few days, and then hung up on pegs in the house ready for use.

Mr. Carmichael cleared nine acres on his place the first winter he occupied it, and the land subsequently produced 40 bushels of wheat per acre, which sold for 40 to 50 cents a bushel at Adrian. Mr. Carmichael was the second settler on the "North Road" in this township, Ebenezer Trumble, the first one, having located three-fourths of a mile west of him, in March previous. He is since deceased. The old farm now belongs to the estate of Ichabod Town.

Late in 1836, Silas Carmichael gave his consent to the marriage of his daughter Nancy to Henry B. Smith, of Logan, Lenawee Co., and a license was duly issued by the town clerk of Wheatland.

In Hogaboam's history of the Bean Creek Valley, it is stated that the first frame barn in the township was raised by Stephen Knapp, and that it stood several years without doors. He also sowed wheat in 1835, buying the seed of Charles Ames. This history also states that the Nokes school-house was built in 1836, but our information is to the contrary. See "Schools."

Harvey McGee settled in the township of Wheatland late in 1835, and Lyman Pease in February, 1836; the latter had lived a few years previously west of Adrian, in Lenawee Co. Edson Witherell, who had located his land in 1835, moved upon it in July, 1836, with his family, coming from Adrian *via* Rollin, and being three days on the journey. Their place was at the end of the road.

The first settler in Wheatland, Edmund B. Brown, or Burrows Brown, as he was familiarly called, sold his property in this township, and moved to St. Joseph County, where he located on the shore of Sand Lake. While grinding apples for cider in the fall of 1852, he was severely bitten in the arm by a horse. He refused to have the injured member amputated, and died from the effects of the wound.

In 1836, Lyman Pease, Willis Kelly, Hiram Hatfield, and a man named Jackson settled on the same road, the first two west, and the others east of Mr. Carmichael.

* It is possible Mr. Gillet died first.



ZEBULON WILLIAMS.

Among the early settlers of Wheatland there was no one whose influence was more widely felt, or whose energy, perseverance, and industry did more to advance the best interests of the township, than Zebulon Williams, Sr., the subject of this sketch. He was born in Haverstraw, Rockland Co., N. Y., Jan. 24, 1795. At an early age he located in the town of Phelps, Ontario Co., N. Y., where he was married to Miss Eliza Lewis, in 1820, who was born in Maryland, Dec. 25, 1799.

He worked at his trade, that of a carpenter, until about the year 1825, when he purchased a small farm in Clarkson, Monroe Co., N. Y., on which he resided until 1834, when he sold, and with his wife and six children came to Michigan, stopping near Adrian, where they resided about four years. During this time he had been looking for a suitable place to locate. Attracted by the rich soil and general appearance of the township of Wheatland, he determined to make it his home, and in 1836 bought of the government about a section of land, on which he moved in 1838. It was all new, not a stick had been cut, and there was no road to it; but, with his accustomed energy, he at once commenced to clear and improve, and with the aid of his three sons, who inherited their father's energy and industry, the forest disappeared as if by magic, and soon a well-improved and well-appointed farm appeared where but so short a time before the wolves, deer, and other animals had roamed at their own sweet will. On this farm Mr. Williams passed the remainder of his days, living to the ripe age of seventy-seven years.

Mr. Williams was an ardent Republican, and always took an active part in political matters. It is said of him, "that he would work all day on his farm, and then walk about the town half the night urging the voters of his party to come out and vote." At different times he held most of the offices in the township, having been clerk, treasurer, and supervisor. In the fall of 1847 he was elected to represent his district in the State Legislature, which position he filled to the entire satisfaction of his constituents. In many respects, Mr. Williams was a remarkable man. As a politician he was of the most ultra kind, it never being a question as to how he stood or to which party he belonged. He was strong in his likes and dislikes, a warm, true friend, and a bitter enemy. The following incident is related of him by an old neighbor, as indicative of his endurance, energy, and friendship. "One of his neighbors wanted to buy a piece of land which joined his farm, and which was to be sold at auction. Said Mr. Williams, 'Why don't you buy it?' 'I have not money enough, and the cash must be paid down,' was the reply. No more was said; but Mr. Williams went home, and late in the afternoon set out on foot for Adrian, a distance of twenty-five miles, and before daylight next morning was at his friend's house with the money needed to buy the land, and before noon of that day the land belonged to his friend." Many like instances are related of him, which want of space excludes from this brief sketch. He was never known to miss voting, and only five days before his death was carried to the polls to cast his last vote. He departed this life Nov. 10, 1872, mourned by a large circle of friends and acquaintances.

To Mr. and Mrs. Williams were born the following children: Louisa M., born May 12, 1820; Julius, born April 19, 1822; Zebulon, born June 13, 1824; John L., born Aug. 22, 1825; Richard W., born Jan. 28, 1830; and Sally M., born Dec. 22, 1831.

John L. Williams was born in Clarkson, Monroe Co., N. Y., and came to Michigan with his father, as above stated, and did his share to clear up and improve the land purchased by his father, about two hundred acres of which he now owns, and on which he has built a beautiful home. Like his father, he is a strong Republican, and takes an active interest in political matters. He was elected town clerk in 1860, which office he held ten years. He is not a member of any church, but takes an active part in advancing church interests, and is now one of the trustees of the Congregational Church of Wheatland.

On the 20th day of May, 1855, he was married to Miss Jane E. Powell, daughter of Jonathan L. and Sophronia (Glover) Powell, who was born in Wayne Co., N. Y., Oct. 31, 1832. Their union has been blessed with two children,—Lewis P., born March 5, 1856, and Maria E., born July 13, 1861; died May 12, 1863.

Jackson stayed in this town but a short time, finally removing to Indiana.

Silas Carmichael, the father of Charles, died in 1840, at the age of sixty-six, and his widow lived with the son until her death. The other sons, Bradford and Henry, were neither of age when the family came to the township, but each owned a farm here afterwards. Henry is now residing south of Hudson, Lenawee Co., and has accumulated a handsome property. His possessions when he came to this region were an Indian pony, a saddle, and a bridle.

When Charles and Bradford Carmichael built their pole shanty—October, 1835—they were somewhat fearful of sleeping in it, as the wolves howled around them in such chorus that Charles Carmichael says "it seemed as if there were a thousand of them." His brother was much frightened, but the elder told him to take the rifle and shoot among them and disperse them, while he lay snugly in his place, pretending not to be alarmed. These animals were of the large, gray variety, known as "timber wolves," and abounded in great numbers throughout the then Western wilds. Bears were also plenty enough, and were extremely unscrupulous about making off with stray pigs, sheep, or calves. An old sow belonging to Charles Carmichael unfortunately came in the way of a huge black bear one morning, soon after sunrise, and Bruin coolly captured her and carried her off. Mr. Carmichael was milking at the time, and when the porcine victim squealed forth her signal of distress he told his little son to go and see what was the matter, for he was afraid a bear had got after her. This frightened the boy so he dared not go, and the bear was therefore allowed to feast sumptuously on pork which could illy be spared.

Anson Jackson, one of the first settlers in the township, lived on section 1, and Silas Moore, who preceded him a short time, lived a little farther south. Mr. Jackson, whose death has but recently occurred, has a son—Andrew Jackson—living in Hillsdale.

Abram A. Van Alstine settled in Wheatland, probably in the spring of 1835, near what is now the line between Wheatland and Somerset townships, and the following year (1836) removed to section 21, in the latter.

James Westcott, from Hartland, Niagara Co., N. Y., settled on section 5, in Wheatland, with his family, as early as 1835–36. He died in August, 1878. Three of his sons are now living in the county,—Andrew, in Somerset; William, owning the old farm in Wheatland; and James, also residing in Wheatland.

G. S. Wells, originally from Caledonia Co., Vt., emigrated to Michigan from Orleans Co., N. Y., in the fall of 1837, and located temporarily in the town of Rome, Lenawee Co. He purchased his present place in Wheatland—west half of northwest quarter of section 15—Jan. 1, 1838. In April of the same year he came to the place, did some clearing and put in crops, moving his family in the following August. While he lived in Rome he worked at his trade (that of a carpenter and joiner), and purchased his farm of Marshall Alvord, who had cleared a couple of acres and built a log house. The latter was burned down before Mr. Wells occupied the place, and he was obliged to begin anew. This has been his home since he first moved here.

Zebulon Williams, from Monroe Co., N. Y. (a native of Rockland County, on the Hudson), moved with his wife and six children to Adrian, Lenawee Co., Mich., in 1834, reaching that place July 3. He subsequently purchased 600 acres of land in Wheatland from the government, and 80 acres of school land from Messrs. William Timms and Ira Barnes. The latter had improved 35 acres and the former about 20; Mr. Barnes had a log house upon his place. Mr. Williams built a log house in April, 1836, and when in April, 1838, he moved his family to this town he had some 40 acres improved. The elder Williams died in November, 1872, after a residence of thirty-four and a half years in the township. Five of his children are living,—all in Wheatland. Richard W. occupies the old homestead, and John and Zebulon are near by. The daughters are now Mrs. Charles Fowler and Mrs. C. A. Pease.

Ephraim Nokes was among the early settlers in this town, and was living in Mr. Williams' log house when the latter moved in with his family. Nokes "squatted" in several localities—always on government land—and never owned any himself. The Williams' began building him a shanty on section 16, opposite their log house, the day after they came.

William Patrick, who settled in the fall of 1838, took up 40 acres opposite the present residence of John L. Williams, and built the log house now standing. He finally sold his place to Charles C. Fowler, and is now living in Montcalm Co., Mich.

Ira and Lorenzo Barnes and George and Munson Barron (the former the one from whom Zebulon Williams had previously purchased land) settled about 1841–42. None of them are at this time residents of the county.

Daniel Livermore, from Canandaigua, Ontario Co., N. Y., settled in this township in the fall of 1840, on the southwest quarter of section 16, where he still resides. He brought a family of three children with him. A daughter, born on the old place in April, 1841, is now the wife of Richard W. Williams.

Isaac Lamb was one of the pioneers of the township, coming in 1835, or early in 1836.

Stephen Knapp, of Monroe Co., N. Y., married a sister of Zebulon Williams, and emigrated to Michigan in 1835. He left his family with that of Mr. Williams, south of Adrian, while he came to his place in Wheatland and built a log house thereupon, into which he moved the family the same season. His sons, James and Perry Knapp, are yet living in the township, the latter on the old homestead. The remaining children were small when their parents located.*

The first wheat in the township was raised by Anson Jackson, whose residence on section 1 has been mentioned.

The first frame barns were built, in the summer of 1838, by Stephen Knapp and Harvey McGee, that owned by the latter having been erected probably a short time before Mr. Knapp's. In 1839 one was built by Zebulon Williams.

Among the early frame houses in the township were those of Lyman Pease and Zebulon Williams; the latter

* Information by R. W. Williams. In Pioneer Society Records, Perry Knapp states that he settled in November, 1834. He was for eighteen years a mechanic, and has since followed farming.

was built in 1844, and the former probably the same year. It is not now known that any others had been previously erected in the township.

George Pennoyer, who settled half a mile east of the present location of the Wheatland town-house, was here as early as 1836 or 1837. He was a carpenter by trade, and was the one employed to build Harvey McGee's frame barn. He received for his work 40 acres of land, valued at $50.

The first orchards in the township of Wheatland were set out by Robert Cox, Harvey McGee, and Lyman Pease. Mr. McGee possibly brought some of his trees from New York with him. Zebulon Williams, Sr., also set an orchard early, and from apples raised in it was manufactured the first cider made from fruit produced in this town. The apples were taken to a press three miles south of Adrian. The next year a press was put in operation in the town of Pittsford, by Hunter Smith, and Mr. Williams and Robert Cox both took apples to it and had cider made.

John Timms, originally from England, and later a resident of Wayne Co., N. Y., came to Wheatland in October, 1836, and settled with his wife and six children a half-mile north of Church's Corners, on land now owned by his son, William Timms. Mr. Timms died in August, 1838; his widow, who is living in town with her son, William, has reached the advanced age of eighty-five years, yet is in full possession of her faculties, and to her we are indebted for much information. She is the only one now in the neighborhood who was a member of the original Baptist society at the Corners.

John Timms' son, Daniel, became a prominent physician in the township. He aided in raising the first frame barn therein. The Timms family arrived in New York, from Oxford, England, July 1, 1832, and in Wheatland, Oct. 20, 1836.

Mrs. Timms states that when they came to this town the only settlers living in the neighborhood in which they located were S. S. Douglas, Almon Goff, and Harvey McGee.

The first physician who settled in Wheatland was Dr. Zachariah Derbyshire, who was living at Wheatland Centre in 1836, on the corner now occupied by Dr. John Stewart. These two were in partnership for some time, and the latter has practiced in the township in the neighborhood of thirty years.

Jacob Robins and wife, and his brother, William Robins, came to the town of Wheatland in October, 1835. They were originally from the State of New Jersey, but previous to their removal to Michigan had lived ten years in Palmyra, Wayne Co., N. Y. Their father, Jonathan Robins, had located the place now owned by his son, Thomas Robins, in June, 1835, and William and Jacob came to it for the purpose of making improvements. The latter had been married but a month when they came. These two brothers stopped at first three and a half miles east of this place, with Jyra Wilcox, who is still living on his old farm, in the southeast part of town. From Mr. Wilcox's they cut their way to their own land, built a log house, and moved into it some time in November. For ten weeks thereafter they saw not a solitary human being except each other. The elder Robins came on with the rest of his family—four sons and one daughter—in the spring of 1837. He survived but a short time, his death occurring in June, 1838. His son, Thomas Robins, is the present supervisor of the township.

The brothers, William and Jacob Robins, were the first settlers in the southwest quarter of what is now Wheatland township.

John Bailey came in the fall of the same year, or early in 1836.

Edward L. Way settled in 1836 on the farm next west of the Robins place, and was from near Batavia, Genesee Co., N. Y. His old home is at present owned by James White.

The second white male child born in Wheatland, and the first who lived,* was William C. Robins, a son of Jacob Robins, whose birth occurred October 2, 1836. He is still a resident of the township.

The first white female child born in town is thought to have been a daughter of Thomas N. Bailey, born in May, 1835, and now living in the State of New York. Mr. and Mrs. Bailey afterwards died within a few weeks of each other, and left an infant daughter, who is now the wife of Maxwell Davis.

Nathan P. Colwell and Nelson R. Rowley, from the town of Phelps, Ontario Co., N. Y., came together to this town in the fall of 1835; Mr. Colwell was married, and Mr. Rowley single at the time. Mr. Colwell and wife are both dead. Mr. Rowley still owns his farm in Wheatland, but stays upon it but a portion of the time, his wife being deceased, and he having broken up housekeeping. A son is living in Adrian, with whom he makes his home.

The brothers Harry C. and William Tucker were early arrivals in the township. The latter is deceased, and the former yet occupies his old place near the west line of town.

Col. Levi Treadwell, from the State of New York, located on section 33, in Wheatland, in 1841; the old homestead is occupied by his son, Chauncey Treadwell. Col. Treadwell received his title from having held the position of colonel in the New York State militia.

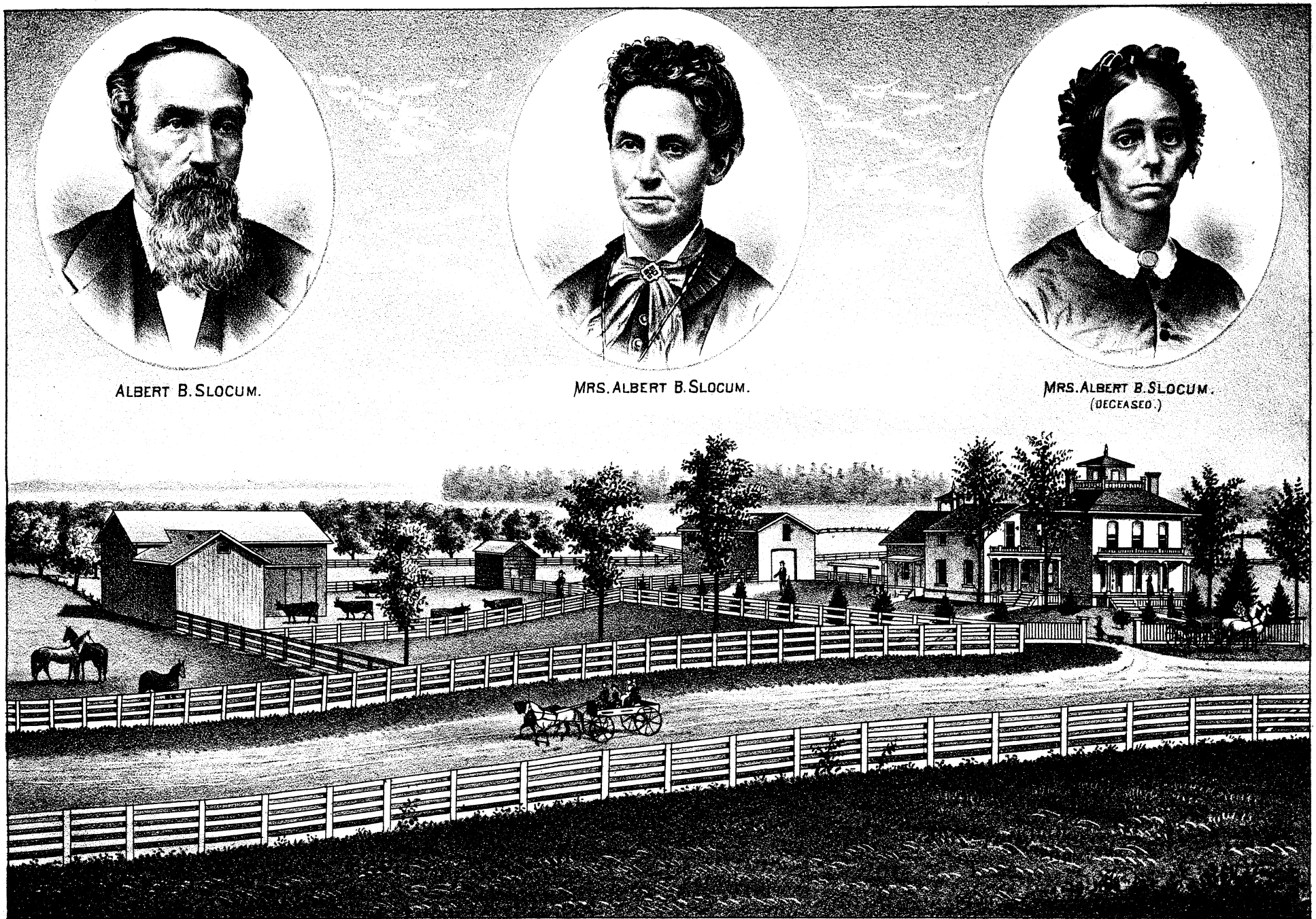
Albert B. Slocum, from Wayne Co., N. Y., settled in Wheatland in October, 1843.

John McLouth, Esq., living east of Wheatland Centre, is an old resident of the township, and a reference to the list of township officers will show his popularity.

The following, from the pen of Charles C. Fowler, now deceased, is copied from the records of the Hillsdale County Pioneer Society:

"I came to the Territory in the fall of 1836, in company with my uncle, Ransel Wood, with but $10 in my pocket. When we arrived at Monroe, we had to pay a sixpence apiece for the privilege of lying on the floor of a deserted grocery-store. We remained there three days, waiting for a team to take us to Adrian. I did not stay long, but started for Tecumseh, and there took the Chicago turnpike, and came as far as Gambleville, in the township now Somerset. I then left the turnpike, determined to go to the southern part of the town, now Wheatland. I came as far as Francis Hill's, who then lived on the farm now

* Mrs. Cook's child has been mentioned as living but a few months.



ALBERT B. SLOCUM.

MRS. ALBERT B. SLOCUM.

MRS. ALBERT B. SLOCUM.
(DECEASED.)

(PHOTOS. BY CARSON & CRAHAM, HILLSDALE.)

RESIDENCE OF HON. A. B. SLOCUM, WHEATLAND, HILLSDALE COUNTY, MICH.

owned by Charles Doolittle. There was no road, and our only guide was blazed trees. I was now at the end of my journey; had spent my $10 and owed $1 more. I immediately set to work chopping and logging for Deacon John Bailey. I followed this business for several years, consequently I have helped to clear nearly every farm in this vicinity. I also helped to clear the track for the Michigan Southern Railroad. I helped to build the first saw-mill in this vicinity, and many of the first dwellings. My first farm was opposite Charles Doolittle's, now owned by John Wilson. In 1843, I built a log house, and cleared four acres. I did most of my chopping evenings, and days I helped some one else. Kept this farm three years, then sold to a Mr. Dunmore. I then bought the farm on which the Wheatland town-house is now built; kept this six or seven years and sold to John L. Williams; then bought the farm I now own, 1 mile north and 80 rods east of the present town-house."

Mr. Fowler died in May, 1874.

Jesse Hill, from Wayne Co., N. Y., settled in Wheatland, June 2, 1834. He possessed $200, which he invested in his present farm.* He was unmarried at that time; built a log house 12 by 14 feet in dimensions, and covered it with bark. The novelty of bachelor life in the woods soon wore off, and, like all who seek a remedy for such a state of affairs, he proceeded to get married. He and his bride began housekeeping with an outfit consisting of a tea-kettle, a skillet, and a teapot, for cooking utensils; and for furniture, a pole bedstead, a set of three-legged stools, and a table which he had manufactured out of a log with the aid of his axe. For stock, he owned a cow and a yoke of oxen.

Robert Cox, from the State of New Jersey, settled on a farm in this township in 1835, and is still an honored resident of the town in which he has lived nearly forty-four years.

Isaiah Straw, a native of Seneca Co., N. Y., settled in Wheatland, in November, 1836.

FIRST TOWN-MEETING, CIVIL LIST OF TOWNSHIP, ETC.

Although the township of Wheatland was erected on the 17th of March, 1835, the earliest record of a town-meeting which we find is for the one held at the house of David Barnard, on the first Monday in April, 1836, at which the following persons were elected to the various township offices: Supervisor, Heman Pratt; Township Clerk, John McKnight; Justices of the Peace, Heman Pratt, Nelson R. Rowley, Elias Branch, and Aaron Van Vleet; Assessors, Edmund B. Brown, Alvah Foster, and Job A. Moore; Collector, Wm. Hart; Commissioners of Highways, Lyman Pease, Orson Herrington, and Jyra Wilcox; Directors of the Poor, Eli Eastman and Cornelius Millspaw; Constables, Wm. Hart, Lyman Wilcox, and Thomas Jolls; Overseers of Road Districts, Elias Branch, Thomas Gamble, Heman Pratt, John McKnight, Thomas Farmer, Jacob Brown, Jesse Jackson, Harvey McGee, Lyman Pease, Edward S. Bascom, Thomas Hill, Emery Ferguson, Thomas N. Bailey, and Louden Coleman. At a special meeting Elias Alley was chosen highway commissioner in place of Lyman Pease, who refused to serve; and Timothy Gay, Francis Hill, Edmund B. Brown, William Weaver, and Daniel Strong were appointed overseers of road districts in place of those who refused to serve in that capacity.

At the election in 1836 it was "*Voted*, That there be raised by the town a bounty of five dollars on *woolves* of the age of six months or over; those under that age half that sum." In 1837 the wolf-bounty was raised to ten dollars, and in 1838 it was voted to have no bounty upon them whatever.

At an election held in this town on the second Monday in September, 1836, to choose a delegate to the State convention at Ann Arbor, Heman Pratt received 33 votes, and Zachariah Van Duzar, 9.

In the record of the town-meeting, as given above, it will be seen that many were elected from what is now Somerset. The latter was not created a separate township until the spring of 1837, and while it was yet a part of Wheatland its citizens received a goodly share of the offices of the township.

The principal officers of Wheatland township, from 1837 to 1877, inclusive, have been the following persons, viz.:

SUPERVISORS.

1837–39. John Bailey.
1840–41. Lyman Pease.
1842–44. John Humphrey.
1845–47. Zebulon Williams.
1848. John Humphrey.
1849–50. Zebulon Williams.
1851. John L. Taylor.
1852. John Livermore.
1853–54. John Humphrey.
1855. Ebenezer Trumbull.
1856. John F. Taylor.
1857–58. John McLouth.
1859. A. B. Slocum.
1860–61. John McLouth.
1862. Thomas Robins.
1863–65. John McLouth.
1866. Benjamin F. Tabor.
1867. John McLouth.
1868–70. B. F. Tabor.
1871. John McLouth.
1872–73. Myron McGee.
1874–76. Benjamin F. Tabor.
1877. Myron McGee.

TOWN CLERKS.

1837–38. Ebenezer Trumbull.
1839. Zebulon Williams.
1840. Lorenzo Church.
1841. Zachariah Derbyshire.
1842. Zebulon Williams.
1843–45. John Bailey.
1846–48. Heman Doolittle.
1849–50. John J. Comstock.
1851. Heman Doolittle.
1852. Daniel Timms.
1853. William W. Jennings.
1854. Judson A. Church.
1855–56. William W. Jennings.
1857–59. John Thomas.
1860–70. John L. Williams.
1871–72. Albert H. Moore.
1873–77. Francis G. Church.

JUSTICES OF THE PEACE.

1837. Elias Branch.
1838. No record.
1839. Lorenzo Church.
Abram Viele.
1840. Nelson R. Rowley.
John Barnes.
1841. Edward Lumley.
1842. Thomas Fitzsimmons.
1843. Edson Witherell.
1844. Bartlett Bump.
1845. Robert Cox.
Seth Wood.
1846. Horace N. Barnes.
1847. Joshua Eaton.
1848. Levi Treadwell.
1849. Justus Barber.
1850. Horace N. Barnes.
1851. William Patrick.
Homer C. Davis.
1852. Homer C. Davis.
L. M. Wood.
1853. Clinton A. Pease.
1854. Edmund Childs.
John S. Adams.
1855. Thomas Robins.
William Barnes.
Bartlett Bump.
1856. B. Bump.
John McLouth.
William Timms.
1857. C. A. Pease.
Henry Clement.
1858. John McLouth.
1859. Henry Clement.
1860. Bartlett Bump.
1861. Clinton A. Pease.
1862. John McLouth.
1863. Henry Clement.

* Records Pioneer Society.

1864. Bartlett Bump.
1865. Clinton A. Pease.
1866. John McLouth.
C. A. Pease.
1867. Henry Clement.
1868. Bartlett Bump.
1869. Clinton A. Pease.
1870. John McLouth.
1871. Lovell Hutchins.
1872. James R. Dillon.
1873. C. A. Pease.
Rev. E. M. Lewis.
1874. John McLouth.
Charles I. Wirts.
1875. William Yaxley, Sr.
1876. J. G. Lyon.
E. S. Brown.
1877. C. A. Pease.
Horace N. Barnes.

ASSESSORS.

1837. Alvah Foster.
Lyman Pease.
Thomas N. Bailey.
1838. Francis Hill.
Lyman Pease.
Thomas N. Bailey.
1839. Thomas N. Bailey.
Lyman Pease.
George W. Brearley.
1840. Thomas Fitzsimmons.
Thomas N. Bailey.
Gideon S. Wells.
1841. Thomas Farmer.
Thomas N. Bailey.
John Humphrey.
1842. Lyman Pease.
Henry Clement.
1843. Ebenezer Trumbull.
John Bailey.
1844. Ebenezer Trumbull.
Levi Treadwell.
1845. Horace N. Barnes.
Homer C. Davis.
1846. H. N. Barnes.
Benjamin A. Farnsworth.
1847. No record.
1848. D. W. Barber.
Henry Clement.
1849. Ebenezer Trumbull.
Albert B. Slocum.
1850–51. No record.
1852. Henry Clement.
H. N. Barnes.

COLLECTORS.

1837. Emery Ferguson.
1838. Robert E. Ferguson.
1839. John Robins.
1840. Hiram Hatfield.
1841. Gershom Willmarth.

TREASURERS.

1839–40. Eli Eastman.
1841. John Bailey.
1842. No record.
1843–44. Zebulon Williams.
1845–46. Joshua Eaton.
1847–50. Eli Eastman.
1851. James O'Neil.
1852–53. Lafayette Church.
1854. Abram Stafford.
1855. Philo Hallock.
1856. Lorenzo Saunders.
1857. George H. Pease.
1858. Edmund Childs.
1859. R. Maynard.
1860–63. John Livermore.
1864–65. Leman Sweezy.
1866. Melvin M. Bailey.
1867. John Livermore.
1868. Judson A. Church.
1869–71. Leman Sweezy.
1872–73. Seth H. Haynes.
1874. J. M. Livermore.
1875–77. L. A. Sweezy.

COMMISSIONERS OF HIGHWAYS.

1837. Jyra Wilcox.
Eli Eastman.
Elias Alley.
1838. Eli Eastman.
Jyra Wilcox.
John Brearley.
1839. Jyra Wilcox.
Eli Eastman.
Lyman Pease.
1840. Same as previous year.
1841. Eli Eastman.
Lyman Pease.
Homer C. Davis.
1842. H. C. Davis.
Lyman Pease.
Edson Witherell.
1843. John Brown.
David P. Herrington.
Jacob Robins.
1844. Same.
1845. Phineas P. Randolph.
Jacob Robins.
Daniel Van Etten.
1846. Walter Culver.
Daniel Van Etten.
Phineas P. Randolph.
1847. Daniel W. Barber.
Walter Culver.
John Robins.
1848. Thomas Fitzsimmons.
1849. Jacob Robins.
1850. Minor Swick.
C. A. Pease.
1851. Henry Carmichael.
1852. Edmund Childs.
1853. Jacob Robins.
Henry Carmichael.
1854. Gideon S. Wells.
1855. Lorenzo Saunders.
Lyman Pease.
1856. Lyman Pease.
1857. Thomas Robins.
1858. Harding Hallock.
1859. William S. Humphrey.
1860. Robert E. Ferguson.
1861. Harding Hallock.
1862. Horace N. Barnes.
1863. B. F. Tabor.
John W. Stewart.
C. N. Pease.
1864. Perry Knapp.
Isaac Gates.
Robert Cox.
1865. Robert Cox.
1866. Thomas Robins.
1867. John H. Havens.
Abram Stafford.
1868. Robert Cox.
Perry Knapp.
1869. Abram Stafford.
1870. Robert Cox.
1871. John Peck.
1872. A. Stafford.
1873. Robert Cox.
1874. A. H. Moore.
1875. Abram Stafford.
1876. Robert Cox.
1877. James Humphrey.

The officers for Wheatland for 1878 are: Supervisor, Thomas Robins; Town Clerk, Francis G. Church; Treasurer, Benjamin F. Brisbin; Justices of the Peace, M. M. Comstock, O. W. Haynes; Commissioner of Highways, Nelson W. Giddings; Township Superintendent of Schools, Daniel W. Barber; School Inspector, John M. Timms; Drain Commissioner, Samuel H. Oaks; Constables, Matthew Lewis, Myron G. Wood, Herbert H. Barron.

EARLY SCHOOLS.

School districts Nos. 1, 2, 3, 4, 5 and 6 were formed at a meeting of the township school inspectors, held May 27, 1837; district No. 7 was formed on the 6th of November following; and No. 8 in the fall of 1838. The township has been re-districted and changed several times since. The apportionment of school-money for the districts in this town for the year 1844 was $102.49.

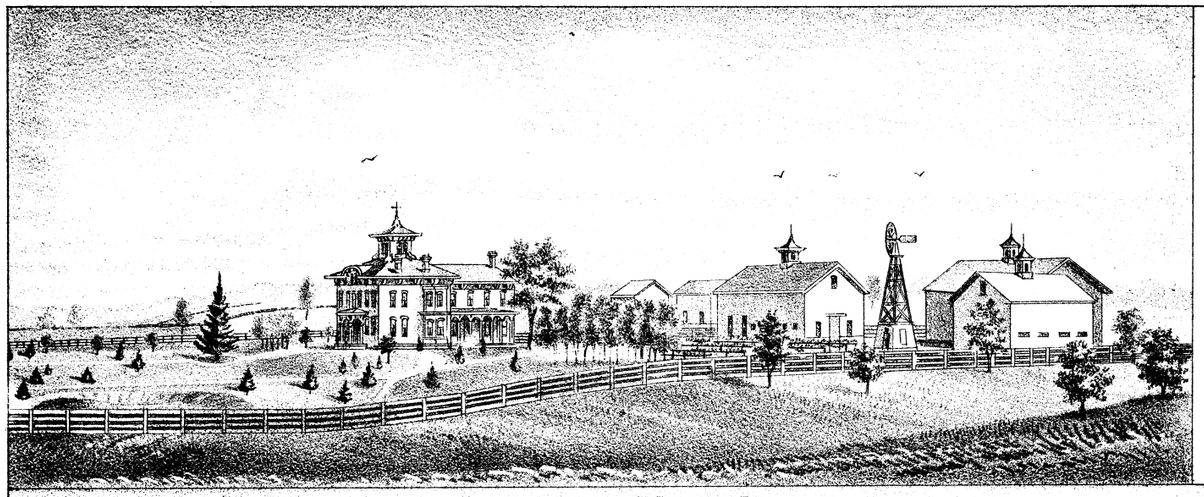
During the year 1837 three log school-houses—the first in the township—were built, one in what is now district No. 5, near the residence of G. S. Wells, another on the land now owned by Ira Carmichael, and the third near Thomas N. Bailey's, in the southeast part of town. The north building was erected in thirteen days, by Charles Carmichael. He cut out the logs, split and prepared the flooring, and completed his task, all for the sum of $70.

The first teacher in the Carmichael district was Mrs. Nancy Herrington, wife of David Herrington, to whom she had been married the previous winter. She taught a summer school, and in the following winter the services of Daniel Bush were secured. He was paid $13 per month, which was considered an extra price in those days. Mr. Bush was afterwards ordained as a Methodist minister, and began preaching on the Jonesville circuit. He is now located in Grand Rapids.

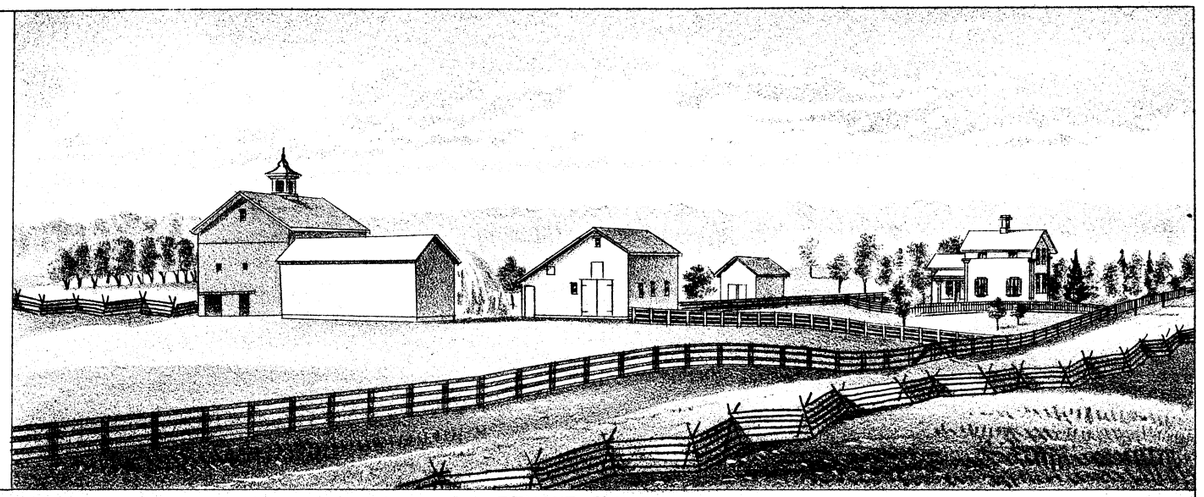
The first school in what is now district No. 5 was taught in the winter of 1837–38, by a man named Boodry. The old log school-house in this district gave place to a frame building, since moved away, and now used as a dwelling. The third school-house on the site is the present fine brick structure, which was built in 1870, by Richard W. Williams, and cost about $1450. It stands 80 rods west of the spot occupied by the original log edifice, and is one of four brick school-houses which have been built in the township. It is probably the best of them all.

The log school-house in the Bailey neighborhood was built late in 1837, and was used also as a place in which to hold religious and other meetings. It was finally removed, and a frame building erected in its place.

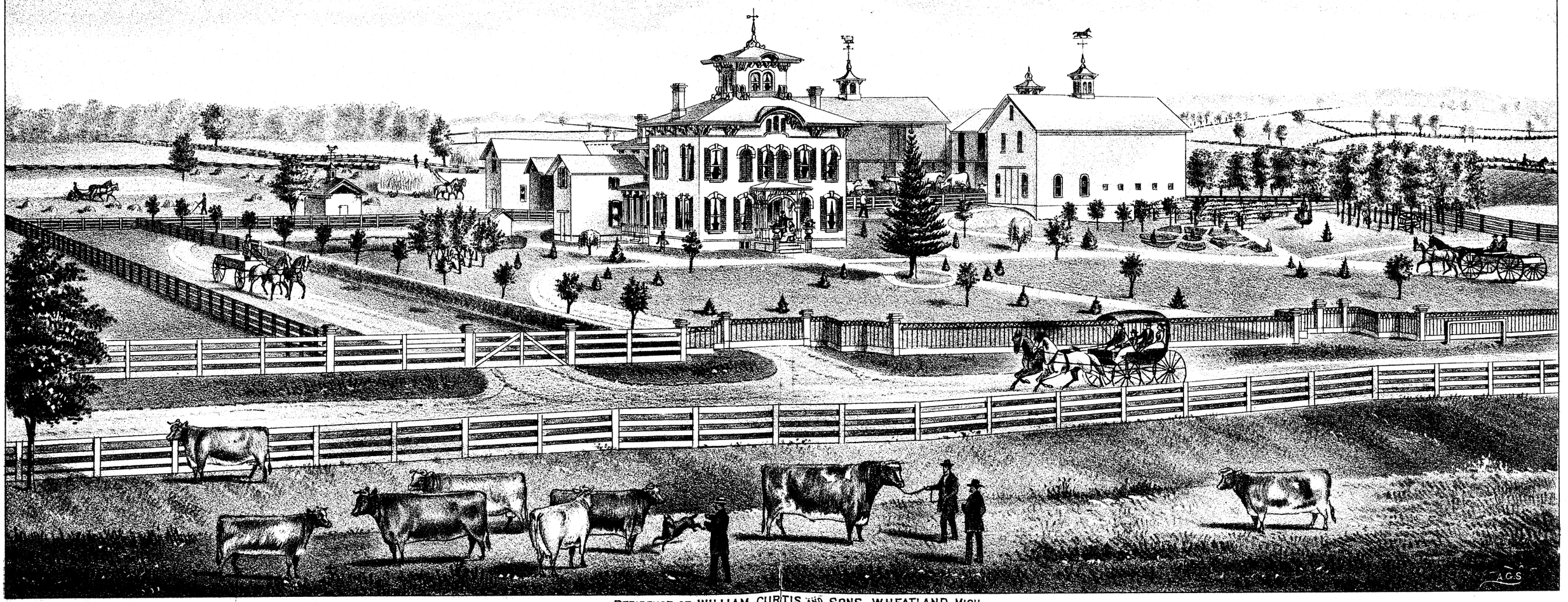
In the Robins neighborhood, the first school was taught about 1843, by Miss Mary Wells, a sister of Abel Wells,



VIEW FROM THE NORTH EAST.



TENANT HOUSE.



RESIDENCE OF WILLIAM CURTIS AND SONS, WHEATLAND, MICH.

now of Adams township. Since the war she has been teaching in Georgia. The building in which this school was kept was a log house, which stood on the site of the present residence of Thomas Robins. It was built for a dwelling by Joseph Aumock, a half-brother of Jonathan Robins, and occupied by him a few years. A log school-house was built in this district about 1845.

The days of log school-houses are numbered in this region, and soon those who in their youth were well acquainted with the rude benches and desks, huge fireplaces, and primitive chimneys, will have passed away, and their history, with that of the early schools and teachers, will have been laid away in the storehouse of the past, while at best but a feeble record of them can be preserved to delight the future generations who shall peruse it.

STOCK-RAISING.

The farmers in this township are generally the owners of excellent stock, as the need has been demonstrated for them in the experience of years. William Curtis and sons have for some time been engaged in raising and dealing in the improved short-horn cattle, with such success, financially, as may be inferred by a visit to their elegant farm-residence and its surroundings,—the finest in the county. The Messrs. Curtis are probably the owners of the best herd of short-horns in the State, and their reputation as breeders and dealers in this variety is congratulatory in the extreme.

WHEATLAND GRANGE,

of Patrons of Husbandry, was organized early in 1874. Its first Master was William Timms. Its meeting are held in the hall at Church's Corners, which was built in the summer of 1878, by a stock company, for general purposes, at a cost of $500. The Sons of Temperance also hold their meetings in it. The principal officers of the grange in December, 1878, were the following, viz.: Master, L. A. Eaton; Overseer, Francis G. Church; Treas., J. F. Taylor; Sec., James Humphrey; Lecturer, A. B. Slocum.

The present membership is something over 50.

RELIGIOUS SOCIETIES.

BAPTIST CHURCH, CHURCH'S CORNERS.

The following account of this society, known as the "First Baptist Church of Wheatland," is taken from its records. Some time in the latter part of 1837, or early in 1838, "There met at the house of John Bailey, in the town of Wheatland, Hillsdale Co., Mich., John Bailey, Lewis Gillet, Moses Densmore, John Timmins, Adna Lull, Mary E. Lull, Polly Bailey, Ann Timms, Matilda Gillet, Roxana Densmore, Harriet Bailey, Joseph H. Padelford, holding letters from Baptist Churches, and, on consultation, mutually agreed to organize themselves into a conference for the support of the worship of God and the order of his kingdom."

"*Wheatland, Feb.* 3, 1838.—Met according to appointment.

"1st, Voted, That Joseph H. Padelford serve as clerk.

"2d, Voted, To constitute or form ourselves into a church.

"3d, Voted, To send to three different churches for council,—1st, the church in Somerset; 2d, to the church in Rollin; 3d, to the church in Rome.

"4th, Voted, That brethren John Baily, Lewis Gillet, and Joseph Padelford be a committee to represent the church.

"5th, Voted, That the 23d instant be the day appointed for the day to meet at the school-house in District No. 6, at 10 o'clock, A.M.

"Done by order and in behalf of the conference.

"JOSEPH H. PADELFORD, *Clerk.*"

The meeting was held Feb. 23, 1838, as appointed, and the delegates from the other churches, after examining their records, received them as a sister church. Elders Ezra Rummeray (of Somerset), Moses Bennett (of Rollin), and Russell Hervey (of Rome) were present. Among the other early members of the church were Lorenzo Church, Mary Bump, Asenath Gustin, and Minerva Lull. The first deacons were Hugh Ludlam and John Bailey.

Rev. Moses Bennett, who was present at the organization, became the first pastor, in connection with the church at Rollin, Lenawee Co. Elder A. S. Ames preached here once in two weeks in 1841, and was paid at the rate of $75 a year,—half in produce. He stayed several years; in 1843 his salary was raised to $200,—half in money. Erastus C. Gere was licensed by this church to preach in 1843, and took charge of the Baptist Church at Osseo, in Jefferson township.

Mr. Ames resigned from his charge Oct. 1, 1843, and was followed by Rev. J. M. Coe, who resigned in March, 1846. Elder Z. A. Alford was next installed, and dismissed in November, 1847. Elder Levi Fuller preached here in 1848, and Elder William Smedmer in 1849. Among those since have been Revs. P. Forbes, 1854; V. Church, 1856, preaching half the time; William Bassett, 1862; J. B. Kemp, same year; B. T. Bailey, ordained a minister April 14, 1870; took charge of this society same summer; M A. Blowers, 1871; E. R. Bennett, 1874; present pastor, Rev. H. P. Eldridge, who began preaching here June 16, 1878, and has charge also of the church at North Adams. The membership of the Wheatland Church in December, 1878, was 38. A good Sabbath-school is sustained.

The first meetings of this society were held in a school-house in the southeast part of town.* A log church was built in 1841, on land belonging to Thomas N. Bailey, and occupied for several years. The present frame church at the Corners was begun in 1850, and completed in 1853, and in January of the latter year it was dedicated. The society was legally organized in 1842.

CONGREGATIONAL CHURCH, CHURCH'S CORNERS.

This society was organized March 4, 1843. Among its early members were Nelson R. Rowley, Henry Clement, G. S. Wells, John Robins, William Robins, Mrs. Jane Humphrey, Mrs. Eliza Wells, Mrs. Barbara Robins, Miss Mary Robins (now Mrs. Crater), Miss Joanna C. Vandervolgen (now Mrs. James Robins), Mrs. Nancy Hetfield, B. A. Farnsworth, Aaron Clement, Jacob Robins, Jedediah

* The log school-house in the Bailey neighborhood.

Tucker, Mrs. Elizabeth Clement, Miss Catalina Clement, Miss Jane Clement, Mrs. Mary Robins (mother of Mrs. Crater), Mrs. T. F. Douglass, Mrs. Lovina Colwell, Mrs. Margaret Wilcox, Mrs. Mary Vandervolgen, Mrs. Harriet Clement, Miss Margaret Clement.

The society was organized in a frame school-house in the southeast part of the town. The first pastor was Rev. Mr. Pierce, who preached also at Hudson, and stayed about one year. Among those who have since had charge of the congregation are Revs. —— Root, of Dover, Lenawee Co., Robert Laird, William Wolcott, Josephus Morton, Prof. Churchill, —— Porter, Edwin Shaw, Elisha M. Lewis, and the present pastor, Rev. R. Woodworth. Others have preached here as supplies for a few months at a time.

The first house of worship was a frame building, erected probably during the pastorate of Mr. Laird. The present substantial and elegant brick church was built in 1874, and cost, including furniture, etc., about $9000. It is said to be the best church in the county outside of the villages. The old church is now occupied as a grocery and private school building, the store and school being conducted by the wife of the present pastor and her brother, Mr. Hopkins.

The membership of the society is at present between 80 and 90. A flourishing Sabbath-school is maintained, with an average attendance of 100; its superintendent is A. W. Douglas. It possesses a library of about 200 volumes.

FREE-WILL BAPTIST CHURCH.

This society has its church in the north part of the town, and is known as the "First Free-Will Baptist Church of Wheatland." It was organized at the house of Eli Eastman, Feb. 19, 1838. The original members were the following persons, viz.: Francis Hill and wife, George Nokes and wife, David Alverson and wife, Eli Eastman and wife, Isaac Lamb, Sr., and wife, and possibly their daughter, and John Thomas. The organization was effected by Elder —— Whitcomb. George Nokes was chosen deacon and Francis Hill clerk. Elder Whitcomb lived at Cook's Prairie, in Calhoun County. After the organization an extended revival was held, and a considerable number of the residents of the township became members. Before this, Charles Carmichael says, "there was more rifle-shooting done on Sunday than any other day."

Among those who early became identified with this church were Joseph Wood, Charles Fowler, Bradford Carmichael, Henry Carmichael, Leonard Billsby, Lyman Noyes, Elijah Noyes, Jane Trumbull, Mariah Cook, Mary Noyes, Ransel Wood, George W. Brearly, Robert Woodward, Rebecca Nokes, Ebenezer Trumbull, Bethiah Barnes, Harriet Fowler, Charlotte Wood, Cynthia Cook, Phœbe Wood, Mary Hoxsie, Isaac Lamb, and Charles Carmichael.

The list of pastors since Mr. Whitcomb includes Elders John Thomas, William Ellwood, James Madison, H. S. Limbacker, L. B. Potter, S. H. Davis, John Thomas a second time (here nine years), D. L. Rice, A. A. Myers, B. L. Prescott. For some time it was supplied by college students, previous to the installation of the present pastor, Rev. John Harrington.

The membership of the society in December, 1878, was about 60, and the church affairs were then in a flourishing condition.

METHODIST EPISCOPAL CHURCH, WHEATLAND CENTRE.

Among the early settlers of the township were a few members of the Methodist denomination, who formed themselves into a class about the same time the Free-Will Baptist Church was organized (1838). Some of the first members of this class were Elkanah Wood and wife, William Adams and wife, John Brearley (or Brealey) and wife, Thomas Fitzsimmons and wife. One Davis organized the class, and the same person afterwards became presiding elder of the district. The first meetings were merely missionary services, held at different places. The present frame church was built about 1848. The first pastor in charge here was Rev. John Scottford. The membership in December, 1878, was in the neighborhood of 40, and the pastor Rev. Mr. Paddock.

A second Methodist Episcopal society has a frame church on the northwest quarter of section 18, in the west part of town. This society was organized at a comparatively recent period, and its membership is not large.

A society of Wesleyan Methodists, with a limited membership, has a frame church at Wheatland Centre.

WHEATLAND CENTRE POST-OFFICE.

The township of Somerset was formed from the north part of Wheatland by an act passed March 20, 1837. Previous to that time (about 1834) an office, called Wheatland, had been established at Gambleville, in what is now Somerset, and Thomas Gamble was appointed first postmaster. Upon the division of the township the name of the office was changed to Gambleville, and a new office established, called Wheatland Centre, on the north line of the present town of Wheatland. Allen Van Vleet was the first postmaster appointed here, and is remembered as a man considerably addicted to habits of intemperance, yet always able to attend to the duties of his office. Mail was carried once a week by Charles Carmichael over the route between Adrian and Jonesville, and mail passed between Adrian and Hudson, *via* Canandaigua, once a week, four days being the necessary time in which to make the trip.

Previous to the establishment of the old Wheatland post-office mail was received at Adrian. The present postmaster at the Centre is Leman Sweazy.

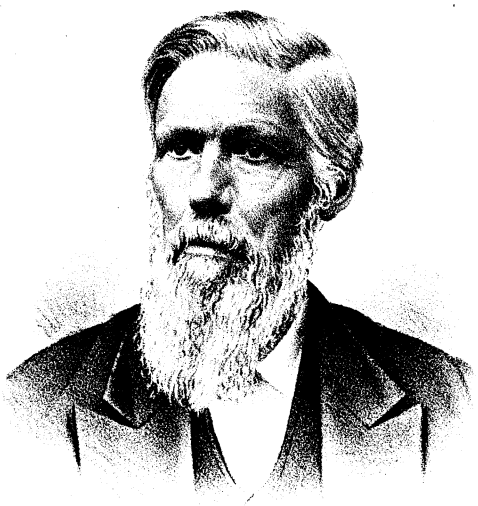
Quite a settlement has been built up at the Centre, including a store, which is of great convenience to the citizens of the neighborhood, the nearest one at any other point being several miles away.

CHURCH'S CORNERS POST-OFFICE.

This locality was named for Lorenzo Church, from the town of Ontario, Wayne Co., N. Y. He had purchased land in Wheatland in 1834, and in January, 1838, came alone to it, built a log house and made a small clearing, and in June following his wife and eight children also came. The old homestead is now owned by his sons, Francis G. and Judson A. Church, on northwest quarter of section 27 and southwest of 22. The old log house stood on the north side of the road, on section 22. The frame dwelling in which the Messrs. Church at present reside was built by Dr. Daniel Timms, on a small lot purchased of Lorenzo



HARVEY Mc GEE.



JOHN W. STEWARD.



ALMON GOFF.



SAMUEL COMBS.

PHOTOS. BY CARSON & GRAHAM.

Church for the purpose, the latter afterwards buying the property back.

About 1844–45 a store was established at the Corners by Asaph Wood, who conducted business here for two or three years, or until his death. He was from the town of Walworth, Ontario Co., N. Y. This was the only store in the locality previous to the one now owned by the Congregational minister.

Church's Corners post-office was established in July, 1870, previous to which time the citizens of this part of the township received their mail at Hudson, Lenawee Co. Francis G. Church was appointed first postmaster, and has been continued in office to the present.

Among those who have furnished information in this town are Charles Carmichael, G. S. Wells, Richard W. Williams, F. G. Church and brother, Mrs. Timms, Sr., Mrs. Timms, Jr., Thomas Robins, and many others.

BIOGRAPHICAL SKETCHES.

SAMUEL COMBS,

the subject of this sketch, was born in Orleans Co., N. Y., April 8, 1818; he was of English descent. His father, Richard Combs, was born in England, and served in the English army, which he left to come to America. He landed in New York City, and from there went to Orleans Co., N. Y., where he married a Miss Hannah Elkhorn, and settled,—choosing the occupation of farming. He afterwards moved to Washtenaw Co., Mich., where he died. Samuel came with his father to Michigan, in 1839, but soon went back to New York. Again, in 1840, he found himself working on the farm with his father, which he continued to do, except when living with Darius Comstock, up to the time of his marriage, which took place Sept. 3, 1843; the bride being Miss Cynthia Bachelder, daughter of Samuel and Sally (Kithridge) Bachelder. Soon after his marriage he bought of Darius Comstock the east one-half of the southeast one-quarter of section 33, in Wheatland township, Hillsdale Co.; the land being new, with hardly a stick cut. On this land he built a small log house, which occupied the site of the present brick structure, which was built by him. It was winter when the log house was built, but Mr. Combs and his young wife moved in, though it was only roofed. Mr. Combs improved this farm, or the south part of it. The north half he sold, and then bought the southwest one-quarter of the southwest one-quarter, section 34, which he cleared up and improved. He was a man of sterling worth, and one whom to know was to esteem and respect. His neighbors say of him "that he was an honest, industrious man, a good manager, a worthy citizen, and a generous and true friend." In politics he was a Republican. He died Feb. 22, 1859. There were born to Mr. and Mrs. Combs six children, as follows: Hannah, born June 7, 1846; Seymour, born Feb. 19, 1850; Lyman S., born Feb. 14, 1853; Loring E., born June 4, 1854; Thomas F., born Oct. 18, 1857; and Alvin B., born July 10, 1860. Of these, Hannah and Seymour died in 1853.

DR. JOHN W. STEWARD.

Among the self-made men of Hillsdale County none can better lay claim to that title than Dr. John W. Steward, the subject of this sketch, who was born in Wolcott, Wayne Co., N. Y., July 24, 1817. His father, Jabez Steward, was born in Paxton, Worcester Co., Mass., in the year 1770. In the year 1796 Jabez Steward was married in Deerfield, Oneida Co., N. Y., to Miss Rachel Warren, who was born in Cheshire, Berkshire Co., Mass., in the year 1777. After his marriage (in 1810) he moved to Wayne Co., N. Y., where he followed the occupation of a miller, and where he died, leaving a family of ten children.

After the death of his father Dr. Steward, who was the youngest of the family, went to live with his brother Daniel, with whom he made his home until he was fifteen years old. Up to this time his opportunity for acquiring an education had been limited to a district school. With this he was not satisfied, and he attended several terms the academies at Geneva and Oaks Corners, N. Y., earning the means to pay his way by working at the carpenter's trade. On the 3d day of September, 1843, he was married to Miss Caroline L. Powell, daughter of Jonathan L. and Saphronia S. (Glover) Powell. She was born in Sodus, Wayne Co., N. Y., June 22, 1823. There have been born to them five children, as follows: Sarah S., born June 7, 1844; William P., born Sept. 3, 1846; Lillian E., born May 25, 1849; John F., born July 5, 1858; and Geo. W., born Aug. 17, 1860.

In September, 1843, Mr. Steward with his young wife moved to Hillsdale Co., Mich., and he at once commenced the study of medicine with Dr. Franklin French, who was located in Hillsdale village. He afterwards attended the medical schools of Geneva and Buffalo, graduating at the latter in 1848. Up to this time life with the young medical student and his family had been anything but a holiday. But with him there was no turning back, and although their means were limited, they managed to keep the wolf from the door until the doctor graduated, when he at once located in Wheatland, taking the place of Dr. Derbyshire, who was the first physician in that township, and by whom he was cordially welcomed.

He made a tour to California of a year and a half, from January, 1853, to May, 1854. He commenced practice near Reading village (then Basswood Corners) in 1846, but the following year removed to Wheatland, where he has for more than thirty years practiced medicine, meeting with marked success, and now has an extensive and lucrative practice.

Dr. Steward is and has been throughout his life a hard student, thus keeping up with the times and making himself proficient in the profession he loves. He has made no effort to become rich, but has spent his surplus means in educating his family. He has always been active in school matters, and has been one of the school inspectors of his township for many years. In politics the doctor has always been an ardent Republican, in his religious views is liberal, and is an earnest worker in the temperance cause.





Photos. by Carson & Graham, Hillsdale.

SETH WOOD. MRS. SETH WOOD.

SETH WOOD,

the subject of this sketch, was born Aug. 17, 1803, in Macedon, Wayne Co., N. Y., where he grew to manhood, adopting the occupation of a farmer.

Nov. 4, 1829, he was married to Lydia Gates, who was born in Hartford, Washington Co., N. Y., Dec. 27, 1811. After his marriage he resided on the homestead of his father four years, when he determined to seek his fortune in a new country, and at once turned his face westward. He bought a farm in Lorain Co., O., not an acre of which was cleared. On this wild land Mr. Wood erected a log house, into which they moved before there was a door or window, and when neighbors were few and far between. On this farm he lived until 1841, clearing and improving the same. He then sold out and again wended his way westward, bringing up in Wheatland, Hillsdale Co., Mich., where he again bought a new farm, being part of sections nineteen and thirty. In this home, which he cleared up and improved, he resided till his death, which occurred Jan. 8, 1855. Mr. Wood was a man of industrious and frugal habits, a man esteemed and loved by his neighbors and friends. He was for many years a member of the Baptist Church and one of its deacons. In early life he was a member of the Macedon Rifle Company, of which he was lieutenant, and finally for several years its captain. In politics, he was in early days a Whig, latterly a Republican, and by the latter party he was elected a justice for Wheatland. To Mr. and Mrs. Wood were born seven children, as follows: Esther, born April 17, 1831; Levi W., born April 29, 1833; Huldah J., born June 6, 1835; May, born May 6, 1838; Martha, born Sept. 3, 1840; Myron G., born April 23, 1843; George B., born Sept. 7, 1845; Sarah B., born June 30, 1848; and Permilla E., born May 4, 1852.

Myron G. Wood was married May 24, 1866, to Miss Susan Crater, daughter of Mathias and May Crater. Four children have been born to them,—May, born Nov. 23, 1868; Hattie, born Jan. 5, 1873; Elsie, born April 20, 1876; and Bessie, born July 27, 1878.

The old homestead is now owned by Myron Wood, who is looked upon as one of the most energetic, thorough young farmers in his township.

ALMON GOFF.

Among the earliest settlers of Wheatland township was Almon Goff, the subject of this sketch. Born among the green hills of Vermont, he imbibed in his childhood a love for adventure and travel. He was born Aug. 1, 1808, and resided with his father (who moved from Vermont to Ontario Co., N. Y., when he was quite young) until 1832, when he was married to Freelove Craft, when he commenced life for himself with nothing but an indomitable will, and health and strength. In 1834 he emigrated with his young wife to what was then the wilds of Southern Michigan, and bought from the government, part of the northeast quarter of section 27 in Wheatland. This land he owned a couple of years, when he sold out and bought the southeast quarter section 28, which he improved, and built thereon fine buildings. April 4, 1859, he again started for a new country, going with a party over the plains to California, where, for a few years, he engaged in mining. From California he went to Nevada, where he died Oct. 25, 1865. His wife died June 19, 1856. Mr. Goff was a man of great energy, and possessed of good business talents. His benevolence was unbounded, and many a poor person remembers with gratitude Mr. Almon Goff. In his will, made before he went to California, he bequeathed his fine property to his adopted daughter, now Mrs. J. I. Davis, who has caused his portrait to be inserted in the history of Hillsdale County as a slight token of the love and gratitude she feels for him, her more than father.

HARVEY McGEE,

the subject of this sketch, was born Sept. 12, 1809, in Ontario Co., N. Y., where he grew to manhood. His chances for an education were very limited, being such as was to be obtained at the district schools of the time, working on the farm summers with his father, and attending school a few months in the winter. He also chose farming as an occupation, and in it became very successful. On the 29th day of October, 1833, he was married to Martha Martin, who proved to be a pioneer wife and mother of the right metal, bearing the hardships of Western life without a murmur, and raising a large family of children. In 1834, Mr. McGee came to Michigan, part of the way in a wagon, and bought of the government the northwest quarter section 21, and the northeast quarter of northeast quarter section 20; to this he added until he owned at his death five hundred and forty acres of fine land, mostly improved, all of which was in a wild state when bought. Mr. McGee was a man of sterling worth, a man who gained the respect and friendship of all. It is said of him "that he was an energetic, industrious man, and one of the best managers and business men in the town, that his hospitality was unbounded,"—a trait inherited by all his sons. In 1849 he went to California, going overland with an ox-team, a year being consumed in going. He worked in the mines one year, and was very successful. Again, in 1856, he returned to the land of gold, this time for his health, which had become seriously impaired by overwork and application to business; was gone two years. The climate seemed to be of no benefit, and he returned home and again carried on his farm, which he continued to do up to the time of his death, which occurred Aug. 25, 1862. In politics he was a Republican, though never a politician. He was for many years a member of the Methodist Church. There were born to Mr. and Mrs. McGee seven children, as follows: George, born Aug. 29, 1834; Jane, born Aug. 25, 1837; Joel, born March 8, 1839; Maria, born Aug. 24, 1840; Myron, born Dec. 8, 1842; Laura, born June 8, 1846; and Harvey, born July 3, 1848.

At the time they settled here it was three miles to their nearest neighbor. It was three months from that time before Mrs. McGee saw another woman.

NELSON R. ROWLEY.

Among the earliest settlers in the southeast part of Wheatland was Nelson R. Rowley, the subject of this sketch. He was born in Otsego Co., N. Y., March 20, 1810. By the death of his parents, he was thrown upon the world at the age of eight years. He lived with an uncle three years, when he went to Seneca Co., N. Y., and hired out by the year to work on a farm. During the winter months he attended a district school, making such good use of his time that he acquired a good common-school education. Arriving at the age of twenty-five years, he resolved to seek for himself a home in what was then the wilderness of Southern Michigan, and in 1835 he came to Wheatland, where he bought from the government the northwest quarter of section 25, which he still owns. After purchasing his farm, he returned to New York, where he worked one year, and then returned to his farm in Michigan. He at once built a log house, and commenced clearing up and improving his land. Also, at this time, he became acquainted with Miss Phebe Hall, who was, and had been for six years, a teacher in the high school at Williamsport, Pa. The acquaintance soon ripened into an attachment, and Oct. 17, 1843, they were joined in marriage. She was born in Geneva, N. Y., Nov. 5, 1810. This estimable lady, though born and reared in a large town, cheerfully and willingly commenced her married life in the log house her husband had built, and where she presided, a model pioneer wife and mother, until the old home was deserted for a new and luxurious one on the same farm. Their union was blessed by four children, as follows: Stephen N., born Sept. 6, 1844; Ella Jane, born May 1, 1849; Anna Russ, born June 17, 1851; and Harriet H., born Sept. 28, 1852. In 1876 Mrs. Rowley was attacked with a lingering disease, from the effects of which she died July 24, 1877, her death regretted by a large circle of friends. Mr. Rowley has been for many years a member of the church, and has done much to advance the cause of religion in his township. He was present at the organization of the first church society organized in the Bean Creek Valley, and became a member of that church. Upon the organization of the Congregational Church in Wheatland, he became a member of the society, and has ever since been one of its deacons and trustees. In politics Mr. Rowley has always been a Republican, but never an office-seeker, though in an early day he was for several years a justice of the peace.

ALBERT B. SLOCUM.

Smith Slocum was born in Berkshire Co., Mass., in 1787, where he grew to manhood. In early life he was married to Miss Elizabeth Bliss, who was born in the same county, in 1795. In 1816 he emigrated to Macedon, Wayne Co., N. Y., where he engaged in farming. He resided here until 1834, when he sold and moved into the town of Perrinton, Monroe Co., N. Y., where he died in October, 1835, leaving a wife and seven children, as follows: Albert B., Benjamin, Amy, Ann Mercy, Almeda, Nathan, and Sarah. The eldest of these, Albert B. Slocum, the subject of this sketch, who was then but seventeen years old, thus early found himself the head of a family.

He was born March 19, 1818, in Wayne Co., N. Y. After his father's death he remained on the farm working for the general good of all till he was twenty-five years old. He was married Aug. 30, 1843, to Miss Cordelia E. Treadwell, daughter of Col. Levi Treadwell and Olive (Eaton) Treadwell. She was born Feb. 9, 1821. To them were born three children, Lewellyn, Helen, and Charles. Mr. Slocum having lost his wife was again married Oct. 22, 1867, to Mrs. Sophia Knight, daughter of Joseph and Anna (Cottrell) Morrison. She was born April 12, 1836. This union has been blest with one child, Anna E., born May 14, 1877. In 1843, Mr. Slocum emigrated to Michigan, and bought the west half of the southwest quarter of section 28, in Wheatland, which was then new, not a stick having been cut. The first winter he was in Michigan he taught a district school, by which means he paid for cutting

off the first ten acres cleared on his farm. He has since added to it, until now he owns two hundred acres of fine land, mostly under cultivation, with large and commodious buildings, a view of which appears on another page of this work. He has never sought office, but has many times been elected to fill the different offices in the gift of the people of his town and district. Soon after he came to Michigan he was elected school inspector, which office he held several years. In early life he was a Free-Soil Democrat, but on the organization of the Republican party he was among the first to join its ranks, and was a delegate to the County Convention which sent delegates to Jackson, when that party was finally organized. In 1859 he was elected superintendent of his township. In the fall of 1864 he was chosen by his party to represent the Third District of Hillsdale County in the State Legislature, which position he held to the credit of himself and his constituents. During the war he was appointed by Governor Blair and Provost-Marshal-General Fry a recruiting-officer, and rendered valuable aid in clearing his town from the draft. He took an active part in organizing the Hillsdale County Agricultural Society, and at the first meeting held to elect officers was chosen one of its directors, holding that position at the time the present Fair Grounds were bought. He was afterwards elected president of the society, holding the position two years, and is still an officer of the same. Mr. Slocum has always led an active business life, and one that he can recall with much satisfaction.

THOMAS ROBINS.

Among the earliest settlers in the southwest part of Wheatland township was Jonathan Robins, who was born Nov. 8, 1785, in Hunterdon Co., N. J., where he was married, Jan. 17, 1807, to Miss Mary Vossler. He resided in his native county, following the occupation of a farmer, until December, 1826, when he moved to Wayne Co., N. Y., where he worked on a rented farm until 1837, when he moved with his family to Wheatland, and bought from the government the southwest quarter of section 29, the east half of the southeast quarter of section 30, the east half of the northeast quarter section 31, and the west half of the northwest quarter section 32. This land he owned at his death, which occurred June 25, 1838. After his death the land was divided among his eight children, and is still owned by the family. Thomas Robins, the subject of this sketch, was the sixth child, and was born in Hunterdon Co., N. J., Sept. 21, 1821. He resided with his mother and brothers up to the time of his marriage with Miss Laura Wood, which took place Dec. 10, 1850. She was the daughter of Freeman and Morilla (Gates) Wood, and was born in Massachusetts. After his marriage he built a house on the land given him by his father, into which he took his bride, although it was only partly finished. Mr. Robins now owns ninety acres of land in a fine state of improvement, which has been the work of his own hands. In politics he was a Whig till the formation of the Republican party, since which time he has been one of its most ardent supporters. By it he was elected supervisor in the spring of 1862, holding the office one term, and then declining a renomination. Again, in 1878, he was elected supervisor, which office he now holds. Has also been commissioner of highways. He has been a member of the Congregational Church of Wheatland since its organization, and most of the time one of its officers. Mr. and Mrs. Robins have had born to them three children, as follows: Luther A., born Sept. 16, 1851; Carrie, born Aug. 29, 1856, and George F., born Nov. 13, 1863.

WRIGHT.*

THE opening of the year 1835 looked upon the territory comprised within the limits of the present town of Wright as a vast, dense, and almost impenetrable forest. The towering sycamores along the water-courses, the dome-topped elms of the bottoms, the sturdy oaks and the graceful maples of the uplands, all lifted their arms towards heaven, vying in strength and beauty one with another, and joined with one voice, in full accord and perfect harmony, in adoration and praise of their Creator. Swept gently by the breezes, or more rudely by the blasts of the tempest, their branches waved or tossed about, and their thousand voices united like the swelling chords of some immense organ in a grand and majestic hymn of praise:

"This is the forest primeval."

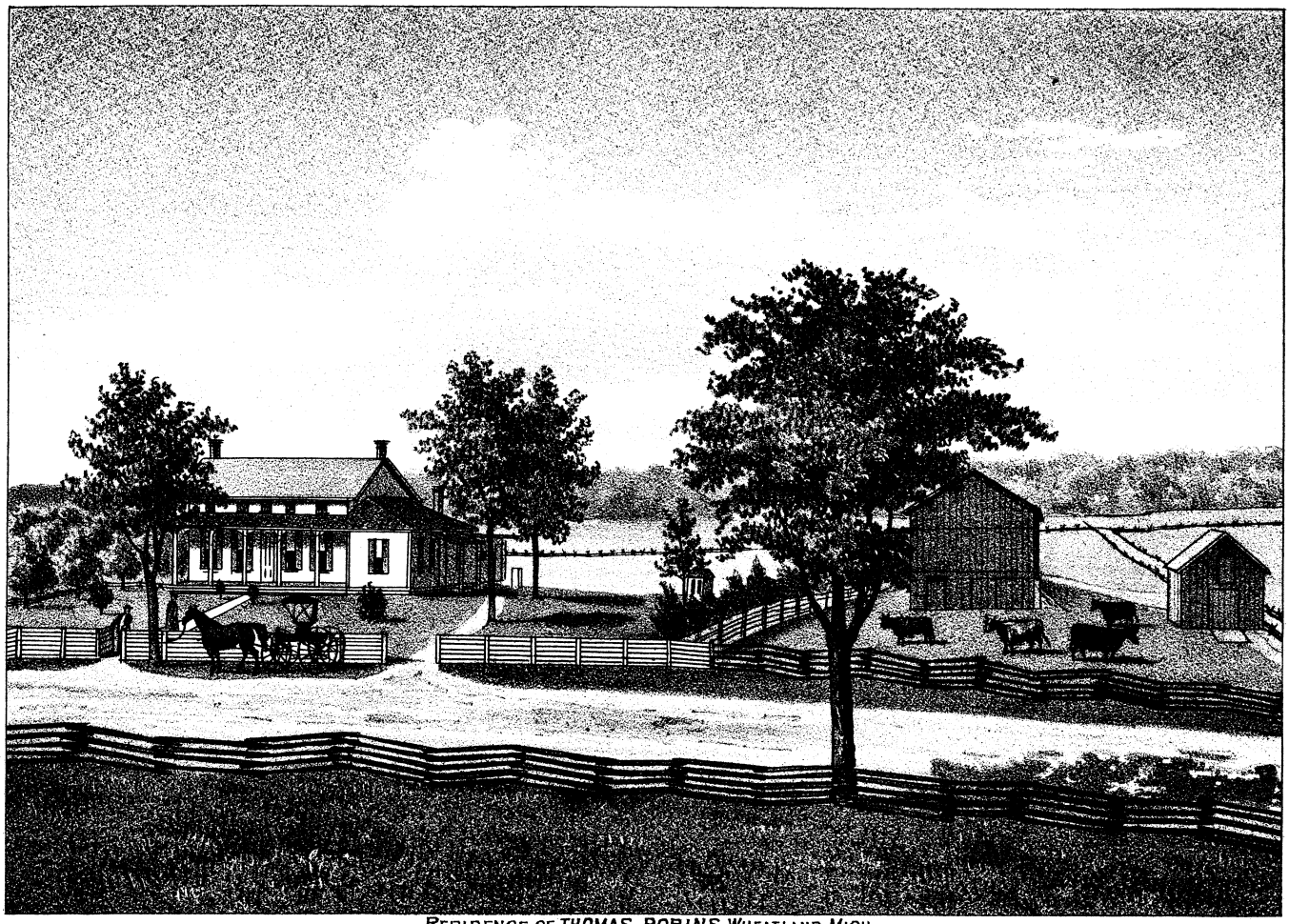
It was then a part of the town of Wheatland, and was known in the United States survey as township 8 south, of range 1 west. A fractional part of town 9, south of the same range, also belongs to the present town.

At this time there was great activity among people living at the East who desired to secure homes in the Western country, and also among the capitalists, who looked upon these lands as profitable investments for purposes of speculation. Both classes were eager and busy in looking up the most favorable locations to suit their tastes and purposes. As a natural result of this feeling the lands of this town were rapidly taken up and entered, nearly the whole township passing from the possession of the government into the hands of private owners. The following is a list of purchasers of lands in town 8 south in the year 1835:

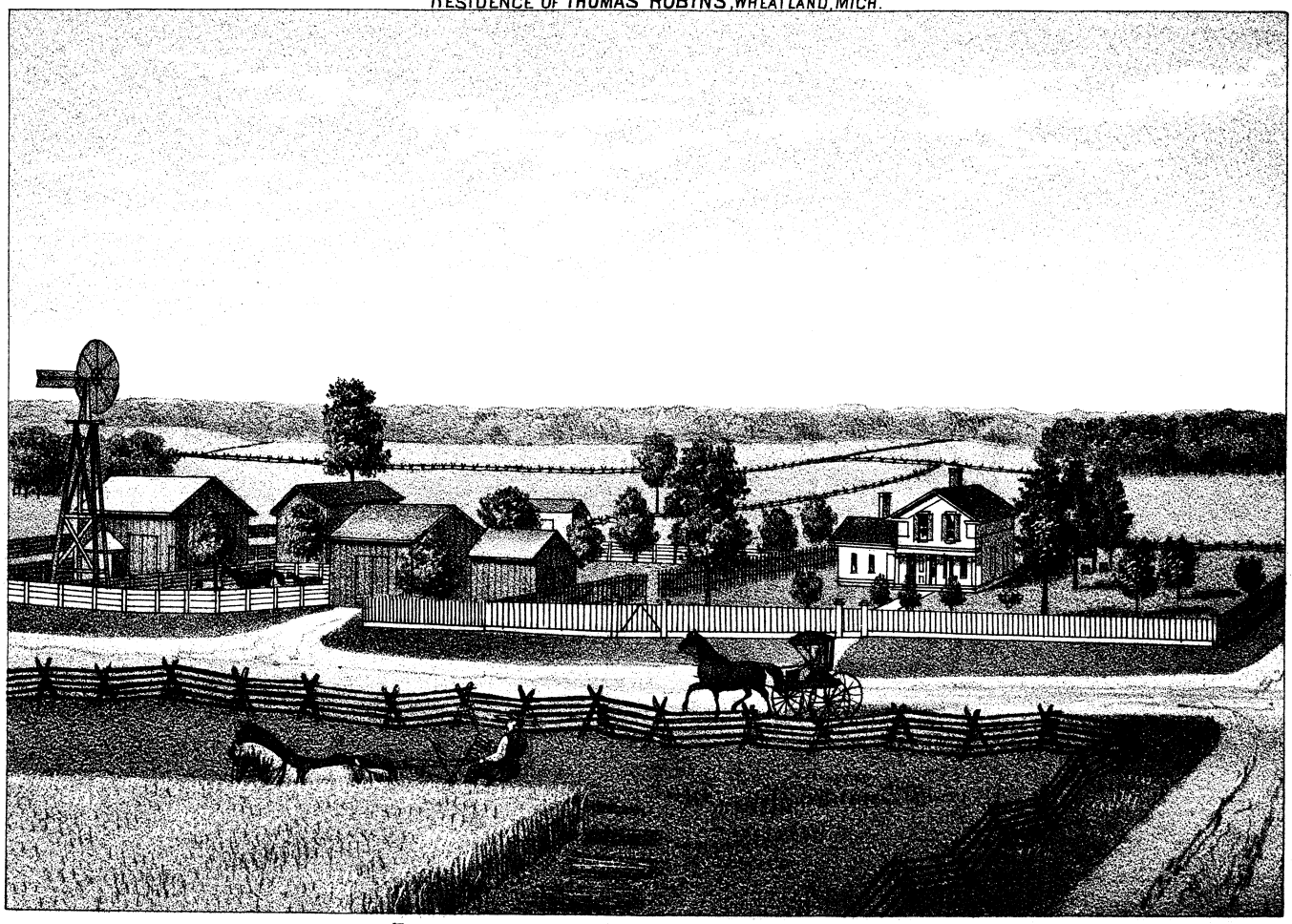
Section 4.—Gates, Lothrop & Olney, Lewis M. Gates and Charles Converse, February 15; N. Bryant, November 4; David Short, November 16.

Section 5.—Lewis Gates, July 15; Mary Marshall and

* Prepared by C. W. Brown.



RESIDENCE OF THOMAS ROBINS, WHEATLAND, MICH.



RESIDENCE OF LIBEUS H. ROOT, WRIGHT, MICHIGAN.

Royal Raymond, November 3; John M. Lickley, November 7; David Short, November 16.

Section 6.—Christopher Clement, October 17; Royal Raymond, November 3; Wilber Ames, November 7.

Section 7.—Jonathan Howland, October 24; Samuel Miller, November 2; Stephen Thorn and S. D. Daken, November 9.

Section 8.—Michael Lickley, November 7; Moses Moore, November 9; Stephen Thorn, James Sager, and James Thorn, November 10.

Section 9.—Lewis M. Gates, July 15; John B. Skinner, July 31; David Short, November 16.

Section 10.—Lewis M. Gates, July 15; John B. Skinner, July 23; A. S. Berry, November 12.

Section 11.—Alexander Duncan, July 6.

Section 12.—Job S. Littlefield, June 26; Alexander Duncan, July 6; Asa D. Reed, July 18; Thomas C. Sawyer, September 30; William Cavender and Arthur Lucas, October 7.

Section 13.—Alexander Duncan, July 6; Thomas C. Sawyer, September 29.

Section 14.—Alexander Duncan, July 4; Hiram Lucas, October 7; A. J. Comstock, December 26.

Section 15.—Nathaniel Silsbee, July 30; Samuel Coman, October 7.

Section 17.—Isaac M. Sturgis, November 9; Stephen Thorn and J. Sawyer, November 10; Nathan Birdsall, December 12.

Section 18.—David Short, November 16.

Section 20.—Joseph R. Williams, November 10; Jane Shute, November 26.

Section 21.—Joseph R. Williams, November 10.

Section 22.—Alexander Duncan, July 6; Joshua Tompkins, July 18; Samuel Coman, October 7.

Section 23.—Alexander Duncan, July 6; William Tappenden, July 9; William Raleigh, October 27.

Section 24.—William Tappenden, July 7; Alexander Duncan, July 21.

Section 25.—Thomas Smith, July 9; Benjamin F. Brown, December 10.

Section 26.—Thomas Smith, July 9; Henry P. Gardner, October 27.

Section 27.—Langford G. Berry, November 12.

Section 29.—Charles H. Covall, October 20; Jane Shute, November 26.

Section 31.—The whole section was entered by Charles H. Covall on the 20th of October.

During the spring and summer of this year Mrs. Hiram Lucas, who resided at the village of Adrian, in writing to her father, Samuel Coman, then living at or near the city of Rome, in the State of New York, gave him such glowing descriptions of the beauties of this country, which she looked upon as the emigrant's Eldorado, that he became enamored of it, and resolved at least to see it, and if he found that it sustained its reputation for worth and beauty to make it his future home. Having this in view, he wrote to his son Russell, who had been a resident of the West since 1825, and who was then living in Dearborn Co., Ind., to meet him at Adrian on a designated day in September, to aid him in prospecting for and locating land should he find himself suited with the country. They met in Adrian according to the appointment, and, accompanied by Hiram Lucas, proceeded to Canandaigua. At that place they hired Arthur Lucas and Calvin Pixley to guide them in their wanderings through the unbroken wilderness. The forest was at that season decked with its most gorgeous and attractive dress. The pencil and brush of nature's most gifted artist had touched, tinted, and colored the foliage till it glowed with its wealth of red and purple, russet, crimson, and gold. From the festoons of the clinging vines hung pendent large bunches of fox grapes, their deep, rich color contrasting vividly with the parti-colored foliage. The early-falling leaves had formed a soft, rustling carpet beneath their feet, and the fruits of the nut-bearing-trees—the beech, oak, hickory, and walnut—kept up a continual pattering as they, loosened by the touch of the early frost, fell from their elevated positions among the branches. Squirrels chattered noisily among the branches; wild turkeys crossed their path, and stole away at their approach; rabbits sat and stared at them for a moment, and then leaped away to their coverts in the underbrush; and wide-eyed deer, after giving a momentary gaze of astonishment at the unwonted apparitions, bounded away with flying leaps through the aisles of the echoing forests. The forest primeval was in its gala dress, and no wonder that it captivated the hearts of the entire party. And such it seems was the result, for every member of the party, guides and all, made selection of land, and subsequently entered it at the Monroe land-office. The land selected by the Comans was on sections 15 and 22, and was entered by Samuel Coman on the 7th of October, he stopping at Monroe for that purpose when returning to his home in New York.

The two Comans, father and son, returned to their respective homes to make preparations for the removal of their families to the new homes they had selected. Russell Coman had left the parental home, in the State of New York, in 1825. With a small boat so affixed to the running-gear of a wagon as to supply the place of a wagon-box, and accompanied by a young man, he started West to seek his fortune. Arriving at the head-waters of the Ohio River, he dismounted his boat, and, launching it upon that stream, dropped down with the current till he reached the mouth of the Miami River, where he disembarked, and found a home in Dearborn Co., Ind. March 12, 1829, he married Miss Ann McMath, and the union was blessed with three Indiana-born children, one of them being an infant at the breast when the journey to Michigan began. Immediately upon his arrival at his Indiana home, Russell Coman packed his goods, loaded them in a Hoosier wagon, with his wife and three children, and with two yokes of oxen drawing the loaded wagon, began his journey to Michigan,—to the land where he was to find so pleasant a home for himself and for his family. In due time they arrived at Adrian, and stopped at the house of Hiram Lucas, Mr. Coman's brother-in-law. While there the youngest child died. Mr. Coman employed Hiram and Arthur Lucas to assist him, and, leaving his family at Adrian, went to his land and built his first house, which was also the first one erected within the limits of the town. It was soon so far completed as to allow of its being occupied by the family, and they moved into it some time

between Christmas, 1835, and New Year's Day, 1836. His house stood on the east line of section 15, near the middle of the section, from north to south, and was afterwards, for many years, the residence of Samuel Coman, and on the farm now owned by Jacob Shaneour. Here Russell Coman's family began their pioneer life,—the first, and until the following February the only, family in the town.

During the winter of 1835–36, Royal Raymond, Joseph Pixley, and Truman Bown are believed to have settled in town,—Raymond on the farm now owned by William Bradley, Joseph Pixley where the widow Root lives, and Bown where the late Timothy Johnson so long lived.

In the spring of 1836, in the month of May, Mr. Michael Lickley and his family settled in the northwest part of the town, on parts of sections 5 and 8. At a subsequent date his brother, John M. Lickley, settled on lands in section 6. The locality soon assumed, by common usage and consent, the name of "Lickley's Corners," and retains the same to the present time. The children of these two brothers grew to maturity and settled in the vicinity, so that there are now many families of the name of Lickley living near by, which makes the name of the locality very appropriate.

With the opening of spring (1836) Mr. Samuel Coman started with his family for the wilds of Michigan. The party consisted of himself and wife, his son Curtis and his wife, his daughters Lydia and Orpha, and his sons Samuel P., Stephen W., Francis H., and William E. After reaching Toledo, the goods were loaded in wagons and drawn by teams, the party following on foot; thus the journey was continued. From Toledo to their destination the party, including the women, walked nearly the whole distance. At Canandaigua they were directed to Hudson, and from that point they took the road south, and encamped at its end on the top of the hill south of Lowe's Mill, in Pittsford. A family had lately arrived there and built a shanty. Leaving most of the party in camp, the boys started out to find their brother, Russell Coman, which they accomplished in due time, and the rest of the party was then piloted to their forest home. They arrived on the 23d day of June, and the little cabin for a time fairly buzzed with busy life, having as its inmates 15 persons. The large covered wagon was backed up close by the cabin, and afforded a lodging-place for the boys. It was not long, however, before a second cabin was ready for occupancy, the many hands and willing hearts making the task a light one, and into this cabin Curtis Coman and wife moved and divided the large family. Russell Coman established his home on the northwest quarter of section 22.

About that time James Wilson commenced a settlement on section 27, in the south part of the town, and his brother, Myron Wilson, also settled in that locality, on section 34.

Edward Davis, who has the honor of being known as the first settler in town 9 south, also commenced a clearing and built himself a log house, on the northwest corner of the northwest quarter of section 3, at about this time.

Joseph L. Farnham also settled on section 22 at about the same time. His family then consisted of himself and wife, two daughters, and his mother. They brought with them two cows, and these were depended on to furnish the principal part of the sustenance of the family. As their range was wide they very often strayed far from home, and sometimes "laid out" overnight, and on such occasions caused much hardship to those who were thereby cut short of their usual rations.

During the year 1836 the country filled up quite rapidly. A great many of the purchasers of land in 1835 came on and built cabins on their places. Of course these cabins were isolated, many acres of heavy timber having to be cut before they could be brought within view of one another. But with stout hearts and strong arms the settlers went to work with a will. The ringing blows of the axe echoed and re-echoed in every direction, startling the dumb inhabitants of the forest from their wonted serenity, and the thunderous crash with which the mighty forest giants fell prone to the earth was multiplied in every direction, forming an almost continuous crash. Before the winter of 1836–37 set in, most of them had their door-yards clear of logs and a little wheat was sown. The Comans sowed one acre of wheat that fall, and from it, in the summer of 1837, harvested 14 bushels of grain. Curtis Coman had, before leaving his Eastern home, purchased a small patent mill, for which he paid $25. He now built a frame, mounted it, and fitted it for use. In this mill he ground the wheat they had raised, and in after-years the old gentleman assured his friends that he never felt so independent in his life as at that time. The frame of the mill is still kept as a *souvenir* of the days of '36.

The settlers had to endure great hardships during the years 1836, '37, and '38. They had to clear the land of its heavy timber before crops could be raised, and were for a time dependent on the outside world for the greater part of their provisions. During the summer of 1836 the Coman family succeeded in raising a little corn among the logs, and it is presumed that other settlers did the same, but this alone did not furnish even the most frugal subsistence for the pioneer families. The settlements to the northward had not raised sufficient for their own needs, and had none to spare, and it became necessary to import provisions from points at the East,—a work that involved much expenditure of time and money and the enduring of much hardship, and often resulted very unsatisfactorily, as the provisions thus secured, though dear in price, were often found to be poor in quality. It took about all the means the farmers possessed to carry them through the first winter of their life here, and it was two or three years before they had got things into such a shape as to assure a comfortable living. Most of them had cows, and as pasturage was both abundant and free, they proved a great help in the way of furnishing a healthy and nutritious article of food for the maintenance of their families. One drawback, however, detracted from their usefulness: there were no line-fences to keep them within bounds, and they frequently would stray away and be gone for several days at a time. One such incident is related of an experience in the case of Joseph L. Farnham's family. The time of its occurrence is not definitely known, but it is reasonable to suppose that it was during the first summer's life in the woods. It is vouched for by a prominent member of the first family, and also by a member of Mr. Farnham's family.

The cows had strayed off, and had been gone for several days. Mr. Farnham had tramped many weary miles through the woods searching for them, but had not met with any success whatever. The family, thus deprived of their principal article of food, were reduced to the verge of starvation. At last Farnham and his wife started out for another look, and after several hours of weary search found that instead of finding the cows they had lost themselves, and knew not in which direction to turn to reach their home. Sitting down, they talked the matter over, and as the helplessness of their situation became more and more apparent, as they saw more and more clearly that either in the woods or at home they were seemingly doomed to die of starvation,—for not a mouthful of food did they possess,—is it any wonder that the horror of their situation overcame them, and that, clasped in one another's arms, they wept many bitter, despairing tears? But the thought of the old mother and those loved daughters spurred them to renewed action, and they made another effort to find, not the cows, but themselves. In this they were successful, and at last, tired and hungry, arrived at their cabin. During the time they were in the woods the grandmother, impelled by the gnawings of hunger, looked about to find some scrap or crust that might have been previously overlooked, and which might for a time satisfy her craving for food. Rummaging among the contents of an old trunk, she found the string ends of several pieces of dried beef, which had been left after the more edible portion had been shaved off and used. These had been forgotten until now, and the old lady gathered them together, chopped them very fine, soaked them soft, and by adding a little salt and a few savory wild herbs, succeeded in making a very palatable mess of pottage, and had it just ready for the table when the lost cow-hunters appeared at the door. Thus was the grim spectre driven from the fireside at that time. Many such incidents transpired in the history of nearly every family, and only as the country was developed, and the dense woodland gave place to fertile fields, did the settlers escape from the occasional pinching pains of hunger and from other privations as well.

Of these early settlers in the town of Wright many have passed beyond the bounds of earth, while others, having reached the time of "the sere and yellow leaf," have laid aside the implements of their active warfare, and amid friends and kindred are in calm retirement, awaiting the call to pass on into the unknown future. Samuel, Russell, Samuel P., and Francis H. Coman have all been gathered to their fathers. Curtis and Stephen W. are still residents of this town, and William E. is living at Chicago. Michael Lickley has recently removed to, and now lives at, Hudson, and John M. is living with a son on the homestead he took up more than twoscore years ago. Edward Davis died some seventeen years since, and his widow survived him until the present winter (1878–79), when she, too, passed over the river. James Wilson died a year or two since, and Myron H. is still living near South Wright. Joseph L. Farnham died in January, 1876. His wife died in 1844, and he was subsequently married to Miss Laura Maples. She is still living on the homestead.

April 12, 1837, the first white child born in the township was born at the cabin of Russell and Ann Coman. It was a daughter, and received the name of Marion. She grew to womanhood in the town, was educated in its public schools, and after teaching several years went to California, whither an elder sister had preceded her, married Mr. Harrison Dayton, and died February 28, 1870, leaving a family of three children. The second white child, and the first white male child born within the limits of the town, was Porter Raymond, a son of Royal Raymond.

Among the earliest weddings, the exact date of which is not known, was that of Benjamin F. Brown, of this town, and Beulah Willits, of Medina. The ceremony was performed by Amos W. Clark, Esq., then recently elected to a magisterial office. It occurred on a Sabbath morning. The "parlor" used on the occasion was a part of a field of wheat, and the "seat of honor" was formed by a rail laid across a corner of the fence. Notwithstanding these primitive surroundings, the worthy squire succeeded in tying a durable knot that firmly united the "two hearts that beat as one," and no doubt as much joy and happiness resulted from the union as is usually the case even in this advanced and progressive age.

Rev. William E. Warner, of Medina, preached the first sermon in this town, on the occasion of a funeral in the family of Mr. Pixley. It is presumable that this death was also the first one in the town.

The first framed house in the town was erected by William Brewster in the spring of 1841. It was built on the west half of the southeast quarter of section 14, and is still standing, though now unoccupied.

The first school-house in the town was a log one, quite small, and stood on Calvin Pixley's farm, on the northeast corner of the northwest quarter of section 14. It was burned down some time afterwards, and then the second one was built on the southwest corner of the four corners at Prattsville. This building was built about 1839–40. It was about sixteen by twenty feet, built of logs, with a puncheon floor and a wide fireplace on one side. The seats were split logs hewed smooth, and round sticks driven into holes bored in the round side for legs. The desks were made by laying boards on long wooden pegs driven into holes in the logs that formed the sides of the building. In 1843 this building was found to be too small for the school, and it was torn down and replaced by a frame building, which was put up by William Brewster. Again, a few years later, it was found necessary to replace the school-house with a larger one. The work was done by Franklin and Timothy Johnson, and the building was *painted black.* From this it soon became a local landmark, and the "Black School-house" came to be extensively known throughout the region.

Owing to the fact that a considerable part of the lands of this town were purchased by speculators, who held them for many years before they disposed of them to settlers, the town of Wright may be considered as really the newest town in Hillsdale County. Even as late as the close of the war of the Rebellion a large tract of land in the southwest part was unimproved and clothed with its original growth of timber. Since that time many changes have taken place, and at present not more than one-third of the area of the town is in woodland, and this is generally in scat-

tered pieces on the many fine and productive farms, though a few large pieces are yet held by non-resident owners.

The oldest village of the town is situated in the south part, near the corner where sections 33 and 34 of town 8 and sections 3 and 4 of town 9 come together. Edward Davis and Joseph Wilson were the first settlers in this neighborhood. Occasionally some one came into the neighborhood and settled, but the population was wholly agricultural, and no sign of a village was seen until about 1853. In the spring of that year Harry Swift built a blacksmith-shop there, and began working at his trade. Joseph Wilson at that time was running an "ashery" on his place, and had also opened a small store in a little log shanty, which was, at a later period, used by Jacob Shaneour as a cooper-shop. In the summer of 1855 the citizens began to think that they needed a post-office in this part of the town, and Horace Daniels wrote to Hon. Lewis Cass, who was then in Washington, asking him to use his influence to secure an office at this point. Cass replied, and told him to get the citizens together, and let them select a postmaster, circulate a petition for his appointment, and forward the petition to the department, promising to do what he could to insure for it a favorable consideration. In accordance with these instructions, a meeting was called at the brick schoolhouse, and there the citizens met at the appointed time. There were two parties at this meeting; the first, led by Ira C. Smith, James Wilson, and Sether Dean, favored the appointment of Dean, and the locating of the office at his store, in the eastern part of the town, near the Medina line, while the second, headed by Edwin Day, Daniel Cooper, Gideon L. Emerson, and Nelson Case, wanted to establish the office at South Wright, with Joel S. Hubbard as postmaster. The leaders of the Dean faction were all Democrats of the most pronounced type and the most unflinching character, and Hubbard, too, belonged to that party, but many of his supporters (among the number being Day and Emerson) were members of a "Know-Nothing" club which had been formed for the purpose of presenting an organized opposition to the then dominant Democratic party of the town.

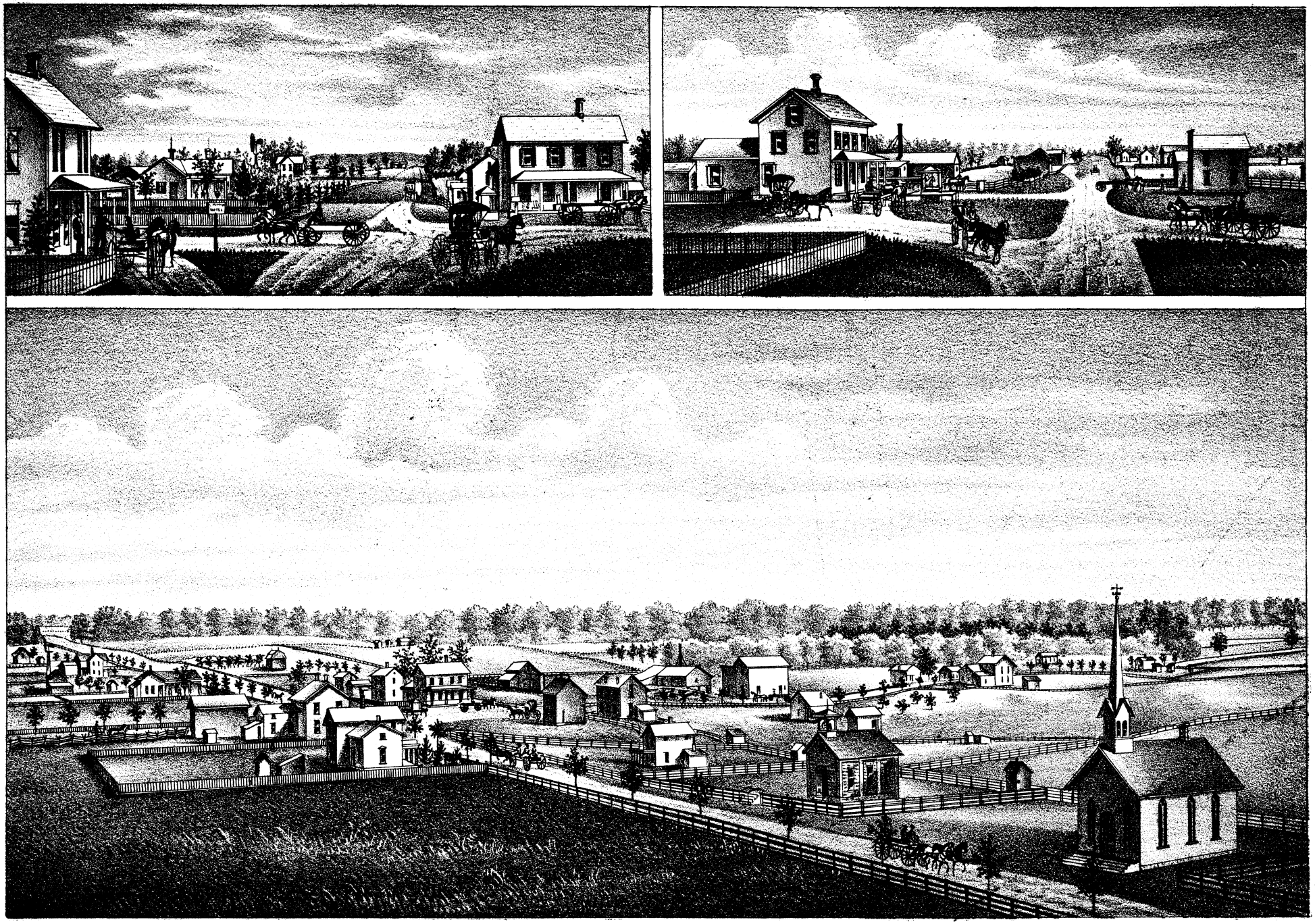
Of course the party spirit thus engendered crept into even this meeting, and added strength and ardor to the zealous efforts which each faction put forth to secure the accomplishment of their designs. Voters were brought from far and near to participate in the meeting, and the strife became quite exciting. When the votes were counted it was found that Dean had a majority, and his friends were jubilant. But Hubbard's friends were not disposed to submit quietly to this result. Day, who had but recently come from Monroe County, where he was widely known as a prominent and staunch Democrat, proposed to go to Monroe and see what could be done there to bring about Hubbard's appointment through the influence of Hon. David A. Noble, who was at that time the representative in Congress from this district. The rest of Hubbard's friends contributed to pay the expenses of the trip, and within a brief period after the close of the meeting Day was on his way to Hudson, there to take the cars for Monroe. Now, Hubbard, who was also a former resident of Monroe County, had for several years kept the leading hotel at Vienna, and had often been called upon to entertain political speakers, who came there to address the people. Among others he had frequently met and thus formed the acquaintance of Jefferson G. Thurber and Hon. David A. Noble. He had also been able to assist them politically, and they were ready and even anxious to return his favors should opportunity offer. Knowing these facts, Day confidently expected to be able to bring to grief the plans and calculations of his now jubilant opponents. It was, however, necessary for the success of his scheme that his change of political belief should not creep out. To have it known that he had forsaken the fold of the Democracy and cast his fortunes with those of the detested "Americans" would have annihilated his influence and ruined his plans. In due time he reached Monroe. Noble was in Washington attending the session of Congress, but Thurber, who was considered as a sort of "power behind the throne," was at home. On him Day called and presented his request, giving due force and weight to his own and Hubbard's claims, and pleading his case with all the zeal of a feed attorney. After giving a brief history of the case from his point of view, and detailing the circumstances leading to the meeting, he closed with the assertion, "but the d——d Know-Nothings came into the meeting and outvoted us, and are trying to get Dean appointed." This produced the desired effect. Thurber's party pride and prejudice were excited, and he said, "Hubbard shall have the office. I will write to Noble and tell him to attend to the matter, and what I tell him to do will be done." The letter was written and posted, and Day returned home. In a few days Hubbard received his commission, much to the surprise of Dean's supporters, who had not yet completed and forwarded their petition. Hubbard retained the office until about 1863, when he was succeeded by James M. Sexton. Since the latter, Thomas C. Thompson and Gideon L. Emerson have held the office, the latter being the present incumbent. The office was called South Wright until about three years ago, when its name was changed to Waldron.

About two years after the post-office was established George Hawkins, of Medina, bought the Joseph Wilson property, built a new ashery, and also a store nearly opposite the old one. His brother-in-law, Ambrose M. Burroughs, was placed in charge of the business, and managed both institutions for several years until he finally came into possession of them. The store was afterwards occupied by several different parties, and was at last destroyed by fire in the fall of 1865.

Boies & Clark opened a store on the northwest corner of the three corners about 1867–68, and Gilbert Ketchum occupied the opposite corner for the same purpose about four years later. The last-named building was in 1875 moved back from the street to make room for the present store of George A. Hicks.

About ten years ago, Colby, McDonald & Co. built the saw- and grist-mill. The grist-mill has two runs of stone. The lower saw-mill was built by Augustus Sellick in 1877. These mills are all run by steam-power, and are doing a good business.

The village, though small, is dual in its nature. Its growth for many years was on sections 33 and 34 of town



BIRD'S-EYE VIEW OF PRATTVILLE, MICHIGAN.

8, and all the business establishments, without exception, were located on them. But the owners of lands adjoining this on the south conceived the idea of platting a village on sections 3 and 4 of town 9, which was done in April, 1876, the survey being made by George A. Mark, county surveyor, and the plat was recorded May 27 of that year, under the name of South Wright. Fearing that the removal of the post-office would follow this action, the citizens of the north part of the village had the name of the post-office changed to Waldron (in honor of Hon. Henry Waldron, M.C.), and in the spring of 1877 platted a village north from the section and town line, and named it Waldron, also. At present the villages contain 1 steam saw-mill, 1 steam saw- and grist-mill, 2 general stores, 1 drug-store, 1 grocery, 2 shoe-shops, 1 harness-shop, 3 blacksmith-shops, 1 wagon-shop, 1 post-office, 2 churches (United Brethren and Wesleyan Methodist), 1 school-house, and about 30 dwellings. The population is nearly 200.

Prattville is a village of modern growth. In the year 1865, William Bennett to the east, Amos W. Clark and Nicholas R. Kipp to the south, and Urian Mackey to the north, were the only residents within half a mile of the corners where stood the "Black school-house." In the month of February, 1866, Wellington H. and Henry M. Pratt came from the town of Framingham, Mass., and settled in this vicinity. They purchased a small frame building of Charles S. Reed, and moved it to the corner opposite the school-house, where they fitted it up for a store and opened a stock of goods there. In the fall of 1868, J. T. Perry, from the same place in Massachusetts, came here and built the steam saw-mill. Connected with it was the frame of a grist-mill, which, however, was not finished off till the summer of 1870, at which time Pratt Brothers put in the necessary machinery and commenced operating it. A year later the machinery was sold to a firm in Ransom Centre, and removed to that place. Previous to this Pratt Brothers had found their store building too small for their growing business, and in 1869 they erected their present store. In the spring of 1872 they purchased the mill property of Mr. Perry, and in 1877 removed the grist-mill to its present location, refurnished it with new and improved machinery, and set it in operation.

In 1872 the brick school-house was erected as a cost of $1400, and in 1874 the church was removed from Medina Centre and re-erected here. From time to time dwellings and mechanics' shops have sprung up in the vicinity, until at present the village contains one general store, one drug-store, one hotel, two blacksmith-shops, one wagon-shop, one steam saw-mill, one steam grist-mill, one church, one school-house, and about 20 dwellings. It has a population of about 100. The post-office now located here was established in 1848, at the house of Timothy Johnson, who was the first postmaster. It was then called "Cass." Timothy Johnson held the office till his death, and his son, Edwin, succeeded him. About 1855 it was removed to William Brewster's place, he being appointed as postmaster. In December, 1864, Edward C. Brewster was appointed. Some three years later it was removed to the village, and Henry M. Pratt became postmaster, and has since held the office. The name was changed to Prattville about 1872.

The growth and prosperity of the village is almost entirely owing to the energy and enterprising public spirit of the Messrs. Pratt, who have engaged largely in the lumber trade and in the buying and shipping of grain, poultry, and produce, in addition to their mercantile business, thus furnishing a market where the farmers can dispose of their surplus produce and exchange them for goods.

Some twenty-two or three years ago another post-office was established in the northwest part of the town, at Lickley's Corners. It was known as the "Woods' Corners Post-Office," and David Woods was the postmaster. It was afterwards removed to Thomas J. Anderson's and kept by him till it was discontinued. About five years ago it was re-established under the title of "Lickley's Corners," with A. H. Camp as postmaster, and so remains at the present writing.

In the winter of 1837–38 the citizens of towns 8 and 9 south thought they were getting sufficiently strong in point of numbers to think of having themselves organized into a separate town, and a meeting was held to talk the matter over and decide upon a course of action. All were found to agree that it was desirable to have a separate organization, and, in the natural order of things, next took up the question of deciding upon a name. It was generally customary for the first settler in the town to have the privilege of christening it, or, in other cases, to name it after him. The Comans, in this case, were not only the first settlers, but were also a large proportion of the voters present, and it was conceded that the new town should be named after them. Some, however, favored calling it Comansfield, while the others thought the simple name Coman was preferable. It was found necessary to take a vote to decide the question, and Coman was decided upon. A petition was thereupon drawn up and signed, ready for transmittal to the Legislature, which was then in session at Detroit. It was intrusted to William K. Johnson, who lived near Lime Lake (more familiarly known as "Bill Johnson"), to take to Ypsilanti and there mail it. In due course the notification came to the citizens that their petition had been favorably considered, and that on the sixth day of March the Legislature had passed an act erecting the town under the name of *Canaan*. The Comans were greatly surprised and much chagrined, some others were much put out, while a few laughed to themselves at the discomfiture of the expectant ones. The bearer of the packet to Ypsilanti, poor Bill Johnson, was charged with having tampered with the petition while it was in his possession, but this charge he stoutly denied. It afterwards crept out that his denial was only technically true; a niece of his did the mischief, either by his direction or with his guilty knowledge, by making an *a* of the *o* in Coman, and forming another *a* on the last stroke of the *m*. But there was nothing now to be done save to accept the situation with as good a grace as possible, and to proceed to business under the name of Canaan. The inhabitants were duly notified of the passage of the act, and that the first town-meeting would be held at the house of Samuel Coman on the 24th of April, 1838.

By act of the Legislature approved March 23, 1836, this town had been taken from Wheatland as a part of the newly-erected town of Pittsford. In December a conven-

tion was held in this State to act upon the question of accepting or rejecting the conditions imposed by Congress as requisite to the admission of Michigan as a State, and by its action the boundary line was fixed so that nearly all of town 9 south became a part of the State of Ohio. And the act of March 6, 1838, constituted the thirty-six sections of town 8 south, range 1 west, sections 1 to 6, inclusive, and fractional sections 7 to 12, inclusive, of town 9 south, range west, in all containing an area of about 28,000 acres, as the town of Canaan.

Pursuant to notice, the town-meeting was held at Samuel Coman's, on the 24th of April, 1838. Joseph Pixley was chosen moderator, and Samuel Coman clerk, *pro tem.* By reference to the civil list it will be seen what officers were elected at this meeting. But three justices were chosen, because Russell Coman had been elected to that office at the election in Pittsford the year previous, and it was conceded that he would hold over. He was therefore allotted the three-year term, and the terms of the other justices were assigned by lot by the supervisor and town clerk.

In 1840 the town was divided into nine road districts and the following pathmasters were appointed, viz.: Ebenezer Pixley, John M. Lickley, Everett Barber, Michael Lickley, Albert Vredenburgh, Samuel Coman, Hiram N. Barstow, William Osborn, Benjamin A. Myers.

At first a bounty of $3 was offered for each full-grown wolf killed in the town, and for every whelp a bounty of $1.50. In 1845 this bounty was increased to $5 for wolves and $2.50 for whelps, and the bounty on bears was fixed at $2.50 for full-grown ones and $1.25 for cubs. Again, in 1851, the wolf-bounty was increased, and was fixed at $8 for wolves and $4 for whelps. From these changes we are led to infer that they became more troublesome and destructive as the country began to be cleared, and the settlers began to keep more stock.

A site for a town-house was procured of Russell Coman in April, 1854, and consisted of 81 square rods of ground located at the southwest corner of the northwest quarter of the northwest quarter of section 22. April 22 the job of building the house was let to G. H. Brewster, for $275. It was completed by the 1st day of November, and the total cost was $281. It was used for several years, and was sold at auction for $40 about five years ago.

The elections and town-meetings were at first held at the house of Samuel Coman. The meeting of 1840 closed its business by adjourning to the "school-house in District No. 1,"—the Prattville District. They were afterwards held at the town-house, and since that was abandoned are held alternately at Prattville and South Wright or Waldron.

In the winter of 1849–50 quite an excitement was created among the people by the appearance of the smallpox in the town. A meeting of the board of health was held at the office of the clerk, on the 15th of January, and several resolutions relating to action in the matter were passed. Among them was this: "*Resolved*, That we endeavor to stop all communication with the infected districts, and that Mr. Belknap, F. Johnson, James Knapp, and Thomas C. Sawyer be hereby authorized to fence across all roads leading to said districts; to stop all persons opening said roads, and give notice to all persons that the smallpox is in the neighborhoods." It was also decided to have all residents of the town, who had not been vaccinated, "inoculated by some physician," *if it could be done for ten cents each.* Whether this seductive bait tempted any physician to perform the required work is not stated by the record.

During the first years of the town's existence the political strife was not very spirited, but soon party spirit began to run a little higher, and the struggles between the Whigs and the Democrats became more fiercely contested, with the odds in favor of the latter. One of the leaders of the Democracy is credited with having said, about 1854–55, that no Whig had ever held office in the town, and so long as he lived in it none ever should. But the uncertainty of all human calculations, which manifests itself in political as well as in all the other affairs of life, was shown by the events of the future. A Know-Nothing club was formed, and by its force of concentrated and combined effort dealt the Democracy a staggering blow, and the Republican party coming into existence at once became the dominant party of the town, and retained its supremacy until the frantic craze of "greenbackism," as exemplified by the theory of "fiat" money, began to rage. Then the supremacy was contested by the Nationals, with still unsettled results.

Although this town is still new, and in a measure remote from the seats of business and public life, its name is not unknown in the records of the legislative and executive departments of the State and county governments. In the halls of legislation three of its sons have sat with credit to themselves and honor to their constituency. Their names are Hon. Russell Coman, Hon. William W. Brewster, and Hon. Leonidas Hubbard. As an executive officer of the county, William W. Brewster has served two terms in the office of county clerk.

The following civil list of the town has been prepared after a careful examination of the records, and may be relied upon as being correct in all its details. It begins with 1838, and ends with 1878:

CIVIL LIST OF THE TOWN OF WRIGHT.

SUPERVISORS.

1838. Timothy Johnson.
1839. Russell Coman.
1840–41. John M. Lickley.
1842. Thomas C. Sawyer.
1843. Russell Coman.
1844. Timothy Johnson.
1845–47. Russell Coman.
1848. Thomas C. Sawyer.
1849. Timothy Johnson.
1850. Sawyer B. Downer.
1851. Russell Coman.
1852. S. B. Downer.
1853. Russell Coman.
1854. Wm. W. Brewster.
1855. Ira C. Smith.
1856. Lawrence Rheubottom.
1857–58. Wm. W. Brewster.
1859. Lawrence Rheubottom.
1860–61. Edward C. Brewster.
1862–63. Leonidas Hubbard.
1864. Amos W. Clark.
1865–66. Edwin Johnson.
1867–68. Leonidas Hubbard.
1869. E. C. Brewster.
1870. Leonidas Hubbard.
1871. Ambrose M. Burroughs.
1872. Jacob Shaneour.
1873. A. M. Burroughs.
1874. Jacob Shaneour.
1875. Hiel Johnson.
1876. E. C. Brewster.
1877. John P. Emmons.
1878. Hiel Johnson.

TOWN CLERKS.

1838–39. Arthur Lucas.*
1839–40. Timothy Johnson.†
1841. Thomas C. Sawyer.
1842. Amos W. Clark.
1843. Wm. W. Brewster.
1844–45. Amos W. Clark.
1846–48. Sawyer B. Downer.
1849. Amos W. Clark.
1850. Ira C. Smith.
1851. Edwin Johnson.

* Died. † Appointed Jan. 10, 1840.

1852. Amos W. Clark.
1853. Ira C. Smith.
1854. Amos W. Clark.
1855–56. Edwin Johnson.
1857. Amos W. Clark.
1858. John B. Kemp.
1859. Edward C. Brewster.
1860. Charles Voglesong.
1861–63. Amos W. Clark.
1864. Edward C. Brewster.
1865. Levi H. Brown.
1866–67. Thomas C. Thompson.
1868. D. E. Haskins.
1869. Ira W. Bell.
1870. E. C. Brewster.
1871. Alvin S. Wilson.
1872. John C. Birdsall.*
R. D. Morrison.†
1873–74. S. W. Vandevort.
1875. Volney Reynolds.
1876. George A. Hicks.
1877. Lester Perry.
1878. Wm. G. Boyd.

TOWN TREASURERS.

1839–40. Samuel Coman.
1841–42. Timothy Johnson.
1843. William Brewster.
1844–45. Royal Raymond.‡
1845–47. Thomas C. Sawyer.§
1848. John M. Lickley.
1849. David Belknap.
1850–53. Joseph Wilson.
1854–55. John M. Lickley.
1856. Jesse Raymond.
1857. John B. Kemp.
1858. James Lickley.
1859. William Bennett.
1860. Leroy D. Woods.
1861. Sawyer B. Downer.
1862. James Lickley.
1863. David Woods.
1864–65. Leonidas Hubbard.
1866. James J. Lauder.
1867–68. E. C. Brewster.
1869–71. Jacob Shaneour.
1872. E. C. Brewster.
1873. Joshua Batten.
1874. E. C. Brewster.
1875. Leonidas Hubbard.
1876–78. Wellington H. Pratt.

JUSTICES OF THE PEACE.

1838. John M. Lickley (4 years).
Russell Coman (3 years).‖
R. T. Crawford (2 years).
Calvin Pixley (1 year).
1839. Calvin Pixley (f. t.).
Russell Coman (l. v.).
Edward Davis (s. v.).
1840. Joseph L. Farnham.
1841. Timothy Johnson (f. t.).
Amos W. Clark (v.).
1842. Royal Raymond.
1843. Amos W. Clark.
1844. James Wilson.
1845. Calvin Pixley.
1846. John M. Lickley (f. t.).
James Wilson (v.).
1847. Amos W. Clark (f. t.).
John M. Lickley (v.).
1848. James Wilson.
1849. Thomas C. Sawyer (f. t.).
Sether Dean (v.).
1850. Homan Barber.
1851. Amos W. Clark (f. t.).
Jesse Raymond (l. v.).
Philo H. Stroud (s. v.).
1852. Ira C. Smith.
1853. H. T. Barnaby.
1854. Thomas J. Anderson.
1855. L. Rheubottom (f. t.).
Joseph Wilson (v.).
1856. Alonzo Baker.
1857. Gideon L. Emerson.
1858. Jasper B. Corser.
1859. David Harris.
1860. Edwin Johnson.
1861. Gideon L. Emerson.
1862. Leroy D. Woods.
1863. Stephen W. Coman.
1864. David Harris.
1865. Gideon L. Emerson.
1866. David T. Newton.
1867. Amos W. Clark.
1868. Russell Coman.
1869. Joshua Batten.
1870. De Courcey R. Evans (f. t.).
Gideon L. Emerson (v.).
1871. Robert B. Sawyer.
1872. Henry Humes.
1873. Gideon L. Emerson (f. t.).
J. F. Farnham (v.).
1874. Charles H. Gorsuch.
1875. Russell Coman.
1876. J. F. Farnham.
1877. Volney Reynolds.
1878. B. B. Jones.

COMMISSIONERS OF HIGHWAYS.

1838. Calvin Pixley.
William Bennett.
Michael Lickley.
1839. Calvin Pixley.
William Bennett.
Everett Barber.
1840. Royal Raymond.
George Holly.
Edward Davis.
1841. Albert Vredenburg.
Thomas C. Sawyer.
William Bennett.
1842. Ebenezer Pixley.
Nathaniel Bryant.
Alvin Allard.
1843. Ebenezer Pixley.
Nathaniel Bryant.
James N. Wilcox.
1844. Ebenezer Pixley.
James N. Wilcox.
Albert Vredenburg.
1845. David Belknap.
John M. Lickley.
Alexander Finley.
1846. David Belknap.
Joseph Wilson.
Nathaniel Bryant.
1847. Curtis Coman (3 years).
Joseph Wilson (2 years).
Michael Lickley (1 year).
1848. Alexander Finley.
1849. Joseph L. Cady.
1850–51. Jesse Raymond (f. t.).
William Bennett (v.).
1852. James Wilson.
1853. Thomas J. Anderson.
1854. Alonzo Baker (f. t.).
Daniel Snyder (v.).
1855. Daniel S. Tinsley.
1856. Arnold Richards.
1857. James J. Lauder.
1858. Rufus F. Perry.
1859. James N. Wilcox.
1860. William Harris.
1861. James Lickley.
1862. Joshua Batten (f. t.).
Daniel Wean (v.).
1863. Ambrose M. Burroughs.
1864. Jasper B. Corser.
1865. Joshua Patten.
1866. Philo H. Stroud.
1867. Irving Wheeler.
1868. Joshua Batten.
1869. Nicholas R. Kipp.
1870. William Harris.
1871. Stephen Deville.
1872. James Baker.
1873. Philo H. Stroud.
1874. Euclid Hubbard.
1875. Stephen Deville.
1876. James Baker.
1877. Irving Wheeler.
1878. Thomas Meredith.

ASSESSORS.

1838. Royal Raymond.
William W. Johnson.
1839. Russell Coman.
Calvin Pixley.
Timothy Johnson.
1840. Joseph L. Farnham.
Royal Raymond.
Hiram N. Barstow.
1841. Joseph L. Farnham.
Royal Raymond.
Benjamin D. Osborn.
1842. Hiram N. Barstow.
Benjamin D. Osborn.
1843. Benjamin A. Myers.
James Knapp.
1844. George A. King.
James Knapp.
1845. Nathaniel Bryant.
James Knapp.
1846. Michael Lickley.
Stephen W. Coman.

COLLECTORS.

1838. Ebenezer Pixley.
1839. Aaron Pixley.
1840. William Bennett.
1841. Royal Raymond.

SCHOOL INSPECTORS.

1838. W. W. Johnson.
Curtis Coman.
Russell Coman.
1839–40. Timothy Johnson.
Joseph L. Farnham.
Russell Coman.
1841. Joseph L. Farnham.
Thomas C. Sawyer.
Amos W. Clark.
1842. Thomas C. Sawyer.
William Brewster.
Amos W. Clark.
1843. Russell Coman (1 year).
Edward Davis (2 years).
Jos. L. Farnham (3 years).
1844. Sether Dean.
1845. J. L. Farnham.
1846. Sether Dean.
1847. Edwin Johnson.
1848. H. T. Barnaby.
1849. Thomas C. Sawyer.
1850. Amos W. Clark.
1851. Hiel Johnson.
1852. Jacob Lickley (1 year).
H. T. Barnaby.
1853. Leroy D. Woods (f. t.).
Amos W. Clark (v., 2 years).
Leonidas Hubbard (3 years).
1854. C. D. Hampton (f. t.).
Hiel Johnson (v.).
1855. Leonidas Hubbard (f. t.).
Jacob Lickley (v., 2 years).
Sawyer B. Downer (3 years).
1856. Hiel Johnson.
1857. Bradley J. Woods.
1858. Charles Voglesong (f. t.).
Bradley J. Woods (v.).
1859. Amos W. Clark.
1860. Leonidas Hubbard.
1861. Levi H. Brown.
1862. Henry J. Devoe.
1863. Levi H. Brown (f. t.).
Bradley J. Woods (v.).
1864. Albert Star.
1865. Ira W. Bell.
1866. E. C. Brewster.
1867. Ira W. Bell.
1868. Thomas C. Thompson.
1869. R. D. Morrison.
1870. J. F. Farnham.
1871. R. D. Morrison.
1872. R. D. Woods.
1873. E. C. Brewster (f. t.).
William A. Baler (v.).
1874. A. M. Burroughs.
1875. T. J. Anderson.
1876. A. M. Burroughs.
1877–78. Alonzo Drake.

OVERSEERS OF THE POOR.

1838–39. Joseph Pixley.
Samuel Coman.
1840. Michael Lickley.
Samuel Coman.
1841. Michael Lickley.
John M. Lickley.
1842. James Knapp.
George Holly.

* Removed. † Appointed. ‡ Resigned.
§ Appointed Feb. 21, 1846. ‖ Elected in Pittsford, 1837.

1843. James Wilson.
John M. Lickley.
1844. William Brewster.
Michael Lickley.
1845. Calvin Pixley.
Hiram N. Barstow.
1846. William Brewster.
Amos W. Clark.
1847. Sether Dean.
Nathaniel Bryant.
1848. William Brewster.
Samuel Coman.
1849. William Brewster.
John M. Lickley.
1850. William Brewster.
Sether Dean.
1851. Curtis Coman.
Sether Dean.
1852. Michael Lickley.
Russell Coman.
1853. Timothy Johnson.
Curtis Coman.
1854. Russell Coman.
Jesse Raymond.
1855. Jesse Raymond.
1856. Russell Coman.
Michael Lickley.
1857. David Woods.
David Harris.
1858. Philo H. Stroud.
David Harris.

SUPERINTENDENTS OF SCHOOLS.

1875. Sawyer B. Downer.
1876. Leonidas Hubbard.
1877. Jonah Vandervort.
1878. Alvin C. Bates.

DRAIN COMMISSIONERS.

1871–72. Joshua Batten.
1873. Alexander Taggart.
1874. Volney Reynolds.
1875. Homan Barber.
1876. Jacob Shaneour.
1877. No record.
1878. Solomon W. Yagley.

CONSTABLES.

Everett Barber, 1838; Ebenezer Pixley, 1838, '41–42; John Swim, 1839, '41, '53; Aaron Pixley, 1839, 42 to '45–51; James Fuller, 1840; William Bennett, 1840–41; Royal Raymond, 1841; Hiram N. Barstow, 1842; David K. Chase, 1842; Samuel P. Coman, 1843–50; Samuel Stuck, 1843–47–48–49–51–53–54; Horatio Haywood, 1843; Franklin Johnson, 1844; Alexander Finley, 1844; Chauncey Warn, 1844; Daniel H. Barber, 1845; Horace T. Barnaby, 1845–47–52; John Root, 1845–62; Benjamin A. Myers, 1846–48 to '51; Myron H. Wilson, 1846–49–58; John H. Johnson, 1846–53; Orrin E. Halstead, 1846–47; Walter Pixley, 1847; Hiram Havens, 1848; Daniel Snyder, 1848; James H. Smith, 1850–62; Hiram M. Hadley, 1850–52–55–56; Norman Weaver, 1851–53–55–57 to '59; Daniel Tinsley, 1852; James Lickley, 1852; E. H. Philbrick, 1854–61–62; Franklin Rogers, 1854; Dr. A. Baker, 1854; Caleb Smith, 1855; Hiram Fellows, 1855–57; John Bonesteel, 1856; Romeo E. Day, 1856–57–59; Isaac Howland, 1857; Hiram Sprague, 1858; Albert S. Thorn, 1858–60; Job W. Harris, 1859 to '61–64 to '72–76; John Silvernail, 1859; William M. Peters, 1860–62–63; Albert Carver, 1860; John Crilly, Jr., 1861; Daniel Wean, 1861; George Booth, 1863; Norman P. Smith, 1863; William Weaver, 1863; Alonzo Colgrove, 1864; Alexander Taggart, 1864–68–69; Jarvis Silvernail, ——; George Carlisle, 1865; Horace Weaver, 1865–67; William Shaneour, 1865; Philo H. Stroud, 1866; Jonah Vanakin, 1866; Wellington H. Pratt, 1867; Josiah C. Vankirk, 1867–68–71–74–76; Gilbert Seeley, 1868; J. F. Farnham, 1869; Orange Rowe, 1869; Irving Wheeler, 1870–73; John Wendell, 1870; F. B. Smith, 1870–72–73–77; Reuben Wilson, 1871; Ambrose Hinkle, 1871; G. W. Hicks, 1872; Ira Wheeler, 1872; Gustavus A. Pixley, 1873–74; David Goodenberger, 1873; Fred. R. Boyd, 1874; Corydon Bennett, 1874; David Williams, 1875; W. W. Coman, 1875; Sidney Dodge, 1875; Sampson Pixley, 1875; Hessel P. Kipp, 1876–78; William Baker, 1876; Jerome Barber, 1877; Josiah Smith, 1877; John Kiff, 1878; Benton Carlisle, 1878; Abraham Demoy, 1878.

The town made for itself an enviable record during the war of the Rebellion. Its quota, under the several calls of the President for troops, was always promptly filled, and money was freely raised and given for the purpose of securing volunteers. War-meetings were held at various times and places, and conducted with a spirit and zeal that testified to the indwelling patriotism of the people. Many of her brave and patriotic sons enlisted in the several companies and regiments raised in this section of the State, and went forth, with their lives in their hands, to battle for their country's honor and integrity. Of this noble band how many came not back! On bloody fields of battle, amid the frowning Southern forests, along the banks of the Southern rivers, in the dark and dismal swamps, or amid the horrors of the prison-pens of "Libby," "Salisbury," and "Andersonville," how many a bright young life went out, quenched in blood, destroyed by the ravages of disease, or, worse than all, slowly crushed out by the relentless grasp of gaunt and grim starvation! Oh, what noble sacrifices upon our country's altar! And oh, what monuments to the cruel ravages of war and to "man's inhumanity to his fellow-man!" Among the noble army of martyrs, whose names should ever be inscribed on the hearts and memories of our people, as with a pen of fire, this town is represented by the names of James Lickley, Albert S. Thorn, Joseph Wilson, Nelson Voglesong, Frank Kinne, Francis H. Coman, Robert McNair, Thomas Pixley, Heman Terrill, Cornelius Van Schaick, and, no doubt, others whose names have not been furnished us.

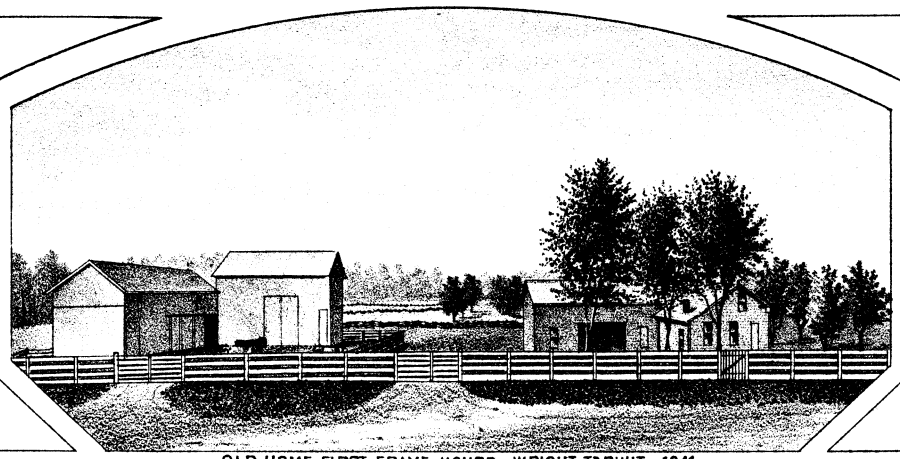
In its physical features, the town may be said to have a gently-undulating surface, in some parts very nearly level. The soil is uniformly rich, and quite varied in its composition, the predominating quality being a rich black loam. West of the river some black sand is found, and in the east part, adjoining Lenawee County, some pretty stiff clay appears. The original forest was composed of oak, maple, ash, beech, elm, a little sycamore along the streams, and considerable black walnut, that sure indicator of a warm, deep, rich soil.

The streams are rather sluggish. The largest of these is Little St. Joseph River, or, as it is sometimes called, St. Joseph's of the Maumee. This stream enters the town from Pittsford, near the corner of sections 3 and 4, runs about a mile in a southeasterly course, then turns to the southwest and passes across the town, and enters Amboy at the southwest corner of section 31. Lime Creek has two branches, and receives its name from the fact that the north branch is the outlet of Lime Lake. The south branch rises in section 21, and runs a little south of east into Medina, where it unites with the other branch, and flows into Bean Creek. The head-waters of Mill Creek—which flows into Ohio, and gives its name to the town south of Wright—lie in the south part, in sections 3, 4, and 10 of town 9. Burt Creek, a tributary of the St. Joseph, enters the town from Ransom, and crosses sections 30 and 31 till it reaches the river. None of these streams furnish any good water-power.

Lime Lake is the only body of water in the town. It lies in the south part of sections 11 and 12, in the north part of the town. It is about one mile long from east to west, and has an average width of from 40 to 80 rods. The bottom is inclined to be muddy about the shores, but when a few rods out slopes rapidly downward to a great depth. Near the centre, soundings have been made to a depth of 150 feet without reaching the bottom. It derived its name from the fact that its northern shore is composed of a bed of marl. In the early days stone lime was difficult to obtain, and the settlers burned this marl to furnish lime for their use. The lake was formerly well stocked with fish of



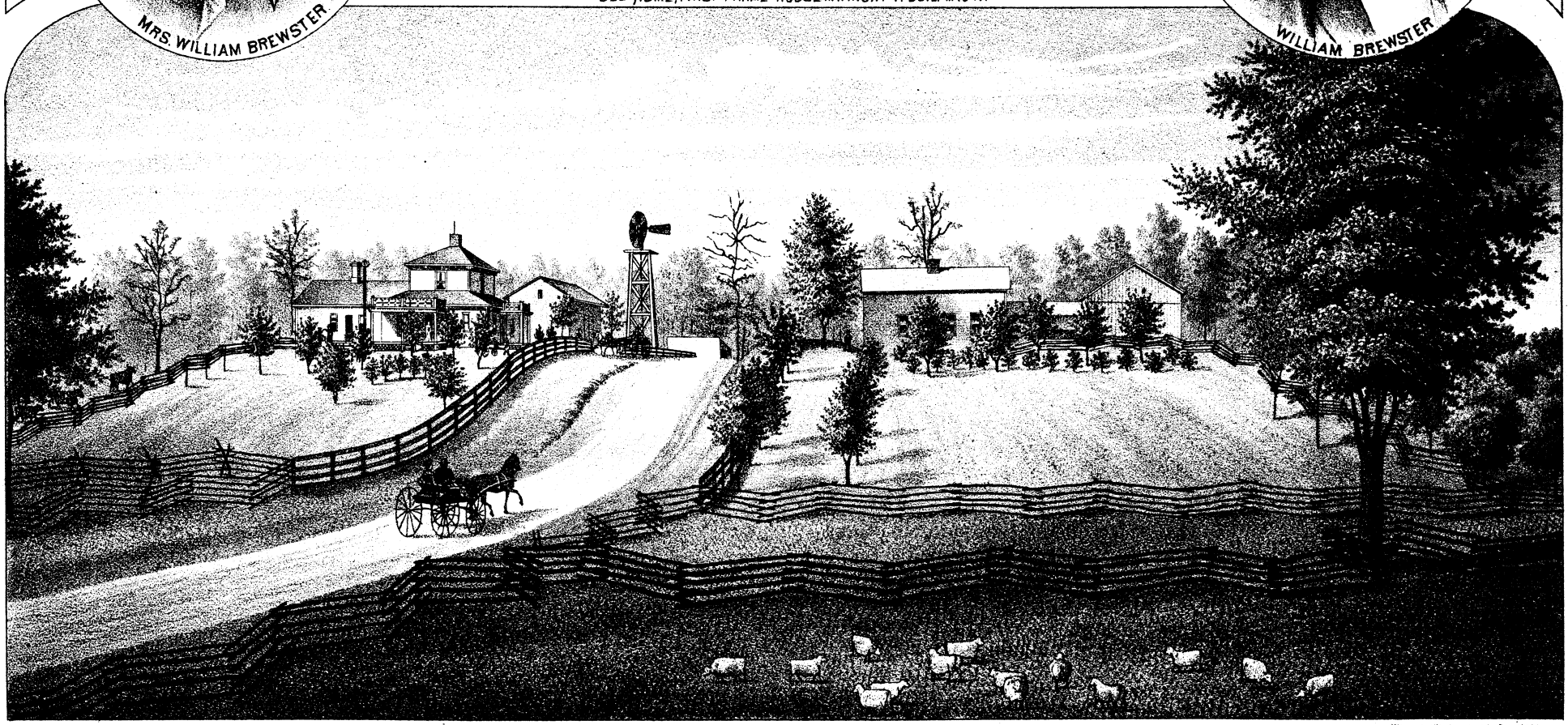
MRS. WILLIAM BREWSTER



OLD HOME, FIRST FRAME HOUSE IN WRIGHT TP BUILT IN 1841.



WILLIAM BREWSTER



RESIDENCE OF E. C. BREWSTER, WRIGHT TP, MICH.

PHOTOS. BY CARSON & GRAHAM.

all kinds common to Michigan waters, but their numbers have been greatly depleted by long-continued and unseasonable fishing.

The town is bounded north by Pittsford, east by Medina, Lenawee Co., south by Milton Creek, Fulton Co., Ohio, and west by Amboy and Ransom. Its population in 1874 was 1980. Its schools are well sustained, and its school buildings are comfortable and substantially built. Its population is almost wholly engaged in agricultural pursuits, though considerable lumbering is done every winter, the logs and wood being sawed in the town or sold at Hudson.

The name of the town was changed by act of the Legislature, approved Feb. 24, 1844, from Canaan to Wright. The three names, Camden, Cambria, and Canaan, presented so great an obstacle to a correct and speedy delivery of the mails that it was thought necessary to change the name of this town, and as the representative from this district at that time, Hon. Eason T. Chester, of Camden, was an ardent admirer of that great Democratic leader of the State of New York, Hon. Silas Wright, he had the town named in his honor.

The early pioneers were largely indebted for ministerial services to the Rev. Peter Foote, a preacher of the Protestant Methodist Church, who preached here frequently, and by his representation of the needs of this people to the Protestant Methodist Conference, induced that body to send Father Milligan, in 1843, to organize a permanent work. He was followed by Rev. D. C. Oaks, and he by other ministers until, for some reason, this field was abandoned by that denomination.

The next effort at church organization was made by the Baptists. Several members of that denomination had settled in the northwestern part of this town, and in the adjoining town of Ransom, and they were anxious to organize a church. To accomplish this a meeting was held at the school-house in district No. 2, at Lickley's Corners, on the 29th of October, 1847, at which an organization was effected under the name of

THE FIRST BAPTIST CHURCH OF WRIGHT.

A number of visiting brethren from other churches were present. Their names were Peter B. Houghmont, J. M. Young, Lester Monroe, David Monroe, and Zebina Wood. P. B. Houghmont was called to preside, and J. M. Young acted as secretary.

The Articles of Faith and the Church Covenant were read and adopted, and letters were presented by David, Lucetta, Martha L., and J. B. Woods, James and Lovina Lickley, and Mrs. Mary Raymond. The letters were accepted, after which Samuel Stuck, Morris, William, and Charlotte Lickley, Sarah A. Howell, and Miss Mary Raymond were received as candidates for baptism. These thirteen persons constituted the first membership of the church. But five of them are now living in this vicinity. At this first meeting James Lickley was elected clerk for one year.

December 9, 1848, the first regular election of deacons occurred, and David Woods and Homan Barber were elected to that office.

May 18, 1851, a circular was received from the Hillsdale Church regarding the admission of members of secret societies as members of the denominational churches. In reply, the following was adopted: "*Resolved*, That we will not receive any person into this church who is a member of any oath-bound secret society, and continues to hold membership with such society."

During the pastorate of Rev. B. G. Lewis a protracted meeting of unusual interest was held by him at the Tarseney school-house, in Ransom, by means of which twenty-three persons were on one occasion admitted to the church. The ceremony of baptism was at this time performed in Burt Creek, near the residence of Mr. Higley.

The society was incorporated on Saturday, July 23, 1853. The meeting was held at the Lickley's Corners school-house. Deacons Woods and Barber presided, and Z. D. Hammond acted as secretary. Seven trustees were elected, whose names were David Woods, President; Z. D. Hammond, Secretary; Perrin Shepardson, Treasurer; Jonas Goodell, Homan Barber, James Lickley, and Philip Crandall.

David Woods and Philip Crandall were the committee appointed to superintend the building of a meeting-house.

A church site was bought of David Woods for the sum of $25. It contained 100 square rods of ground, and was 15 rods south of Lickley's Corners, on the west side of the road. The building was commenced in the spring of 1854, but was not completed until the summer of 1856. It cost about $2000. The money was at first attempted to be raised by subscription, but finally was raised by an equalized tax on all the members. It never has received any other than ordinary repairs, and is still in a serviceable condition.

The pastors of this church have been Revs. Wm. Smedmer, B. G. Lewis, L. L. Wisner, William White, Wm. D. Stout, John Kelley, J. B. Kemp, Wm. D. Stout, Wm. M. Bassett, D. D. Walden, Wm. Frary, Isaac Noyes, Lyman H. Monroe.

Since December, 1877, the church has held no meetings. The membership, which at one time reached as high a number as 112, is now widely scattered and reduced to about 40.

The Sabbath-school was formally organized May 15, 1853, at the school-house, and maintained an existence with varying fortunes, until about seven or eight years ago, when it was given up.

The present officers of the church and society are as follows: Deacons, George Carlisle, Luther Hammond; Clerk, Luther Hammond. Trustees, George Carlisle, President; Z. D. Hammond, Clerk; Luther Hammond, Treasurer; A. F. Parmelee, J. B. Wheeler, Martin V. Stuck, Samuel Stuck.

The next denomination to enter upon this field of religious labor was the Methodist Episcopal. They formed a class at Lickley's Corners, some time previous to 1854. Sawyer B. Downer and Samuel Hinkle were the only male members of this class, of which Hinkle was the leader. It was a small class, probably not exceeding 10 in number. It was at that time a station on the Osseo circuit, and was connected with it until Ransom circuit was organized, about 1858–59, when it was attached to that. The class flourished for a few years, and then began to run down until it was practically defunct, though still not formally disbanded. Some five years ago, probably in the fall of 1873, it was

reorganized under its present form and title. It is now known as

THE FIRST METHODIST EPISCOPAL CHURCH OF WRIGHT.

Since that time the church has been served by the same ministers that have been stationed at Ransom, Revs. —— Jones, —— Ide, C. H. Ellis, James Barry, and George Donaldson.

Benjamin B. Jones was the class-leader at the time of the reorganization, and is also the present one. The class at present numbers about 30.

An incorporation of the society was effected at the quarterly meeting of Ransom circuit, held in the brick school-house, in the southwest part of the town of Jefferson, in July, 1878. The trustees then elected, and who still hold their office, were H. W. Gier, Edwin Leonard, Charles Case, Charles H. Gorsuch, and George Lickley.

There is a thriving Sabbath-school connected with this church, which was organized as at present existing in 1874. Benjamin B. Jones was the first superintendent, and H. W. Gier at present holds that position. The school has an average attendance of about 50 scholars. The meetings of both church and school have always been held in the school-house at Lickley's Corners, the society having not as yet owned any meeting-house, though steps are now being taken to procure one.

On the 11th day of March, 1855, a Wesleyan Methodist Church was organized in the school-house, in district No. 4. The persons participating in the organization were Hiram N. and Matilda Barstow, Philo H. Stroud, J. N. Wilcox, Joseph L. Farnham, Rev. J. B. and Rebecca Hart, Rev. C. M. and Ann Eliza Preston, Stephen W. and Amelia Coman. Of these eleven original members Mr. Stroud, Mr. and Mrs. Preston, and Mr. and Mrs. Coman are still living in this town.

At the time this society was formed, the portion of the town in which it was located was almost a wilderness. There was but nine acres cleared within sight of the school-house where the meeting was held. This school-house stood on the northwest corner of section 26. It was built in 1850, at the time the district was organized. In it the meetings were held until the Pink school-house (so called because it was painted that color) was built in 1856. Then the meetings were held in that building until the church was built in the summer and fall of 1878. This is a frame building, 30 by 44 feet in size, with a spire, and cost $1200. It stands near the southeast corner of section 23, on a lot of one half-acre donated by O. W. Gleason. It was dedicated on Sunday, Dec. 8, 1878, by Rev. M. Wardner, Connectional Evangelist.

At the first meeting Hiram N. Barstow was chosen class-leader and J. N. Wilcox and S. W. Coman stewards.

The first pastor was Rev. J. B. Hart. He was succeeded by Rev. C. M. Preston, who had charge of the church for several years, having occasional assistance from neighboring ministers, until the South Wright class was formed in 1867. Soon after Mr. Preston retired from the charge, and his successors have been Revs. R. H. Ross, Daniel T. Beckwith, Joel Martin, William Wing, H. C. Hurlburt, Isaiah Martin.

The society was incorporated March 18, 1878. The meeting was held at the Pink school-house. P. H. Stroud presided, Rev. Isaiah Martin was secretary, and James H. Cyphers and O. W. Gleason were inspectors of election. O. W. Gleason, P. H. Stroud, and Ralph Perry were elected trustees. Although this was the oldest society of the denomination in the town, it became necessary to give it the name of "The Second Wesleyan Methodist Church of Wright," because the South Wright class had previously become incorporated, built a church, and adopted the title of the *First* Church.

At present the class numbers about 20. Ralph Perry is the leader and Philo H. Stroud and Stephen W. Coman the stewards.

A Sabbath-school has been connected with the church most of the time since its organization. William W. Brewster and Philo H. Stroud were the two first superintendents, but which of them was the first is uncertain. The present officers are John C. Stroud, Superintendent; Louie Coman, Secretary; Orrin Gleason, Treasurer. The present membership is about 70.

The second Wesleyan Methodist class formed in this town was located at South Wright, and bears the name of

THE FIRST WESLEYAN METHODIST CHURCH OF WRIGHT.

It was organized by Rev. C. M. Preston, in the fall of 1867, with 12 or 15 members. Among them were Rev. C. M. and Ann Eliza Preston, Mr. and Mrs. Gideon L. Emerson, Mr. and Mrs. J. N. Wilcox, Mr. and Mrs. James Forrester, Mrs. Volney Reynolds, Mrs. F. B. Smith, Mrs. J. L. Cady, and Mrs. A. S. Wilson. This number was increased to about 20 by a revival the succeeding winter. Frequent revivals have followed the preaching of the Word, and the membership has grown quite steadily, until at present it is about 130.

During the first four years of its existence the church held its meetings in the brick school-house. Rev. C. M. Preston was the first pastor, and he was followed by the ministers named in the preceding sketch of the first class organized. They were the preachers stationed on Wright circuit, which was organized when this church was formed.

The first class-leader was J. N. Wilcox, and he continued to act in that capacity until about 1875, when James H. Cyphers was appointed, and now holds the position.

The society was incorporated Dec. 5, 1870, at a meeting held at the house of A. S. Wilson. James Forrester, G. L. Emerson, and A. S. Wilson were the trustees then chosen.

In the spring of 1871, Rev. C. M. Preston gave the society one acre of ground on the southeast corner of the northeast quarter of section 33 for a church site, and work was immediately begun on the church, which was completed during the summer, and dedicated in the early fall by Rev. Adam Crooks, A.M., editor of the *American Wesleyan*, Syracuse, N. Y. It is a frame church, furnished with a bell, will comfortably seat 250 persons, and cost a total of $3000. During the same season a house, with a lot of six acres, was purchased of William Boyd, for $1000, for a ministerial residence.

The present officers of the church are,—Stewards, J. L.

Cady, P. J. Musser; Conference Steward, F. B. Smith; Trustees, James Forrester, Volney Reynolds, Treasurer; A. F. McFarland, Secretary.

The Sabbath-school was organized about twelve years ago (1866) at the brick school-house. F. B. Smith was the first superintendent. It then numbered about 40 scholars. It is now in a prosperous condition, with a membership of 100. Its officers are A. S. Wilson, Superintendent; Mrs. Isaiah Martin, Assistant Superintendent; William G. Boyd, Secretary; Miss Hattie Reynolds, Treasurer.

There is also a class of this denomination at Prattville. It was organized some five years ago under the leadership of John Emmons, and had about 10 members. It now numbers about 20. The first steward was Edward Cramer. The meetings are held once in two weeks at the school-house. The present class-leader and steward are the same as the first ones.

FIRST CHRISTIAN CHURCH OF WRIGHT.

In June, 1860, Rev. William Jewell, of Spring Hill, Ohio, assisted by Rev. Zephaniah Shepherd, of the same place, organized this church at the school-house in district No. 4. It is of the denomination more commonly known as Disciples or Campbellites. Members of this sect had from time to time settled here, and now they felt sufficiently strong to warrant them in organizing a church. There were about 15 members. Leonidas Hubbard and Henry Root were elected elders, and Peter Kidd and Arnold Richards deacons.

Rev. Z. Shepherd had preached here occasionally before the organization, and other ministers from abroad have preached here occasionally since, but the church has never had a regular pastor, depending upon the development of its local talent for its pulpit supplies. The elders have had to perform the ministerial work, with the occasional help mentioned. James Vandervort, who came here from New Antioch, Ohio, in October, 1863, was elected to the eldership, and had charge of the church until his death, in 1874, when he was succeeded by his son, Samuel, who died while in that office, about a year after. Leonidas Hubbard then assumed the charge for two years, when, at his own request, he was relieved, and Isaiah McNitt and Horace Weaver (the present elders) were chosen. Euclid Hubbard and William W. Coman are the present deacons.

The meetings were held at the school-houses in districts Nos. 3, 4, and 8, for a period of 14 years, and until the church was built.

In the spring of 1874, Mrs. Eliza Doughty gave to the society one acre of ground, at the southeast corner of the southeast quarter of section 29, to be used for a church site. During that summer the church was erected, and in October was dedicated by Rev. F. M. Green, of Kent, Ohio. Its size is 30 by 46 feet, and it will seat about 300 persons. The total cost was as follows: building, $1360; furniture, $150; and bell, $200. The money was raised by subscription, mostly among the members of the society, and the whole was paid in before the dedication occurred.

The society was incorporated in the spring of 1874, at a meeting held at the house of James Vandervort, who presided over its deliberations. Samuel Compton was the secretary. Leonidas Hubbard, Euclid Hubbard, and James Rogers were elected trustees. They are still in office.

The church has been prospered and has steadily increased its membership. In 1874 the society was divided, those living in the east part of the town joining with others living in Medina, and organizing another church. At the present time the number of members is about 75.

The Sabbath-school was organized about 1863, under the superintendence of Charles Voglesong. It now numbers about 100 members, and is prosperous. Its officers are Caspar W. Abbaduska, Superintendent; Mrs. Jane Winans, Assistant Superintendent.

The denomination of Christians known as the United Brethren first occupied this field in 1867. In the fall of that year, Rev. J. Lower, of Bryan, Ohio, held a series of meetings and organized

THE "UNITED BRETHREN IN CHRIST" CHURCH OF WRIGHT.

The first members were 11 in number: Jacob and Elizabeth Martin, Matthew and Sarah Martin, David and Catharine Rifner, Thomas C. and Mary Thompson, Thomas and Elizabeth Hull, and Mrs. Elizabeth Hoffman. The organization was effected in the brick school-house at South Wright, where the meetings continued to be held until 1871, when they were held in the Wesleyan church until the church of this society was built in 1872.

The society was incorporated in December, 1871, at a meeting held at the house of Mrs. Eleanor Davis. The first trustees were H. B. Smith, Jacob Hersch, and Delos Wood.

In the spring of 1872 work was commenced on the church, which was completed late in the fall, and was dedicated in December. Rev. Milton Wright, now Bishop Wright, of Dayton, Ohio, editor of the *Religious Telescope*, a denominational publication, preached the sermon on that occasion. A debt of about $300 that was unprovided for was liquidated by subscriptions taken at the time of dedication. The church, which stands on the northwest corner of section 3, in town 9 south, is a frame building, having a seating capacity of about 200, and cost $2700.

This church belongs to the Morenci circuit. The pastors have been as follows: Revs. Jonas Lower, Samuel P. Klotz, George W. Dinius, C. M. Crossland, Joseph Porter, J. W. Martin, and J. W. Lilley. The latter is the present pastor.

There were quite extensive revivals under the preaching of Klotz, Crossland, and Martin. The membership reached its highest figure under Crossland, when it was 60. By removals and deaths it has been reduced until it is now about 30.

The present officers are,—Trustees, Jacob Hersch, H. B. Smith, J. S. Smith; Class-leader, J. S. Smith; Steward, —— May; Local Preachers, J. S. Smith and A. M. Smith.

This church organized a Sabbath-school in connection with its earliest work, and called J. S. Smith to superintend it. The present officers are Paul Berleen, Superintendent; John Hersch, Secretary; Edwin Worthington, Treasurer.

The last of the eight churches of Wright, and the one most recently organized, is

THE FIRST INDEPENDENT CONGREGATIONAL SOCIETY OF PRATTVILLE.

Its denominational relation and its location are sufficiently explained by its title. It came to be organized in the following manner: There was a Congregational Church at Medina Centre, which had reached so low a point as to be almost at the brink of dissolution, and they announced that they would make a gift of their church edifice to any society who would take it and use it for purposes of religious worship. The people of Prattville and vicinity hearing of this offer, and feeling the need of a church in their village, called a meeting to organize a society and secure the church thus offered. This meeting was held at the Prattville school-house on the 12th of March, 1874, and a society was formed and incorporated. Six trustees were elected, viz., Wellington H. Pratt, Ambrose M. Burroughs, Henry Humes, C. B. Smith, Urion Mackey, and Lester Perry.

A church site was bought of Mrs. Clarissa Clark, widow of the late Amos W. Clark, for $75. It contained about one-half an acre of ground, and lay south of the school-house, on section 14. In April the work of taking down, removing, and rebuilding the church was begun, and was finished in the summer. In October the church was dedicated by Rev. Mr. Conkling, of Hudson. The church will seat from 200 to 250 persons, stands on a beautiful and commanding site, and is a credit to the village. The total cost of removing and rebuilding it was about $2800.

Up to this point the church had no existence as a religious body. It was simply an association or society organized to provide a place of worship for the people of the vicinity. But this was not to continue long, for on the 26th of February, 1875, Rev. J. Van Antwerp, of Morenci, came and organized a church with 29 members. Among the most prominent were E. C. Brewster, A. M. Burroughs, Coe D. Smith, Urion Mackey, A. W. Venness, Nicholas R. Kipp, Curtis Coman, and J. F. Farnham.

The first officers elected at this time were E. C. Brewster and A. M. Burroughs, deacons; J. F. Farnham, clerk. Rev. Sawyer B. Downer has been the pastor until the fall of 1878, when he resigned, and since that time the pulpit has been supplied by Rev. Wm. D. Stout. The present membership is about 50.

The following are the present officers: Trustees, Urion Mackey, W. H. Pratt, E. C. Brewster, Benjamin Tuttle, Andrew Tuttle, D. W. Clark; Secretary, E. C. Brewster; Treasurer, A. M. Burroughs; Deacons, E. C. Brewster and Benjamin Tuttle; Clerk, J. F. Farnham.

The Sunday-school was organized about the time the church was built. Its average attendance during the past summer was about 80. E. C. Brewster is the superintendent and H. M. Pratt is the secretary and treasurer.

PATRONS OF HUSBANDRY.

This order is represented in Wright by two of their societies. The first of these is located at Lickley's Corners. It is called *Lickley's Corners Grange, No.* 274. It was instituted by E. J. Hodges, on the 17th of February, 1874, with 33 members. In the spring, in company with Michael Lickley, they put up the buildings at the Corners, the upper story of which is used as the grange hall. The grange paid about $375 towards its cost. It was ready for occupancy in the following October.

They have had a purchasing agency connected with their society, of which C. H. Gorsuch was the agent.

The present membership is about 55. The meetings are held on the first and third Saturdays of each month.

The following list shows the names of the first and of the present officers:

First Officers.—Master, Charles H. Gorsuch; Overseer, Theodore Dopp; Lecturer, J. B. Lickley; Steward, E. M. Bird; Asst. Steward, David Williams; Chaplain, A. H. Camp; Treas., G. W. Lickley; Sec., H. T. Treat; Gatekeeper, J. J. Goodell; Ceres, Mrs. Nancy L. Bird; Pomona, Mrs. Margaret Dopp; Flora, Mrs. Mary Camp; Stewardess, Mrs. Alida Lickley.

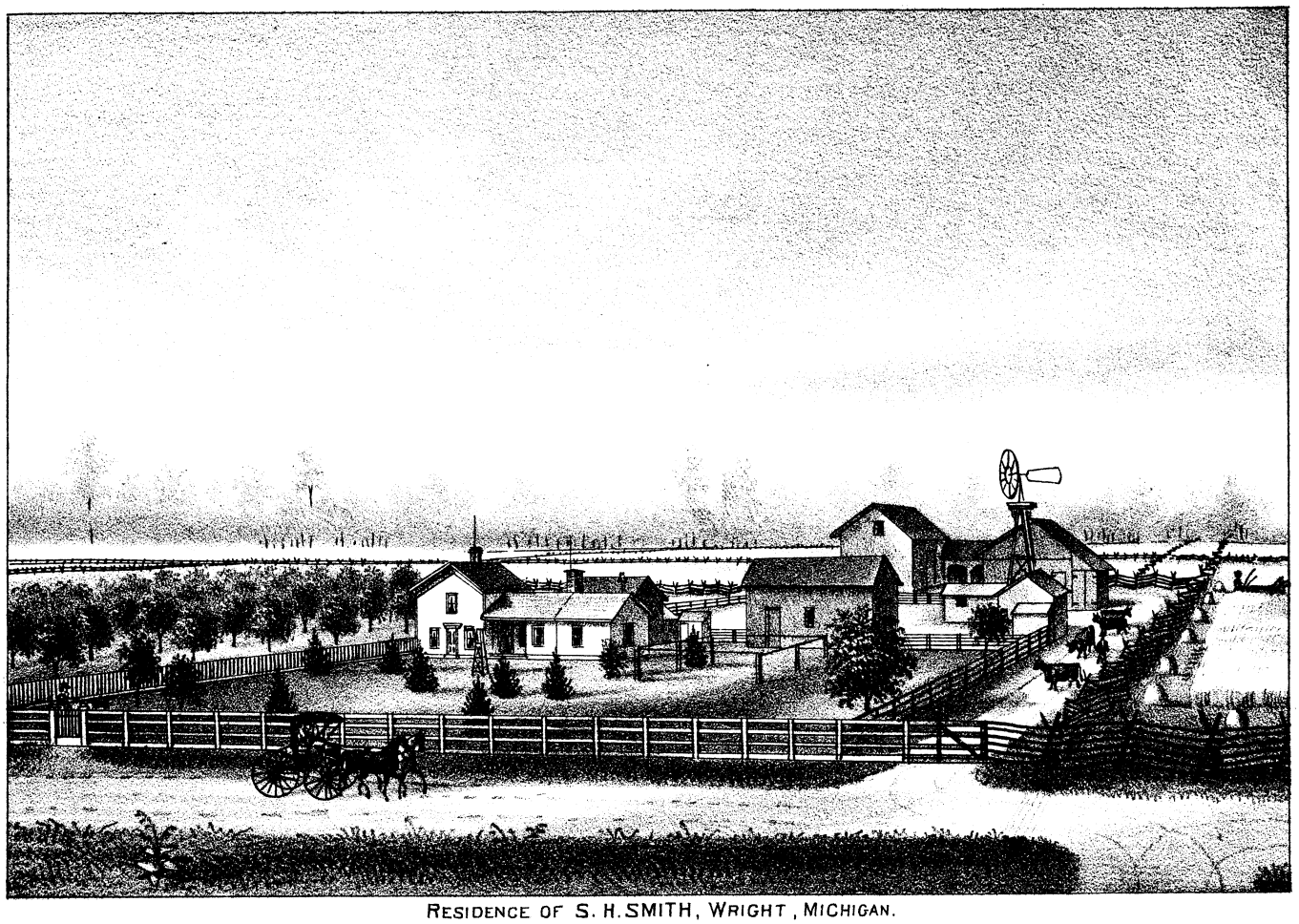
Present Officers.—Master, Charles H. Gorsuch; Overseer, J. B. Phillips; Lecturer, Charles Armstrong; Steward, L. Dillon; Asst. Steward, Alonzo Drake; Chaplain, H. W. Gier; Treas., J. W. Lickley; Sec., J. B. Lickley; Gatekeeper, Wm. Eggleston; Ceres, Mrs. Lydia Gier; Pomona, Mrs. Mary Lickley; Flora, Mrs. E. J. Clark; Stewardess, Mrs. Lora Drake.

The other of these societies is located in the south part of the town.

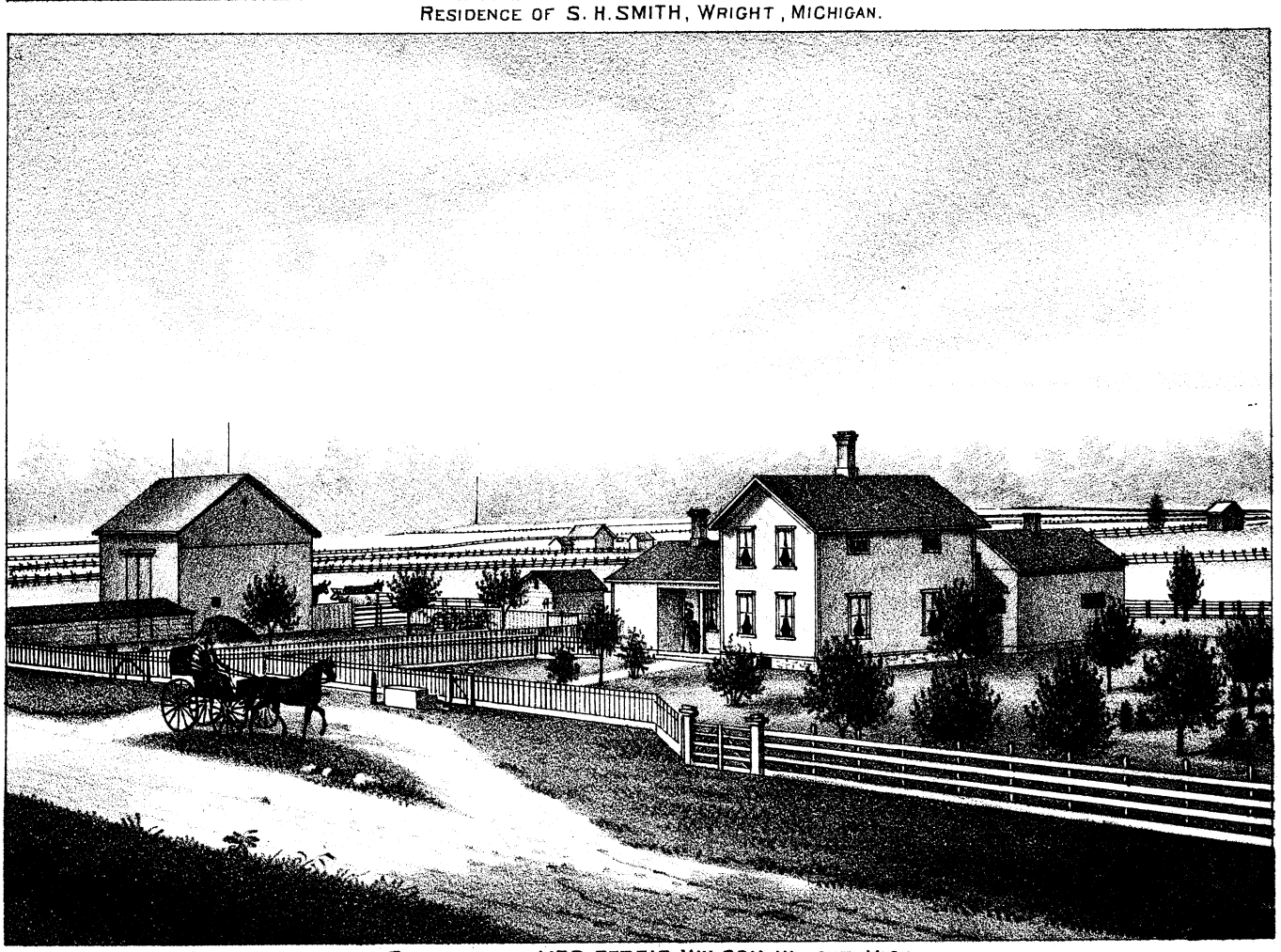
BIOGRAPHICAL SKETCHES.

JAMES N. WILCOX,

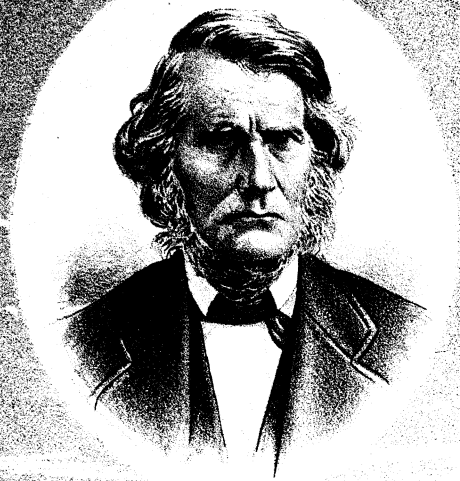
son of Stephen and Phebe Wilcox, was the fifth of nine children. He was born in Central New York, Dec. 20, 1814. His mother dying when he was nine years of age, he went to live with his eldest sister, who was married. He resided with her several years, working out a portion of the time, until about 1836, when he came to Oakland Co., Mich., with a family named Sanborn, with whom he lived a few months. He was a soldier in the great Toledo war. Some time in 1837 he came to Hillsdale County, and took up eighty acres of land from government, located in the town of Canaan, now Wright. He afterwards returned to New York, but did not remain there long, returning soon to Morenci, Mich., where he worked for a Mr. Wakefield, and afterwards for a Mr. Wilder. There he made the acquaintance of Miss Elizabeth Osborn, to whom he was married Feb. 14, 1841, and soon after erected a log house on his land, into which they moved before its completion, it having neither door, windows, nor fireplace. They encountered many hardships incident to the early settlement. They had six children, one of whom, a son, died in infancy; the remaining five are married and settled. His wife died Sept. 2, 1866, which was a severe bereavement. He kept house for three years, his youngest daughter and two sons living at home with him. In 1868 he became acquainted with Mrs. Persis Curtis, of Petersburg, Monroe Co., Mich., to whom he was married Dec. 16, 1869, with whom he lived until his death, which occurred Nov. 26, 1877. Mr. Wilcox was a worthy man, a consistent Christian, and one of the first settlers of this section.



RESIDENCE OF S. H. SMITH, WRIGHT, MICHIGAN.



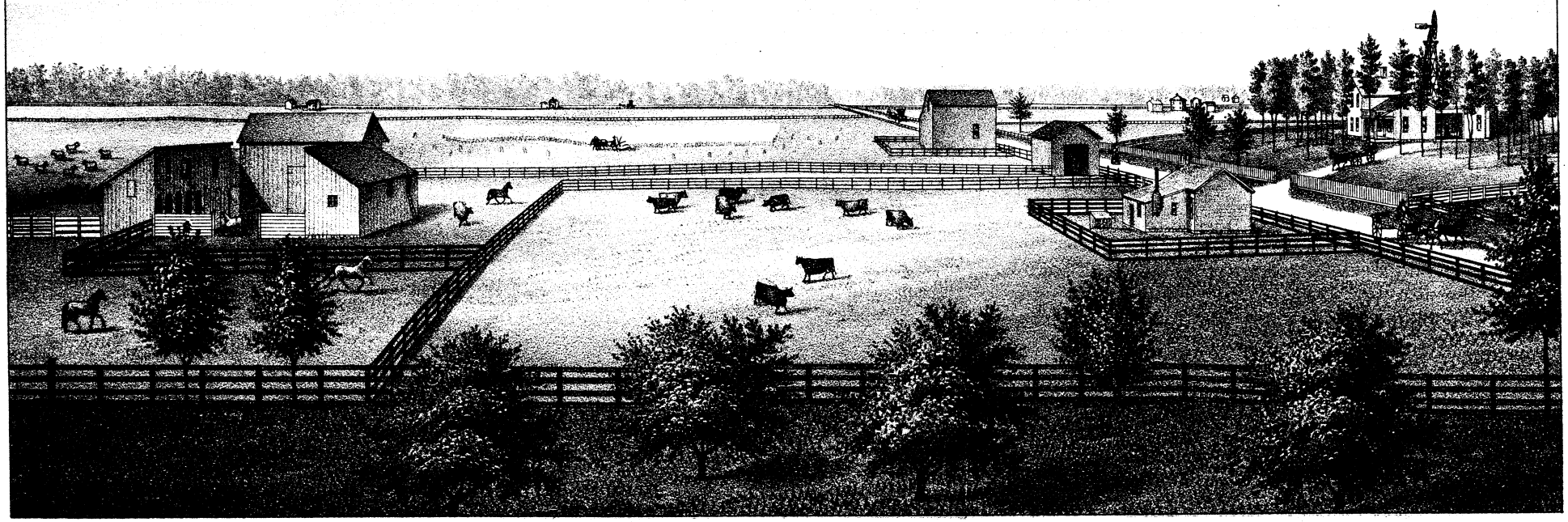
RESIDENCE OF MRS. PERSIS WILCOX, WRIGHT, MICH.



ROBERT B. SAWYER.



MRS. ROBERT B. SAWYER.



RESIDENCE OF ROBERT B. SAWYER, WRIGHT. MICHICAN.

ROBERT B. SAWYER

was a native of the town of Hopewell, Ontario Co., N. Y., where he was born on the 29th day of April, 1813. He was a son of Luke and Rhoda Sawyer. Luke was a son of Thomas Sawyer, and was born in Salisbury, Addison Co., Vt., July 8, 1785. At an early age he came to Canandaigua, N. Y., which was then in the midst of a wilderness, with his father and his family, and resided with them until, soon after attaining his majority, he met Miss Rhoda Cook, who had formerly resided in Connecticut; and in 1809 was united with her in marriage. He then bought a farm in the adjoining town of Hopewell,—then a part of Gorham,—and lived there until 1817, except a year or two spent in the woolen manufacturing business at "Short's Mills," now known as Shortsville. In the year above mentioned he bought a new, unimproved farm in the northeast part of the town of Manchester, near the village of Port Gibson, and made a permanent home for himself and family. Luke died on this place, Aug. 13, 1831. His wife survived him thirty years and one day. She lived in Ohio for a short time, and then settled in Medina, Lenawee Co., Mich., and died there, April 14, 1861.

Robert remained on the homestead, working on the farm and attending school, until he reached the age of twenty-five years. His health was poor, and unfitted him for the performance of any kind of hard labor; but he had made good use of his opportunities, and had acquired a good common-school education. Armed with this he left the homestead and went to Wayne Co., N. Y., to teach school, making his home in the town of Ontario. He remained in that county engaged in this business, and varying his labors with an occasional term of study at the Marion and Palmyra Academies, until the summer of 1845. On the 8th day of July of that year he was married to Miss Caroline W. Webb, a native of Oneida Co., N. Y. He had previously purchased a farm of one hundred acres in the north part of the town of Arcadia. In the spring of 1846 he disposed of this property and came West, purchasing a farm of one hundred acres on Mongoquinon prairie, near Lima, Ind. Here they remained about two years, and had two children born to them: Newton J., on the 4th of August, 1846, and Byron H., on the 27th of November, 1847. Having disposed of his Indiana property, Robert next purchased a one-hundred-acre farm in the town of Gilead, in Branch County. In April, 1851, his brother, Thomas C., who lived in this town near Lime Lake, died, and he was called upon to come and settle the estate. He removed here with his family, then increased by the birth of another son, Orville W. (born April 15, 1850), and lived two years on his brother's farm. Having suffered a great deal from sickness in Gilead, Mr. Sawyer determined not to return there, and purchased three hundred and eighty acres on section 16, on which he moved in the spring of 1853. At that time there was but six acres cleared on the farm, which now has about three hundred and twenty acres cleared, and increased by the purchase of the southwest quarter of section 15, is in a good state of cultivation. Mr. Sawyer's fourth and youngest child, Luke B., was born on this place, Sept. 27, 1855.

By a life of industry and economy, combined with good management of his affairs, Mr. Sawyer has succeeded in accumulating considerable property, and in carving out of the wilderness one of the finest and most productive farms of the township in which he resides. Having a distaste for the cares and duties of public life, he has shunned the cares of office, with one exception. In 1871 he was elected justice of the peace, and retained that position four years.

A few years since he divided a part of his real estate among his sons, retaining two hundred and twenty-five acres for a homestead, and in that pleasant home he and his wife, with their son, Orville W., are living in pleasant retirement.

Of his other children, Newton J. and Luke B. are engaged in the mercantile business at Leslie, Ingham Co.; and Byron H., who graduated at the law school at the State University at Ann Arbor, is practicing his profession in Hudson, Lenawee Co.

WILLIAM BREWSTER,

an early settler in the township of Wright, born in Middletown, Conn., where he passed the days of his youth, was a descendant of Elder Wm. Brewster, who came with the band of Pilgrims in the "Mayflower" and settled in Plymouth, Mass., in 1620.

The line of descent is: first, Elder William Brewster; second, Love Brewster; third, William Brewster; fourth, William Brewster; fifth, Elisha Brewster; sixth, Elisha Brewster; seventh, William Brewster, the subject of our sketch.

His father, captain and owner of the vessel, was lost at sea, the vessel sailing from port, and never after heard of. Thus, at an early age, he was left to depend on his own labor for support. Bound out, at the age of nine years, to learn the carpenter and joiner trade, he served his apprenticeship and became a skilled workman. Soon after he became of age he went to Charleston, S. C., and spent a year working at his trade. After returning from there, he made his way to Eaton, Madison Co., N. Y., where he found and married his wife, Miss Anna Palmer, on the 8th day of November, 1812. The artillery company to which he belonged having tendered their services to the Government in the war with England soon after, and their offer being accepted, he went with them to Sacket's Harbor, and remained until honorably discharged, a few months after. He remained in Madison County a few years, working at his trade; was burned out during the time, losing about all he had; recovered, with his neighbors' help, some of his loss, and afterwards removed, with his family, to Waterloo, Seneca Co., N. Y.

They were commencing a village there. The country was new, and for three years it was very sickly. They suffered with the rest, as is common in most new countries. Remaining there a few years, pursuing his trade, in 1824 he removed to Geneva, N. Y., where he remained about eight years, leaving many evidences of his skill in public and private buildings. Then he removed to Hammonds-

port, at the head of Crooked Lake, N. Y. Was there about four years; then went to Buffalo, in the fall of 1832. Was foreman of one of the shops of Benjamin Rathbun. Rathbun failed, and made an assignment, in 1836.

Business in Buffalo was very much affected; all building ceased. The financial crisis of 1837 coming on, no work was to be obtained, and not willing or able to remain idle, in August of that year removed to Medina, Mich., where he remained three and a half years.

He had before this purchased eighty acres of wild land in Wright, nine miles from Medina, the place now owned and occupied by his youngest son, E. C. Brewster. Having had a few acres chopped and part cleared, and sown to wheat, in February, 1841, he moved to Wright, and put up the first frame house erected in that township, where he lived, improving the farm, working some for others at his trade the first eight or ten years, until he was in a comfortable condition.

His children were well brought up, given a good common-school education, and trained in habits of industry and economy. Ever industrious himself, he could not endure a shiftless, do-nothing person or shirk around him. Generally respected for his honesty, integrity, and worth, he died at Wright, March 31, 1868, aged nearly eighty-five years.

His wife was a worthy companion. Skilled in housekeeping, dairy business, spinning, weaving, and sewing of all kinds, she fully did her part in bringing up and training the family.

During the first years of their residence in Wright, the family were indebted to her labor and skill, with the assistance of her daughters, for a large share of the clothing they wore. Though not elegantly, they were comfortably clothed. She lived, respected and loved by her children and neighbors, to a good old age, being nearly eighty-five when she died, May 22, 1875. Both were members of the Presbyterian Church, and ever maintained family prayer. They had eleven children,—Mary A., Oliver C., Harriet, Margaret, Wm. W., Frederick H., Eliza J., Frances H., Geo. H., Laura, and Edward C.

Three died in infancy. Frederick H. died of smallpox, in Canton, China, soon after reaching his station, having been sent as a missionary by the American Board of Commissioners for Foreign Missions. But four of the children survived the parents,—Mary A., married to Thomas Judd, a widow, now lives near South Hadley, Mass.; Wm. W. and George H. live in Hudson, Mich.; Edward C. owns and occupies the old homestead in Wright.

WILLIAM S. VAN FLEET.

This gentleman is descended from a family that emigrated from Holland to America at an early period of this country's existence, and settled in New Jersey. At a later period his grandfather, Cornelius Van Fleet, removed to Pennsylvania and settled at Muncy, in Lycoming County. His father, Matthias S., born* either shortly before or soon after the family's removal to Muncy, lived there, and upon attaining his majority was married to Miss Mary Rickard, of that place.

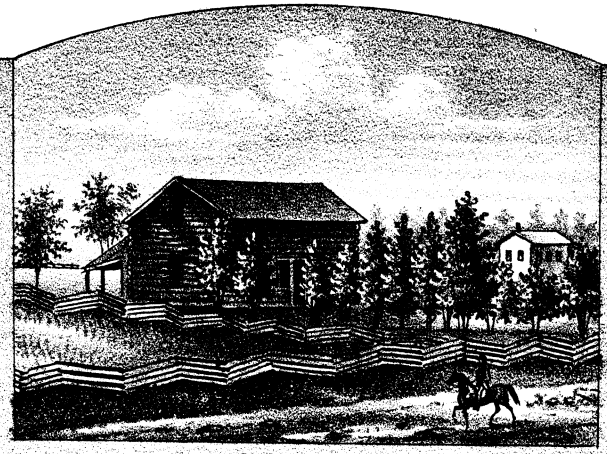
About the year 1820, they removed to Green County, Ohio, near Dayton, and lived there till 1830, when they removed to Wood County,—now Lucas County,—settling in Waterville township, sixteen miles above Toledo, on the Maumee River. At a later date they removed to Maumee City, where Mr. Van Fleet is now living, at the age of eighty-five years. Mrs. Van Fleet died while on a visit at Napoleon, O., Feb. 7, 1870. Their family consisted of nine children: Cornelius and John R. were born in Muncy; William S., Charles, Mary A., Sarah J., and Matthias R. were born near Dayton, O.; and Margaret E. and Harriet R. were born at Waterville.

William S. Van Fleet was born near Dayton, Green Co., O., Feb. 5, 1820, and remained at home, working on the farm and attending school, until he reached the age of twenty-two years. At that time, the spring of 1842, he went to Iowa, and in the summer or fall of that year pre-empted a farm of one hundred and twenty acres of government land. He worked out at anything that offered until he had accumulated enough to enable him to do so, and then, in the fall of 1843, paid up and took a deed of it from the government. He remained on the place three years, and then, leaving it in charge of his brother, John R., returned to Ohio, and engaged in farming one year, after which he clerked three years in a grocery. Then he entered into a partnership with his brother Cornelius, and they took two contracts for carrying the mails from Maumee to Fort Defiance and from Maumee to Bryan. After these contracts were abrogate, he worked his mother's farm, near Waterville, a couple of years until his removal to Michigan, which occurred in April, 1854. On the 13th of April he married his cousin, Mrs. Sarah A. Root, widow of Amasa L. Root, and a daughter of Jared and Mary O. Van Fleet, at Medina, Lenawee Co. She was a native of Washington, Lycoming Co., Pa., born in 1824, and came to Michigan with her father's family in 1834.

Mr. Van Fleet had purchased of the heirs of Amasa L. Root fifty-one acres, in the northwest corner of section 19, in the town of Medina, and here they commenced housekeeping on the 1st of May, 1834. In 1859, Mr. Van Fleet purchased eighty acres in section 24 of the town of Wright, adjoining his other land. In 1869 he erected thereon a fine brick dwelling, and changed his residence from Medina, Lenawee Co., to Wright, Hillsdale Co., by simply moving across the road. He now owns ninety-one acres in Medina and eighty acres in Wright. He has always lived a farmer's life, not mingling to any extent in public or political matters, and by thrifty industry has built up one of the pleasantest homes of the vicinity.† He is an earnest and consistent member of the Wright Christian Church, and in every way a reliable and exemplary citizen. With his wife and one daughter, an only child (who was married December, 1878, to Winthrop W. Bennett), he lives in comfort and peace on his farm, enjoying the confidence, respect, and esteem of his neighbors and friends.

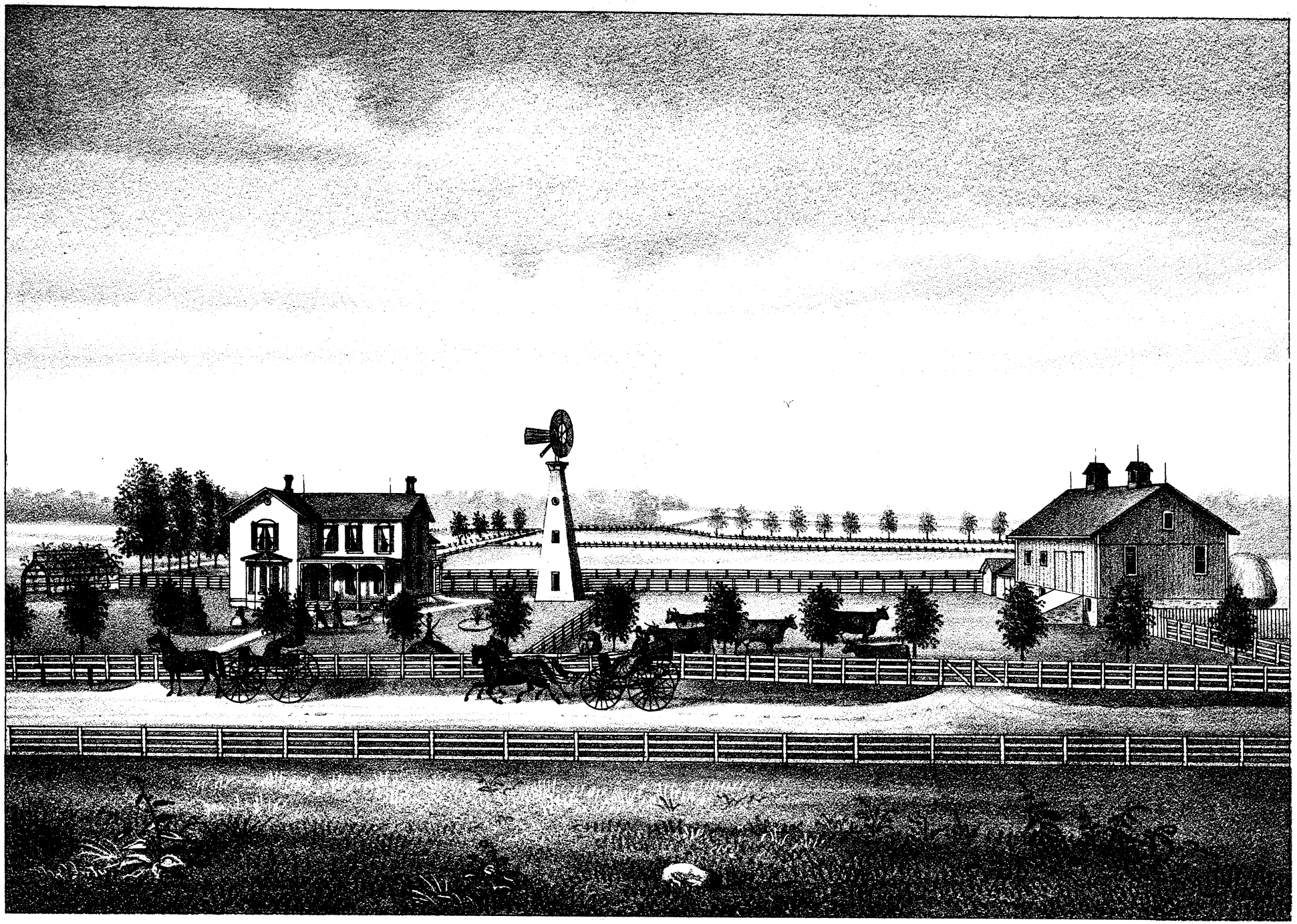
* In the year 1794.

† See view on another page.



OLD HOME.

RESIDENCE OF W. S. VAN FLEET, WRIGHT, MICHIGAN.



RESIDENCE OF WM T. LYONS AND SON, HILLSDALE, HILLSDALE CO. MICHIGAN.

WELLINGTON H. AND HENRY M. PRATT.

These brothers were children of Aaron and Abigail (Eames) Pratt, farmers, of South Framingham, Mass. Both were born at that place, the former May 22, 1843, and the latter Feb. 19, 1842, and lived there until the fall of 1864, attending school at the district school and the academy at Framingham Centre. Henry also attended for a time Frost's Select School at the same place.

In 1852 their father died and their maternal grandfather, Alexander Eames, came to live with them and managed the farm.

In 1862, Wellington enlisted in Company H, 44th Massachusetts Volunteer Infantry, for a term of nine months, and served that length of time under the command of Major-General L. S. Foster, in the Newbern, N. C., campaign.

In the fall of 1864, the two brothers came to Michigan —Henry in October and Wellington in December—and hired out to work for Charles Ames on his farm, in Pittsford. They remained with him a little over a year, having leased his farm for one year in the spring of 1865, and then they sold their interest in the lease to Ames, and Wellington entered upon the business of buying poultry and produce for the Eastern markets, while Henry bought a flock of eight hundred sheep and took them to Iowa, where he disposed of them, returning to Pittsford in February, 1866. The brothers then formed a copartnership under the name of Pratt Brothers, and came to this town, purchasing ten acres of ground on the southwest corner of section 11, where they opened a small store in a building they had purchased of Charles S. Reed, and moved to the Corners. Since that time they have been engaged in the mercantile business and have also bought and sold large quantities of poultry and produce, besides their lumbering business, which has been quite extensive. They have bought and cleared two hundred and eighty acres of timber-lands, and have bought large quantities of oak logs, which were sawed into chair stuff at their mill and shipped to Boston. They became the owners of the saw- and grist-mills in 1872. Their business annually amounts to from $40,000 to $50,000. To their energy, enterprise, and public spirit, the little village which bears their name owes its existence and growth. They have erected seven of its buildings, including the store and hotel.

Wellington H. was married at Battle Creek, on the 4th of March, 1869, to Miss Julia A. Smith, a native of Romulus, Seneca Co., N. Y., who had resided in Michigan since 1866. They have six children: Agnes M., Ina C., Lena, Eva, Helen, and Clifford H.

Henry M. was united in marriage with Miss Henrietta M. Reed, at Hudson, Mich., on the 21st day of October, 1868. She was a native of Sharon, Medina Co., Ohio. Their children are two in number, Clara L. and William J. Their second child, George A., died Jan. 12, 1874.

Wellington H. has for three years past served the town in the capacity of treasurer, and is one of the trustees of the Congregational Church, which office he has held since its organization. Henry M. is now and for several years has been postmaster at this place.

HILLSDALE.

THE original township of Fayette comprised not only the ground it at present covers, but that now embraced in the township of Hillsdale. In the year 1855 it was divided, the southern half being organized as a separate township and called Hillsdale, which in dimensions may be described as three miles north and south and six miles east and west, comprising the south half of township 6 of range 3, west. The original tract embraced the village of Hillsdale also; but the growth of this place was so steady and rapid as to inspire a desire on the part of its residents to obtain a city charter. That having been secured, the city became quite independent of the township, with a separate civil organization. At the time of the early settlement of the township the country was almost uninhabited, and presented the appearance of a vast tract of marsh and wilderness, with an occasional log shanty, and this at long intervals. White inhabitants were few in numbers, the Indians constituting the chief portion of the population, and pursuing their peaceful avocations, depending upon the streams and forests for their daily subsistence. The early years of the township history are inseparably connected with the Indian bands who, up to the year 1840, remained in the county, and were in constant intercourse with its inhabitants.

The first settlers were Caleb Bates and Jeremiah Arnold, who came early in 1835 and located on the east line of the township. Later in the year came James K. Kinman, with his family and another settler, and located on section 31. Kinman seems to have been the victim of a succession of misfortunes from the time of his arrival. He chose a spot far back into the forest and erected a shanty. With the cold winter came privation and suffering. Finally the family were all prostrated with ague and beyond the reach of help. With no friendly hand to offer aid, and no skill to minister to their ills, death seemed inevitable, when Baw Beese with his roving band discovered them. With a kindly instinct, which was a part of his nature, and for which his memory is still held in pleasant remembrance by many old pioneers, he and his followers devoted themselves to the care of the

sick ones. They brought water to quench the thirst of fever, and sent to their own wigwams, which dotted the forest for miles around, for corn and meal, with which to make bread. The Indians were dispatched in various directions for game, and returned laden with venison, wild turkey, and birds for the nourishment of their white sufferers. For six weeks these faithful friends watched over and kept from death the family of James K. Kinman, and did not leave them until they were sufficiently recovered to care for themselves. It was ever afterwards the delight of this family to recall the goodness of Baw Beese, and they were never weary of sounding the praises of his tribe.

Later in the year 1835 came William Bacon, who located on section 28, on a point known as the Lightning-Rod, from the fact that on his place was one of these preventives against lightning, which in the early days was a novelty.

Next came John and Samuel Gilmore, who located on the east side of the town, and afterwards one Cleveland and Rev. Jeduthan Lockwood, a Universalist preacher, who preached the first sermon in the township. George and David Stone arrived in the year 1836, and located a tract in the northeast corner of the township. George Stone, who is still living, remembers passing the shanty of Daniel Putnam on his way to settle upon his purchase, and describes the country as very desolate, with occasionally a log house to indicate the presence of a white inhabitant. At this time there was also a log school-house erected on land of Richard Fowler, half a mile east of Stone's location, and near the line that separates the township from that of Adams. There was also a log school-house one mile north, built by James Mergin, Daniel Putnam, Isaac Martin, John Goforth, and M. Ashworth, with a young lady from the vicinity as teacher. Divine service was held in these school-houses each alternate week, and occasionally in private residences, as might best suit the convenience of the worshipers. These services were conducted from 1836 to 1840 by Elder Parker, who was a most worthy parson and universally beloved by the inhabitants. He officiated on all funeral occasions, and no wedding feast was complete that was not graced with his presence to make secure the nuptial tie. He afterwards removed to Kansas. An early inhabitant named Andrich also preached occasionally, and is described as "a godly man and full of the Holy Spirit." Among the earliest residents on the west side was Garret Searles, who came in 1835 and located a tract on the west bank of Sand Lake. In the north part of the township a location was made by a settler named Crane very nearly as early.

In the spring of 1844, William S. Hosmer and A. W. Pierce came from New York State, having previously purchased a tract embracing 120 acres, lying in the southwest corner of the township, bordering on the township of Cambria. These gentlemen have continued to live here, together with their families, increasing their landed possessions, and are now among the representative citizens of the county.

At this time Indians were occasionally to be seen, but the majority of them had departed. Many of the early settlers now living remember distinctly the majestic presence of old Baw Beese, and the imperious dictation he exercised over his followers. This relic of the tribe, however, left, in many respects, very pleasing impressions behind them. They were scrupulous in the performance of their word, and strictly honest in their dealings. In making their trades with the settlers they were unable to speak the English language, but would extend their fingers to indicate the number of days before their return with the wares they had pledged. No instance is remembered where they failed to keep the appointment. Frequently Baw Beese and his friends would appear at night at the shanty of a settler and request supper. After partaking of a hearty meal, the chief would take from his pouch a silver quarter of a dollar, and lay it beside his plate; then, nodding to his followers, each would in turn follow his example, until the housewife was repaid for her hospitality. They would then wrap themselves in their blankets, and lie down before the blazing log fire for a night's sleep. A fondness for whisky early developed itself among them, and none yielded more readily to the temptation than Baw Beese himself. On one occasion he attempted to cross the St. Joseph River, which runs through the township, on a log which was stretched across the stream. Being under the influence of frequent potations of bad whisky, his head became confused, and he tumbled into the water. He repaired to the house of a near settler, and, pulling out his bottle and taking a good draught, exclaimed: "Baw Beese fall in *bish* (water); take something to keep warm."

The population being so meagre at this time, a funeral was not only a rare but a very impressive occurrence, and the good elder never failed to improve the occasion with a moral lesson on the uncertainty of life and the necessity for preparation to meet the final summons. A family named Bird, living in an adjacent township, lost one of its number about the year 1836, and this is the first death recollected in the vicinity.

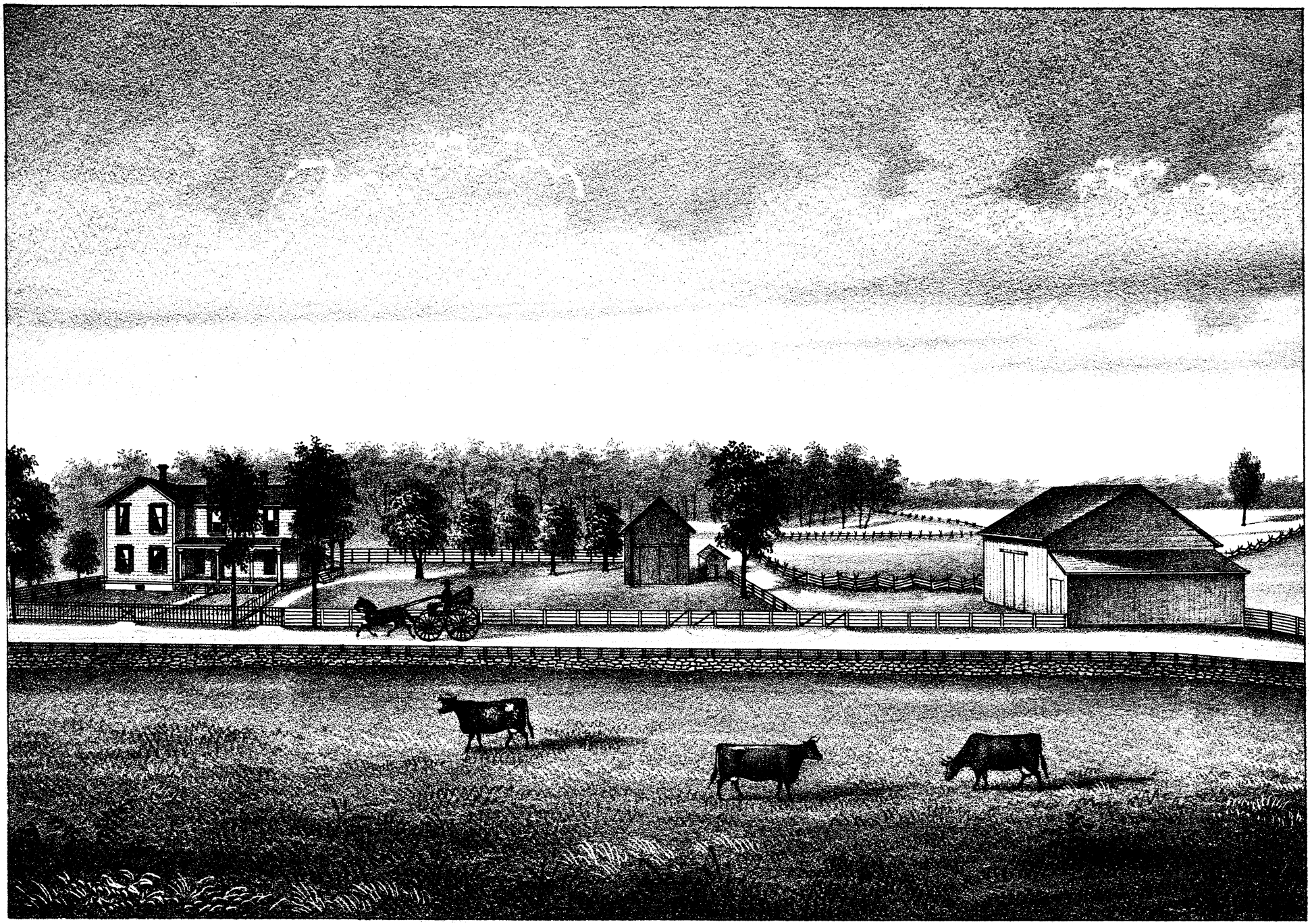
During the early settlement of the township very little land had yet been turned over, and, consequently, no rich grass and sweet-scented clover, such as the herds of the present day are fed upon, was to be found. The grass of the marshes was cut and cured, and this afforded the principal stock of winter fodder.

Jonesville was the principal market for the produce of the country, though Adam Howder's hotel, at Hillsdale, which at the time was the headquarters of travelers and parties who came to the county to locate lands, made large demands upon the settlers for grain and provisions.

The county poor-house was originally located in the township of Hillsdale, on section 28, the site being changed, in 1853, to one on section 26, the east side of which is now a portion of the city. Later it was removed to the township of Cambria.

The surface of the township of Hillsdale is undulating, the western portion being entirely cut by a chain of small lakes, which, together, form what is known as Sand Lake. There is also in the southern part a small sheet of water, known as King Lake, and the northern half of Baw Beese Lake extends into the southeast corner of the township. This lake is memorable not only from the name it bears, but from its being the scene of the regattas of the Hillsdale boat-clubs.

The soil is medium in quality, there being no extended



RESIDENCE OF GARRY SARLES, HILLSDALE, HILLSDALE CO., MICH.





Photos. by Carson & Graham, Hillsdale.

ASA G. EDWARDS.

MRS. ASA G. EDWARDS.

ASA G. EDWARDS.

The great-grandfather of this gentleman was a native of the land where poets were developed "from time immemorial,"—the rugged home of the Druids,—having been born among the towering mountains of Wales. Upon his father's side his great-grandfather was of French descent. His grandfather was a hardy veteran of the Revolution, having borne arms in the memorable struggle for freedom, which resulted in the birth of a republic destined to become one of the greatest of the nations of the earth; and his father was of that "sturdy race and strong" which became the pioneers of the "far west," and wrought perseveringly until the forest had disappeared and gardens smiled amain. The latter gentleman was born upon the eastern end of Long Island, N. Y.; afterwards, with his father, removing to Morris County, N. J., and thence to Seneca County, N. Y.; and in the fall of 1831 emigrating with his family, consisting of his wife and four sons,—Asa G., Richard, Andrew, and Jephthah W.,—to Tecumseh, Lenawee Co., Mich. The son, Asa G., was then twenty years of age, his birth having occurred at Romulus, Seneca Co., N. Y., Sept. 1, 1811. His mother, Mrs. Electa Edwards, was born at Morristown, N. J., at which place her marriage was consummated with Mr. Edwards (father of Asa).

In the spring of 1832, Asa G. Edwards enlisted as a private in a regiment raised at Tecumseh for service in the Black Hawk war, and experienced soldier life for four weeks. He was also a lieutenant in the famous "Toledo War" of 1835, wherein the State of Ohio and the Territory of Michigan exhibited *great valor* over a small matter, and which war resulted harmlessly, except that the temper of the people was aroused to a great degree. Those were the days, however, in which the venturesome settlers would brook but illy any hostile demonstrations, from whatever quarter, and all were ready for the fray.

Mr. Edwards was married in the township of Adrian, on the 30th of January, 1834, to Margaret Peters, daughter of Joseph and Anna Peters, who emigrated from New Jersey. After his marriage, Mr. Edwards began prospecting for a home for himself and his bride, and finally found it in the township of Adams, Hillsdale Co., where he located one hundred and twenty acres in March, 1837, and settled upon it. There he lived and was prosperous for many years. In March, 1868, he purchased his present home, situated a short distance east of the city of Hillsdale. When he first located in Adams there were no neighbors within one mile of him.

Mr. and Mrs. Edwards have been blessed with six children, as follows: Martha Matilda, who died in infancy; Rachel, also died in infancy; Susan Angeline, who became the wife of David Emery, and is now residing in Titusville, Pa.; Andrew C., who lives on the old homestead; Welcome C., died in infancy; and Asa A., at present residing on a farm in Jefferson.

Mr. Edwards is a staunch Democrat, and cast his first vote for Andrew Jackson. In religion he upholds the Congregational creed. He has been prominent among his townsmen from his earliest settlement, and has filled all the important offices in his community; is at present the supervisor of Hillsdale township. He was several times supervisor of Adams, and for some time a justice of the peace, both in that and Hillsdale townships; also a director of the Farmers' Mutual Insurance Company. In him is seen an example of the fruits of a life well spent, and his forty-seven years' residence in the "Peninsular State" have been replete with all the varied experiences of the anxious pioneer and the well-to-do citizen, and the happiness of age has settled upon him as a rich bounty for the deeds of the past.

surfaces of rich land, gravelly clay ridges predominating, and forming the principal ground which has been broken by the plow.

Three railways traverse the surface of the township,—the Lake Shore and Michigan Southern Railroad, which runs through its southeast corner; the Detroit, Hillsdale and Indiana Railroad, which passes through the easterly and southwesterly portion; and the Fort Wayne, Jackson and Saginaw Railroad, which cuts through the western portion.

The list of officers from the organization of the township to the present time is as follows:

For 1858.—C. W. Ferris, Supervisor; Chas. F. Cooper, Township Clerk; James N. Mott and C. H. Churchill, School Inspectors; Morgan Lancaster, Constable; W. S. Hosmer, S. Gilmore, Highway Commissioners; A. F. Whelan, Deputy Clerk.

For 1859.—John Gilmore, Supervisor; Joseph J. Clark, Township Clerk; I. J. Fowler, School Inspector; John Rorhig, H. J. Ranny, Geo. Banker, Wm. L. Ribley, Constables; John Peck, Highway Commissioner; G. W. Lumbard, Justice; S. J. Coon, C. B. Dresser, Deputy Clerks.

For 1860.—Benjamin Fisher, Supervisor; A. F. Whelan, Township Clerk; Joseph J. Clark, Treasurer; E. H. White, Justice; E. L. Coon, School Inspector; Hugh Cook, Highway Commissioner; W. L. Ripley, Geo. Banker, Benjamin Dreesler, and B. E. Brown, Constables.

For 1861.—Wm. R. Montgomery, Supervisor; A. F. Whelan, Township Clerk; Samuel Gilmore, Highway Commissioner; G. W. Warren, Deputy Town Clerk; C. B. Dresser, School Inspector; W. L. Ripley, Geo. Banker, J. Odell, Peter Strunk, Constables.

For 1862.—Wm. R. Montgomery, Supervisor; Edward R. Potter, Township Clerk; John S. Barber, Treasurer; Timothy E. Dibell, Justice; C. B. Dresser, Justice, to fill vacancy; John Peck, Highway Commissioner; Geo. McMillan, School Inspector; Peter Strunk, W. L. Ripley, G. Z. Hood, M. H. Saviers, Constables.

For 1863.—W. R. Montgomery, Supervisor; E. R. Potter, Township Clerk; J. S. Barber, Treasurer; C. B. Dresser, Justice; Henry S. Farnam, School Inspector; John C. Swift, Highway Commissioner; Wm. L. Ripley, James D. Winchel, Geo. Banker, Joseph J. Jones, Constables.

For 1864.—Wm. R. Montgomery, Supervisor; Jacob O. Ames, Township Clerk; E. C. Campbell, Treasurer; Eugene White, Justice; Geo. McMillan, School Inspector; Elihu Davis, Highway Commissioner; David Forbes, Highway Commissioner, to fill vacancy; Geo. Banker, John Miller, E. H. Pennel, J. J. Jones, Constables.

For 1865.—W. R. Montgomery, Supervisor; J. O. Ames, Township Clerk; E. C. Campbell, Treasurer; Elisha Davis, Justice; Isaac P. Christiancy, Associate Justice; H. T. Farnam, School Inspector; Hugh Cook, Highway Commissioner; J. D. Winchel, E. H. Pennel, J. J. Jones, Geo. Banker, Constables.

For 1866.—W. R. Montgomery, Supervisor; Eugene Rowlson, Township Clerk; M. H. Saviers, Treasurer; Henry T. Kellogg, Justice; Z. D. Thomas and Geo. W. Burchard, Justices, to fill vacancies; Geo. McMillan, School Inspector; W. L. Ripley, James D. Winchel, E. K. Pennel, M. H. Saviers, Constables.

For 1867.—W. R. Montgomery, Supervisor; Eugene Rowlson, Township Clerk; E. C. Campbell, Treasurer; Edwin J. March, Justice; Geo. E. Smith, School Inspector; W. L. Ripley, E. Rowlson, E. K. Pennel, M. H. Saviers, Constables.

For 1868.—W. R. Montgomery, Supervisor; Harvey Montgomery, Township Clerk; M. H. Saviers, Township Treasurer; C. B. Dresser, Justice; Geo. McMillan, School Inspector; Hugh Cook, Isaac Cole, Highway Commissioners; Eugene Rowlson, F. J. Wilson, M. H. Saviers, E. K. Pennel, Constables.

For 1869.—John Gilmore, Supervisor; Charles H. Morgan, Township Clerk; Edward W. Brigham, Treasurer; Eugene H. White, Rufus Filleo, Joel South, Asa G. Edwards, Justices; Horace H. Johnson, Anson B. Ranney, School Inspectors; John Stone, Highway Commissioner; Geo. Banker, Franklin Stone, J. Byron Still, Hiram Filleo, Constables.

For 1870.—John Gilmore, Supervisor; Charles H. Morgan, Township Clerk; Edward W. Brigham, Treasurer; John C. Swift, Eugene H. White, H. S. Parmelee, Justices; J. P. Cole, Highway Commissioner; L. S. Ranney, School Inspector, to fill vacancy; Horace H. Johnson, School Inspector; F. A. Stone, William Wilson, Samuel O. Morgan, Edwin Camp, Constables.

For 1871.—Eugene H. White, Supervisor; Chas. H. Morgan, Township Clerk; John M. Warren, Treasurer; Joseph J. Jones, Justice; Hugh Cook, Highway Commissioner; Darius P. Crane, School Inspector; Edwin Camp, Franklin Stone, Vinton W. Warren, Constables.

For 1872.—Eugene H. White, Supervisor; A. B. Ranney, Township Clerk; J. M. Warren, Treasurer; John G. Reilay, Justice; John C. Swift, Drain Commissioner; John F. King, Highway Commissioner; William Bishop, School Inspector; Lemuel S. Ranney, School Inspector, to fill vacancy; Henry L. Pierce, William J. Alles, Franklin A. Stone, John Pickering, Constables.

For 1873.—L. S. Ranney, Supervisor; Anson B. Ranney, Township Clerk; Wm. F. Young, Treasurer; Darius P. Crane, Eugene H. White, Joel Smith, Justices; George Banker, Highway Commissioner; Chas. H. Morgan, School Inspector; Willard H. Gaines, Grain Commissioner; William P. Alles, Fred. W. Gould, Franklin A. Stone, Orrin Gray, Constables.

For 1874.—Lemuel S. Ranney, Supervisor; A. B. Ranney, Township Clerk; William Bishop, Treasurer; John M. Warren, Justice; Hugh Cook, Highway Commissioner; Samuel G. Wright, School Inspector; John M. Warren, to fill vacancy; Chas. H. Morgan, Drain Commissioner; Gilbert B. Hart, Isaac P. Cole, L. A. Alles, Samuel Morgan, Constables.

For 1875.—Lemuel S. Ranney, Supervisor; Eugene H. White, Township Clerk; William Bishop, Treasurer; Joseph J. Jones, Justice; Elihu Davis, Highway Commissioner; Chas. H. Morgan, Superintendent of Schools; Frederic W. Gould, School Inspector; Hugh Cook, Drain Commissioner; Henry Bellany, L. A. Alles, John M. Warren, James Gould, Constables.

For 1876.—Lemuel S. Ranney, Supervisor; Eugene H. White, Township Clerk; Wm. Bishop, Treasurer; Hosea

W. Folger, Justice; Isaac P. Cole, to fill vacancy; William C. Barns, Superintendent of Schools; Elihu Davis, Commissioner of Highways; Fred. W. Gould, School Inspector; John M. Warren, Drain Commissioner; Isaac N. Baker, Charles Carter, Samuel O. Morgan, Charles L. Terwilliger, Constables.

For 1877.—Lemuel S. Ranney, Supervisor; Eugene H. White, Township Clerk; Isaac P. Cole, Treasurer; John F. King, Justice; Hosea W. Folger, Justice for three years; Darius P. Crane, Justice for two years; Hugh Cook, Highway Commissioner; Zeria R. Ashbaugh, Superintendent of Schools; Frederic W. Gould, School Inspector; Elihu Davis, Drain Commissioner; Willard Hallett, Constable.

For 1878.—G. Edwards, Supervisor; William Bishop, Township Clerk; Isaac P. Cole, Treasurer; John M. Warren, Justice; James A. Burns, Justice, to fill vacancy; Shepherd Bellamy, Highway Commissioner; Joel R. Stone, Superintendent of Schools; Cyrus King, Drain Commissioner; Wm. T. Lyons, School Inspector; Isaac Baker, William Hallett, Ambrose C. Fyle, William Platt, Constables.

BIOGRAPHICAL SKETCHES.

JOSEPH J. JONES.

New England was the birthplace of Mr. Jones, and Massachusetts his native State; the date of his birth April 27, 1834. When three years of age he removed with his parents to Huron Co., Ohio, and at the age of eleven years was left fatherless, and dependent upon his own labor for a livelihood. He worked by the month, and by frugality and strict truthfulness he established a reputation and credit among his neighbors. In November, 1854, he married Luana Gleason, at Ripley, Huron Co., Ohio; but Mrs. Gleason's married life was of short duration, she having died in February of the following year.

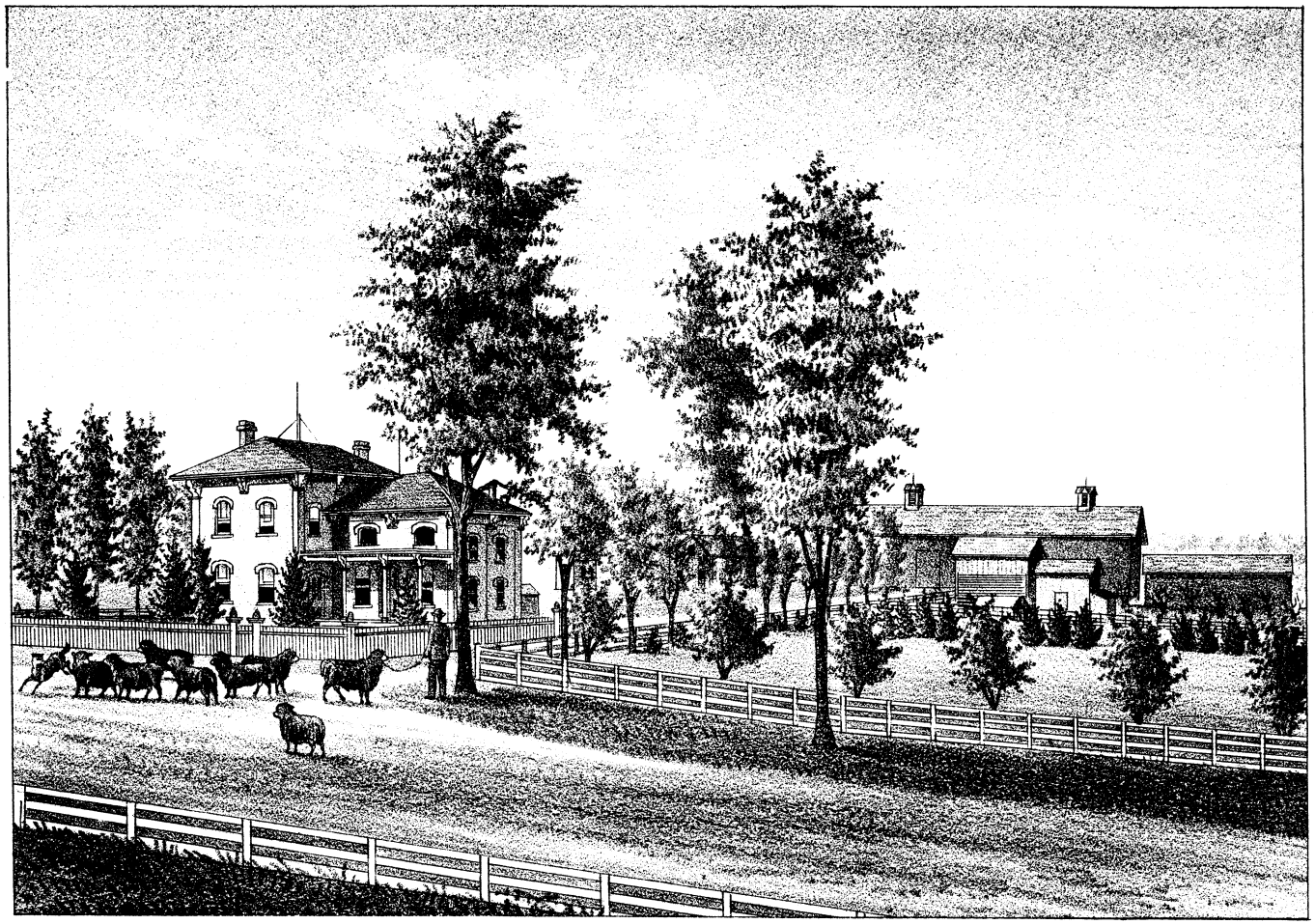
In August of 1856 he was married again, to Charlotte Gleason, and Mrs. Jones died June 22, 1863, leaving two boys. Mr. Jones was married the third time, to Betsey M. Bradley, of Hillsdale, Aug. 11, 1864, and four more children were born. He moved with his second wife to Michigan, in March, 1857, and settled at Woodbridge. After a two years' residence in that township, disposed of his property, and located at his present home, in Hillsdale township, before it was improved.

He has one hundred and seventy acres of highly-improved land, a view of which is given in this work. Mr. Jones has made a specialty of raising a fine grade of Spanish Merino sheep. In this department of farming he has established a reputation, and stands at its head in the county. During the last fall he shipped twenty-six rams, many of them going out of the State. Mr. Jones is noted for fair dealing, moderate prices, and close application to business.

At the county fair, held in 1877, he was awarded every premium for fine sheep. He is a Republican in politics, and has held many offices of trust in the township.

GARRY SEARLS.

Mr. Searls was born in Seneca County, in the central part of New York State, Oct. 24, 1824, his ancestors having been descended from old Dutch stock, and residing along the banks of the Hudson. He remained for six years on the home-farm, and then removed to Bradford Co., Pa., and remained there four years. His parents, then, following the course of emigration, came to Michigan, and located in Hillsdale County, on the then Chicago turnpike, three miles west of Jonesville. Mr. Searls married May 16, 1858, the family of Mrs. Searls having moved from Dutchess Co., N. Y., to Michigan, in 1855. Their children are six in number,—Frederick, Jr., Edward V., George W., Charles H., Anna M., and Albert E.,—all living, and members of the home circle. Mr. Searls resides upon a finely-cultivated farm of one hundred and ninety-five acres, lying in Hillsdale and Cambria townships.



RESIDENCE OF J. J. JONES, HILLSDALE, MICHIGAN.

ADAMS.

THE original township of Adams included all of range 2 west in Hillsdale County, south of the present township of Moscow, from which it was formed by act of the Legislature, March 23, 1836.

This town differs from those to the north in the fact that it was originally heavily timbered; much of it is still covered with a sturdy forest, and the supply of wood is not liable to be exhausted for many years. The surface is similar to that of the neighboring townships and the soil good. Numerous small streams and lakes furnish abundant water, the largest of the lakes being Lake Adams, on sections 21 and 28.

The only village in the township is North Adams, in the northeast part. It is a station on the Detroit, Hillsdale and Southwestern Railway (formerly Detroit, Hillsdale and Indiana), which connects the Fort Wayne, Jackson and Saginaw Road at Banker's with the Michigan Central at Ypsilanti. This road has not proved a paying investment, and it is rumored that trains are to cease running upon it during the season of 1879.

The following list shows the persons who had entered land in this township previous to April 27, 1838. This includes only the present township; Jefferson, Ransom, and the east half of Amboy having been formed from what was originally Adams:

Section 1.—William Warren, Almon Green, Ralph and Polly Douglass, James Foot,—654.08 acres.

Section 2.—Salmon Sharp, Stephen Birdsall, Gershom Noyes, W. W. Jackson, Milton Foot, John M. Foot, Gabriel H. Todd,—649.21 acres.

Section 3.—Henry Wilcox, Stephen Birdsall, Asa Eddy, J. S. Northrop, Ralph Pratt,—647.07 acres.

Section 4.—John and Mary Eddy, William Gage, Foster St. John, Sarah Eddy, William Durant,—641.56 acres.

Section 5.—Daniel D. Sinclair, George C. Van Horn, James Anderson, Solomon Jordan,—642.79 acres.

Section 6.—Daniel Parks, S. P. Jermain, Samuel Covey, Abraham Converse, William Durant, Alfred Brown, Richard Dobson,—587.26 acres.

Section 7.—Erastus Gay, Simeon Carr, Seba Murphy, —621.88 acres.

Section 8.—V. Barker, Francis A. Fisk, William Durant, Alanson Jermain,—640 acres.

Section 9.—Francis A. Fisk, Thomas Rowarth, William Durant, Alanson Jermain, Lemuel Cobb,—640 acres.

Section 10.—William Cutler, Seth Kempton, Wesley Batcheller, Roswell Barker, William S. Fuller, Reuben J. Fuller,—640 acres.

Section 11.—Mahlon Brown, Robert T. Brown, Marcus Terwilliger, John M. Foot, S. P. Jermain, Joseph B. Dawley, Ralph Pratt, Peter Meach,—640 acres.

Section 12.—Simon Jacobus, G. W. Brown, S. P. Jermain, John De Mott, Benjamin Sutton, Pharis Sutton,—640 acres.

Section 13.—S. P. Jermain, Nathaniel Dawley, Alfred Brown, Caleb N. Cransby, Ralph Pratt,—640 acres.

Section 14.—Joseph B. Dawley, Alfred Brown, Darius A. Ogden, Pharis Sutton, William W. Avery, Ralph Pratt, John McVickar.

Section 15.—Roswell Parker, John Benedict, David Bagley, Wesley Batcheller,—640 acres.

Section 17.—A. Wright, H. Packer, James F. Stark, N. Worthington, Tompkins C. Delavan, Israel Daniels, Ralph Pratt,—640 acres.

Section 18.—Myron McGee, Erastus Gay, Enoch Ward, Wright, Packer, Stark, and Worthington, Thomas Denny, Joseph Randall, Zadock Randolph,—627.40 acres.

Section 19.—Julius O. Swift, John Gregg, Ransom Gardner, Uriah B. Couch, H. S. Platt, John W. Miller,—632.44 acres.

Section 20.—Lydia Swift, William C. Swift, Thomas Denny, Jeremiah Arnold, Nathaniel Hewitt, Simon Jacobus,—640 acres.

Section 21.—Thomas Denny, Sizer L. Stoddard, David Bagley, Roswell Cheney, E. W., Jr., and Seth Hastings, Elijah Daniels,—640 acres.

Section 22.—David Bagley, E. W., Jr., and Seth Hastings, George W. Jermain, John McVickar, William Heacox,—640 acres.

Section 23.—William Heacox, E. W., Jr., and Seth Hastins, Ralph Pratt, Josiah Southerland,—640 acres.

Section 24.—Admiral L. Martin, William Burton, Amy Hawkshurst, Calvin Carr,—640 acres.

Section 25.—E. W., Jr., and Seth Hastings,—640 acres.

Section 26.—Joseph Purdy, Robert Hill, Ephraim P. Purdy, E. W., Jr., and Seth Hastings, Job L. Albro,—640 acres.

Section 27.—Joseph Purdy, John Moore, Harry Wood, Stephen Perkins, Ralph Pratt, Ephraim P. Purdy, Samuel Van Gorden, S. P. Jermain,—560 acres.

Section 28.—William Plimpton, L. M. Janes, Betsy Young, Asa G. Edwards, Thomas Denny, Abagail Hall, Ralph Pratt,—600 acres.

Section 29.—Daniel Peck, Luther Bradish, Norman B. Carter, Easton Wilber, Nathaniel Hewitt, Seba Murphy,—640 acres.

Section 30.—Richard ——, William Kirby, John B. Brockelbank, Daniel Peck, Salem T. King, James B. Murray,—636 acres.

Section 31.—Daniel Peck, Austin Westover, H. S. Platt, J. H. Miller, Lonzo G. Budlong, Norman B. Carter,—640.64 acres.

Section 32.—Daniel Peck, James B. Murray, G. L. Crane, John Bradish, Thomas Denny,—640 acres.

Section 33.—B. B. Moore, James B. Murray, John Moore, Lewis M. Jones, William Plimpton, Peter Gates,—640 acres.

Section 34.—David Capont, Joseph W. Atard, B. B. Moore, Marshall Huntington, Howard Weaver, Elihu L. Clark,—640 acres.

Section 35.—David Capont, entire section,—640 acres.

Section 36.—E. Wilder, Jr., and Seth Hastings, Henry Howe, H. B. Scovell,—640 acres.

From this list it is seen that only 120 acres of land remained in the hands of the government in this township at the date given. The same year (1838) it contained a population of 279. There were also owned 217 head of neat stock, 12 horses, 40 sheep, and 276 hogs. For purposes of comparison, we give the following figures from the State census of 1874, to show to what proportions the township has developed:

Population (830 males, 844 females)	1674
Total acres of taxable land	22,816
Lands owned by inhabitants and companies	22,916
Number of acres of improved land	14,790
" " land exempt from taxation	100
Value of same, including improvements	$20,250
Number of acres in school-house sites	7
" " church and parsonage sites	5
" " burying-grounds	6
" " railroad right of way and depot grounds	38
" farms in township	303
" acres in same	21,528
Average number of acres in farms	71.04
Number of acres of wheat sown in 1874	3,413
" " " harvested in 1873	3,090
" " corn " "	1,962
Bushels of wheat raised in 1873	42,430
" corn " "	81,628
" all other grain raised in 1873	22,770
" potatoes raised in 1873	8,642
Tons of hay cut in 1873	2,325
Pounds of wool sheared in 1873	20,464
" of pork marketed in 1873	311,630
" cheese made in 1873	6,490
" butter made in 1873	89,639
" fruit dried for market in 1873	32,257
Barrels of cider made in 1873	603
Pounds of maple-sugar made in 1874	5,445
Number of acres in orchards in 1874	642
Bushels of apples raised in 1872	26,357
" " " in 1873	24,449
" peaches raised in 1872	60
" pears raised in 1872	67
" " " 1873	71
" plums raised in 1872	8
" cherries raised in 1872	1,099
" " " 1873	919
" grapes raised in 1872	42
" " " 1873	43
" strawberries raised in 1872	41
" " " 1873	37
" currants and gooseberries raised in 1872	208
" " " " 1873	167
" melons and garden vegetables raised in 1872	342
" melons and garden vegetables raised in 1873	3,179
Value of all such fruit and garden vegetables for 1873	$11,281
Value of all such fruit and garden vegetables for 1874	$10,772
Number of horses owned in township in 1874	675
" mules " " "	7
" work-oxen " " "	14
" milch-cows " " "	824
" neat cattle, one year old and over, other than oxen and cows	689
" swine, over six months old	1,376
" sheep " "	4,431
" sheep sheared in 1873	3,704
" saw-mills in township in 1874	3
" persons employed in same	9
Amount of capital invested in same	$4,700
Feet of lumber sawed	275,000
Value of lumber sawed	$3,200
Egg-carrier factories	1
Persons employed in same	3
Capital invested in same	$2,000
Value of products	$3,000

EARLY SETTLEMENT.

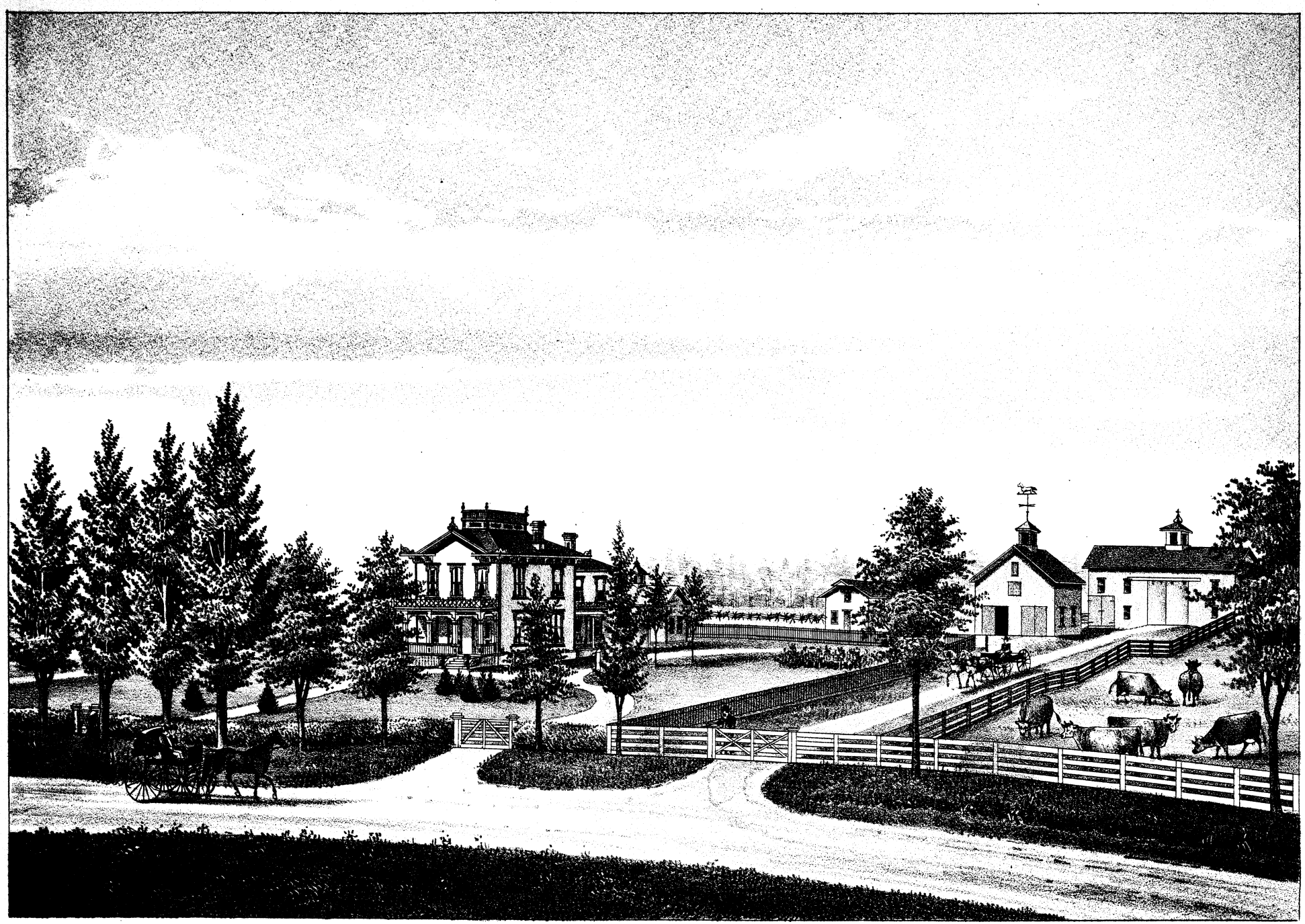
The township of Adams was not settled as early as those along the Chicago turnpike, yet it was but a few years after they had begun to fill with a white population before the woods of Adams rang to the blows of the pioneer's axe, and the typical log cabins were reared where now are the tasty dwellings and excellent improvements of her citizens. When once the work of developing her resources had begun it was rapidly pushed along, and the foregoing figures show that in the lapse of years the township has become one of the foremost in the county in the amount of many of its productions.

A period of forty-four years has rolled over the country since the stillness of the forest was broken by the sound of the pioneer's voice,—forty-four years fraught at first with great toil and many privations, and since with mingled joy and anxiety, until at present the outlook is cheerful and the times are prosperous.

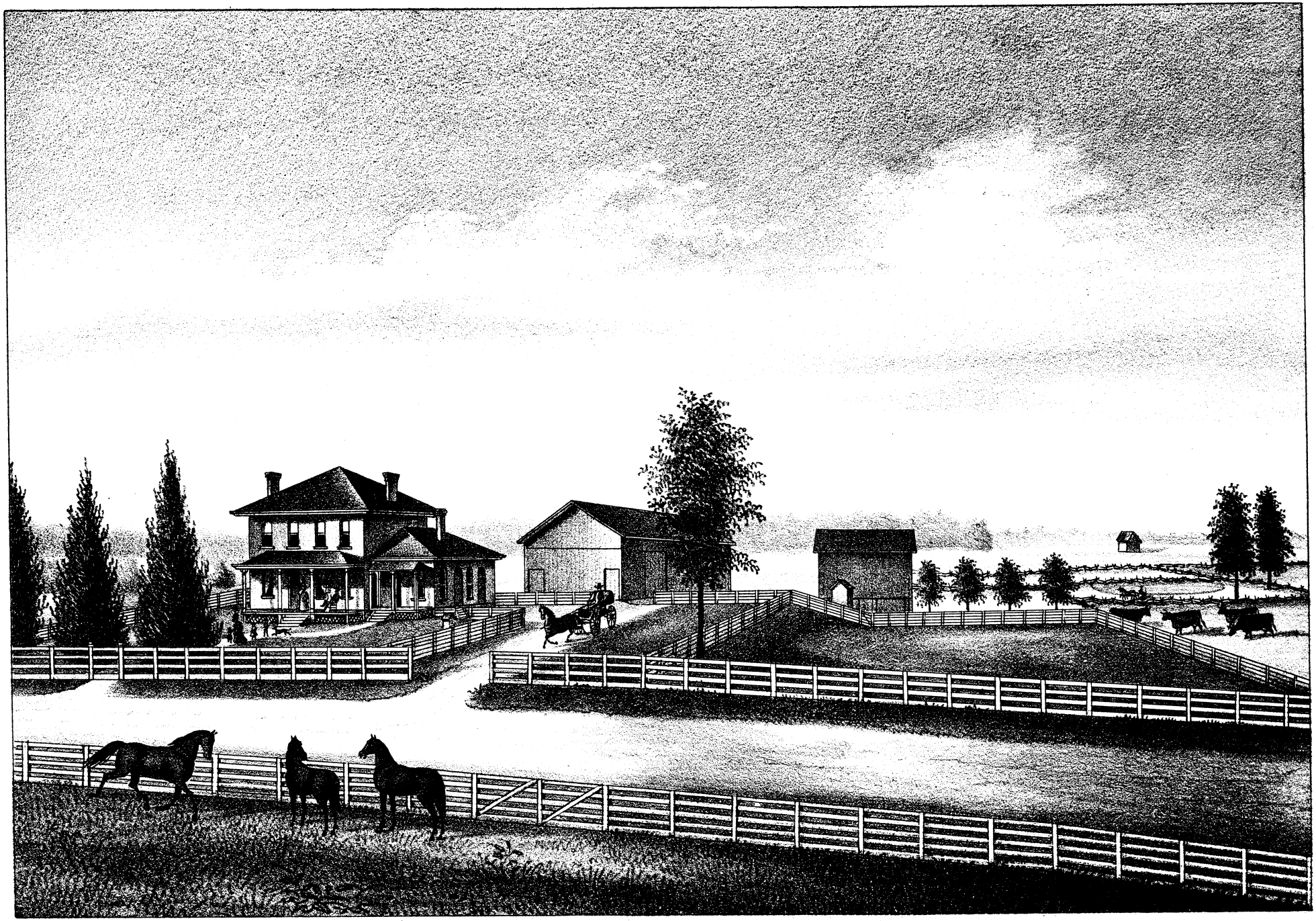
The first settler in what is now the township of Adams was Salmon Sharp, who came with his son, Norman S. Sharp, from Auburn, Cayuga Co., N. Y., in the spring of 1835. He selected his land in the month of April of that year, and while his son stayed upon it he went on foot to Monroe, recorded his entry at the land-office, and returned in the same way. While Mr. Sharp, Sr., returned to New York for his family, the son and Samuel Healey, who had also come, kept "bachelors' hall" in a log house which was erected by Salmon Sharp and son, and his brother, Sheldon W. Sharp, with the aid of George Omens, who was at that time stopping at the "Scipio House" in Moscow, on the Chicago road, at the west line of the township, where Lorenzo Benson now lives. Mr. Omens made the shingles for Mr. Sharp's house, and afterwards for others in the vicinity. This rude dwelling was 10 logs high, and 18 by 24 feet in dimensions, and was the first one erected in the township for the use of a white family.

Salmon Sharp is now residing in Wayne Co., Ia., aged eighty-six years, and his brother, Sheldon W. Sharp, in California. Norman S. Sharp, who is still living in Adams, is consequently its oldest resident settler, and occupies land entered by his father, on section 2, west of the old farm. His wife is a daughter of Sylvester Twogood, who settled a mile farther north, in Moscow, in June, 1836. He was from Dryden, Tompkins Co., N. Y., and has been dead over thirty years. His widow is still living.

At the same time Salmon Sharp selected his land in Adams, his brother, Sheldon W. Sharp, S. A. Whittaker, and Samuel Healey located close by in Moscow. They were conducted to it by Zachariah Van Duzar, of Moscow. Lot Fulkerson also settled in Moscow, in the same neighborhood (section 35), at about the same time. In the fall of the same year (1835) the families of S. A. Whittaker, James Fitten, and Anthony Ingham came to their new homes in the forest, from near Lawrence, Mass. They all located on the tract taken up by Mr. Whittaker.



RESIDENCE OF WILLIAM WRIGHT, ADAMS, MICHIGAN.



RESIDENCE OF LEMUEL ROBERTS, ADAMS, HILLSDALE CO., MICH.

Salmon Sharp's original location was on the northeast quarter of section 2, in Adams, and that of his brother on the southwest quarter of section 36, in Moscow. Whittaker's tract was the farthest west.

William Warren, who lived in the northeast part of town, on land at present occupied by George Combs, located also in the year 1835, very soon after Mr. Sharp had made his entry.

Albert Kenyon, now of North Adams, came to Hillsdale County, from Sempronius, Cayuga Co., N. Y., Oct. 8, 1841; he was at that time but eighteen years old. He afterwards purchased the Sheldon W. Sharp place, in Moscow. After arriving in the county he taught school for ten successive winters. On one occasion he went to Cambria township, in company with Esq. Salmon Sharp, to look at a piece of land he (Kenyon) had purchased. This was in April, 1842. They came in the course of their journey to the border of a large swamp, and missed the section line. So much time was spent in endeavoring to find the blazed trees which marked it, that darkness came upon them and they found themselves alone in the forest. The night was quite cold, and they concluded to build a fire and remain by it until daybreak. Their disappointment was sore enough, when on searching they found they had not a single match between them. They had heard that if a person lost in the night will take a stick and swing it up and down before him, and follow in the direction he thinks is right, he will arrive safely at his destination. This they tried, and wandered on and on in the darkness, scratching their hands and faces with briers, stumbling over fallen logs, and tearing their clothing in the brush, imagining all the time that they were pointing towards Adam Howder's tavern, at Hillsdale. What was their surprise, after several hours' tramp and anxiety, at finding themselves at the house of the widow Bird, in Jefferson! They had done what lost people invariably do, circled to the right, and brought up several miles from their intended resting-place.

Henry N. and E. K. Wilcox, from the northwestern part of Vermont, settled in Adams in the spring of 1836, and both are yet residing in the township.

Abijah Smith came to Adams from Saratoga Co., N. Y., in the spring of 1836, and settled on the east half of the northeast quarter of section 3, where William Morehouse now lives. He moved his family to the township in the fall of the same year. He is at present residing a short distance west of the village of North Adams.

Joseph Woolston, from Monroe Co., N. Y., came with his wife to Michigan, in September, 1838, and settled in the township of Wheatland, on the farm of which Emery Ferguson now owns a part. There he cleared eighty acres, and about fourteen years after his settlement sold his property and removed to his present location, on the northeast quarter of section 1, in Adams, upon which he has since resided. Mr. and Mrs. Woolston are the parents of nine children.

Salmon Sharp, the first settler, was the owner of a large rope, and with that and his team rendered efficient service at the raising of the various log houses and barns built in the neighborhood; in fact, his aid was deemed almost indispensable, for the walls of a dwelling or other building could be rolled up with the help of the team and rope in a very short space of time.

Rev. Milton Foote and family came from Villa Nova, Chautauqua Co., N. Y., to Adrian, Mich., in the fall of 1830, and located at the latter place. In September, 1835, his sons, John and James M. Foote, came to Adams township (then Moscow), located land, built a shanty upon it, and lived in it that winter. Their father removed to the place in the spring of 1836. The portion of the farm which was taken by the latter is now owned by John Cutler and Eli Collins (lying east of North Adams village), and the part owned by John M. Foote—eighty acres—is now the property of Joseph Wright. John M. Foote was married and his brother single when they came to the township. Their cousin, Frederick E. Fairchild, who came with them, yet owns land in Adams, but his present residence is in Rollin, Lenawee Co.

When the Footes moved in they came as far as Moscow, on the Chicago road, and thence *via* the Sharp place to their own land. Sharp had his cabin built at the time, and William Cutler had settled at what is now North Adams, about June of the same year. The Footes cut their own road through from the openings on the north. While on their trip through from New York to Michigan, in 1830, the families were transported in a wagon drawn by a team of horses, their household goods having been sent by water. They brought three cows with them, which the sons drove in turn, having to walk when thus engaged. Milton Foote was a Methodist Episcopal minister, and at his house in Adams preached the first sermon in the township,—and it is said in the county also.*

Mr. Foote's son, James Foote, now living a mile south of North Adams, for some years occupied land which he "took up" on the Adrian road. His wife was a daughter of David Bagley, and died in 1873. Their son, James Foote, whose birth occurred in October, 1838, was one of the first white male children born in the township. George Dibble, living on the west line of Adams, is, perhaps, a little older than Mr. Foote's son.

The first marriage in the township was probably that of Wallace Jackson and Lucy Wilcox, which occurred some time in 1837. James Foote and Harriet M. Bagley were married on the 16th day of November of the same year, and theirs was the second marriage in town. Griffin Fuller and Lois Fairchild were married soon after, and Norman S. Sharp and Juliet Twogood were married in November, 1839.

Probably the first death in town was that of a child of Nelson Dawley, who, in the fall of 1836, fell into a barrel of water (the barrel was set in the ground to serve as a cistern) and was drowned. The child was the first person buried in the cemetery in the eastern part of the township.

The first adult person who died was possibly Mrs. Griffin Fuller, who died in childbirth within a year after her marriage.

The first white child born in the township was Hannah, a daughter of Stephen Burchell, who lived just west of the

* This cannot be, as there was preaching at Jonesville before that time.

present village site. She is now Mrs. Charles E. Fullerton, residing half a mile west of the village.

John Cutler, son of William Cutler, was among the first white male children born in the township, his birth occurring in 1840.

David Bagley, from the town of Mentz, Cayuga Co., N. Y., removed with his wife and eight children (the oldest son remaining in New York) to Michigan in June, 1836, and settled in Adams, on the farm now partly owned by Saxton S. Bagley. The latter has removed the old log dwelling of his father from its former location to his share of the farm, and still occupies it. This building was raised in June and July, 1836, and stands south of its original site. Another son, Joseph L. Bagley, lives near the centre of the township.

When the Bagleys moved into town, Rev. Milton Foote was living a short distance east of Cutler's Corners, where he had settled as described. Rev. Roswell Parker, also a Methodist minister, had purchased land in the township but had not yet moved upon it, and settled in the summer of the same year (1836).

Joseph B. Dawley lived a mile south and one and a quarter miles east from North Adams in 1836, and probably had settled in 1835. William Fowler occupied a place at the west line of the township, on what is now the Hillsdale road.

Seth Kempton, who was the first township clerk of Adams, was by profession a Thompsonian physician, and married a daughter of Judge Lyman Blackmar, of Moscow. He was the first physician who settled in Adams township, and was a very capable man.

Norman S. Sharp relates the following incident as illustrative of the straits to which the good housewives of early days were sometimes reduced: He had gone to Tecumseh on one occasion to procure grists for four families. He was gone so much longer than usual that the families used up what little flour they had left, and then took some bran, sifted the "middlings" out of it and used that, and still the flour came not. Towards evening of one day three preachers came to Mrs. Sharp's,—Elders Parker, Benedict, and Batchelor,—and were given supper and lodging. Mrs. Sharp (N. S. Sharp's mother) told them she had given them the last food she had in the house, and unless her son came that night they would have to go without breakfast in the morning. The son arrived with his grist within two miles of home that evening, unhitched the oxen and turned them out, walked home and went to bed, and early in the morning walked back, hitched up again, and drew the load home in time to have some of it to prepare for breakfast. The dispensers of the Word consequently did not suffer from hunger.

LIST OF TOWNSHIP OFFICERS, ETC.

According to direction of act creating the township of Adams the first town-meeting was held April 4, 1836, at the southeast corner of section 16, centre of the township. A large log answered the purposes of table, desks, and seats. Salmon Sharp was moderator of the meeting and Nicholas Worthington clerk. The following were the officers chosen, viz.: Supervisor, Salmon Sharp; Town Clerk, Seth Kempton, Jr.; Assessors, Benjamin Moore, William Cutler, William W. Jackson; Commissioners of Schools, William W. Jackson, Nicholas Worthington, Easton Wilber;* Commissioners of Highways, John M. Foote, Joseph W. Atard, Stephen Birdsall; Directors of the Poor, Joseph B. Dawley, Julius O. Swift; Collector, Easton Wilber; Constables, Easton Wilber, William Jackson; Magistrates, William Cutler, Nicholas Worthington, Horatio Hadley, Salmon Sharp; School Inspectors, Easton Wilber, William Jackson, Nicholas Worthington, Seth Kempton, Jr., A. Z. Hayward.

At this election it was "Voted, That the town of Adams be divided into five road districts, the first containing the northeast quarter of township 6 south, of range 3 west, including the south dividing line to section 16; the second the northwest quarter, including the south dividing line to the east corner of 16; the third the southwest quarter; the fourth the southeast quarter; and the fifth all that part of Adams south of township 6."

Pathmasters chosen.—John M. Foote, E. M. Curtis, Julius O. Swift, Joseph W. Atard, A. Z. Hayward, these for districts one to five respectively. The last-named person refused to serve, and Horatio Hadley was appointed in his place. It was voted that the pathmasters serve as fence-viewers, and the meeting adjourned to the first Monday in April, 1837, at the house of —— Arnold.

At a special election, Sept. 12, 1836, to choose a delegate to State convention, which was to assemble at Ann Arbor the same month, Zachariah Van Duzar received fourteen votes and Heman Pratt two.

In 1837 it was "Voted, That the town pay a bounty of $5 on every *woolf* over six months of age, and $2.50 on all under that age, caught and killed in the town by any inhabitant of the same (and none other), and presented to the town board with satisfactory proof that they were taken within the limits of the same.

"Voted, The supervisor be authorized to raise $50 for the purpose of paying a bounty on *woolves*."

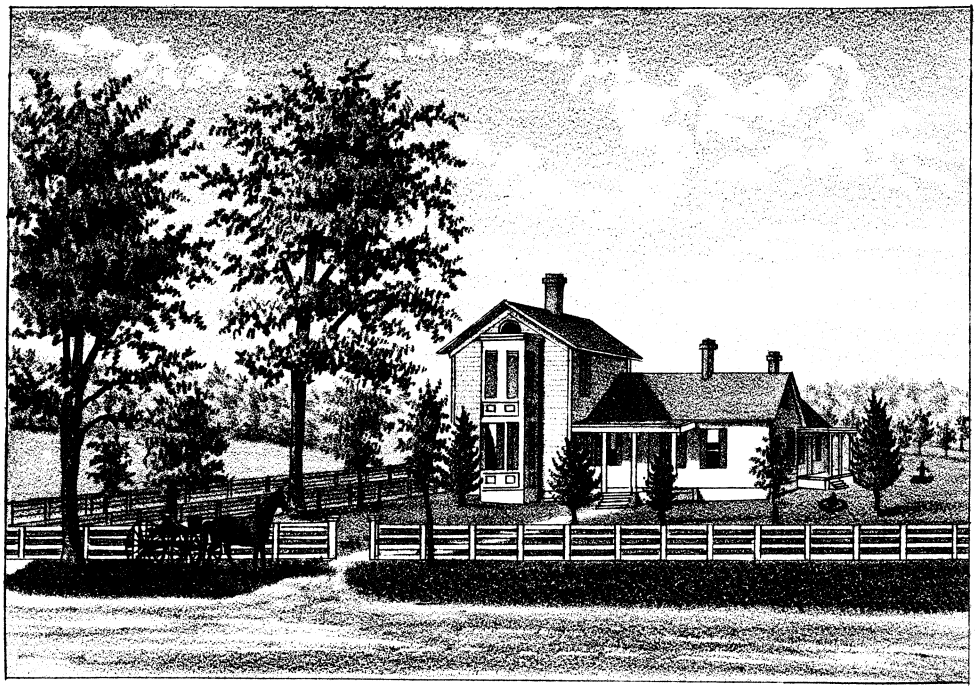
In 1839 it was "Voted, That the town take a deed of Jabez S. Northrop of a piece of ground as a burying-ground selected by D. Bagley, S. Kempton, and Milton Foote." This burying-ground was a part of the present one north of the village of North Adams.

The following is a list of the principal officers of the township from 1837 to 1877, inclusive:

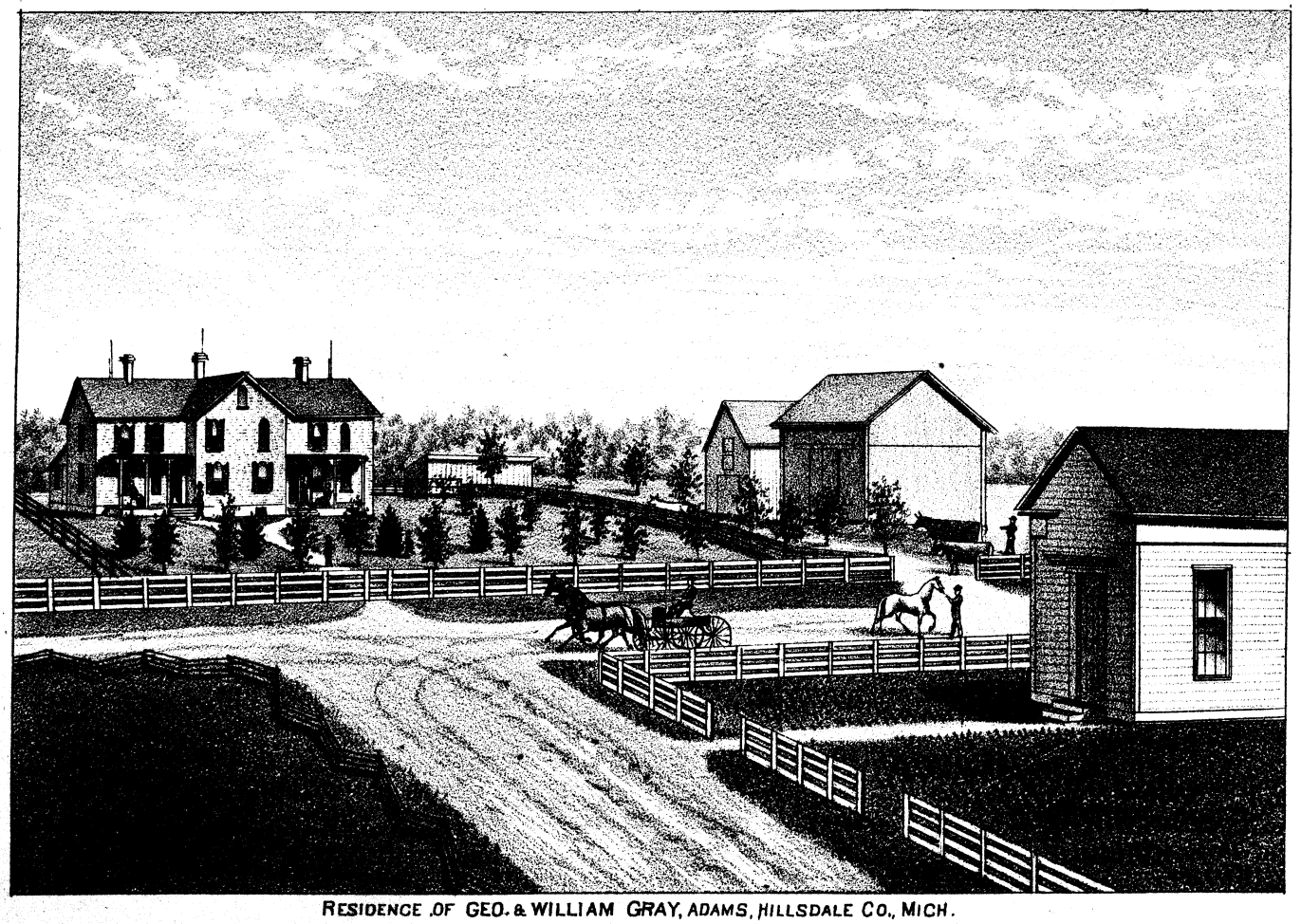
SUPERVISORS.

1837–40. Salmon Sharp.
1841. David Bagley.
1842. Ethel Judd.
1843–44. Peter Gates.
1845. David Bagley.
1846. Nelson Nethaway.
1847. Norman S. Sharp.
1848. Easton Wilbur.
1849. Andrew Wade.
1850. Asa G. Edwards.
1851. Nelson Nethaway.
1852. John M. Foote.
1853. Asa G. Edwards.
1854. Peter Gates.
1855. Nelson Nethaway.
1856. William Cutler.
1857. Nelson Nethaway.
1858. Andrew Wade.
1859. Nicholas G. Vreeland.
1860–61. James H. Fowler.
1862–63. Nelson Nethaway.
1864–68. Ethel Judd.
1869. John Phillips.
1870–74. James Foote.
1875. Albert Kenyon.
1876. Saxton S. Bagley.
1877. George Kinney.

* Spelled also Wilbur.



RESIDENCE OF LEVI VANAKEN, ADAMS, HILLSDALE CO., MICH.



RESIDENCE OF GEO. & WILLIAM GRAY, ADAMS, HILLSDALE CO., MICH.

TOWN CLERKS.

1837–39. Seth Kempton, Jr.
1840. Nicholas Worthington.
1841–43. William D. Moore.
1844–45. Nelson Nethaway.
1846. Norman S. Sharp.
1847. Nelson Nethaway.
1848. Nicholas Worthington.
1849. David M. Bagley.
1850. Warner Spooner.
1851. David C. Fuller.
1852. James H. Fowler.
1853. Nicholas G. Vreeland.
1854. Gilbert Travis.
1855–56. Allen Kenney.
1857–61. Saxton S. Bagley.
1862–64. Henry H. Wade.
1865. Lewis J. Thompson.
1866. Saxton S. Bagley.
1867–68. John B. Kemp.
1869. David M. Foote.
1870–72. Thomas J. Nethaway.
1873–76. George Kinney.
1877. Saxton S. Bagley.

JUSTICES OF THE PEACE.

1837. Easton Wilbur.
1838. William W. Jackson.
1839. Nicholas Worthington.
1840. William Cutler.
1841. Easton Wilbur.
1842. William W. Jackson.
Peter Gates.
1843. Robert Hill.
1844. William Cutler.
1845. Easton Wilbur.
1846. William B. Foote.
1847. Asa G. Edwards.
Robert Hill.
1848. Silas Sears.
1849. Ira Hill.
Samuel Stephens.
1850. Nicholas G. Vreeland.
1851. Robert Hill.
1852. David B. Kempton.
1853. Israel Post.
1854. Nicholas G. Vreeland.
1855. Robert Hill.
1856. D. B. Kempton.
Robert Hill.
1857. Allen Kenney.
1858. Martin H. Langdon.
1859. Lucius M. French.
1860. David B. Kempton.
1861. David C. Fuller.
1862. Furman Huff.
1863. Azariah F. De Pue.
1864. Orson Herrington.
Wilson W. Curtice.
1865. W. W. Curtice.
1866. Furman Huff.
C. H. Jackson.
1867. A. F. De Pue.
D. B. Kempton.
1868. James Barker.
A. F. De Pue.
1869. Lucius E. Russ.
1870. Furman Huff.
1871. Nelson Nethaway.
1872. James Barker.
Stephen N. Betts.
1873. L. E. Russ.
1874. Furman Huff.
1875. Robert Hill.
1876. S. N. Betts.
James Barker.
1877. Benjamin D. Ackmoody.

ASSESSORS.

1837. William W. Jackson.
David Bagley.
Henry Fowler.
1838. W. W. Jackson.
William Cutler.
Peter Gates.
1839. Milton Foote.
Easton Wilbur.
David B. Kempton.
1840. Easton Wilbur.
William W. Jackson.
Vining Barker.
1841. Salmon Sharp.
Easton Wilbur.
Solomon A. Clark.
1842. Milton Foote.
1842. H. P. Hitchcock.
1843. Abijah Smith.
Horace P. Hitchcock.
1844. Asa G. Edwards.
Abijah Smith.
1845. Horace P. Hitchcock.
Gershom Noyes.
1846. A. G. Edwards.
Abijah Smith.
1847. Abijah Smith.
Peter Gates.
1848. Same as previous year.
1849. William Kirby.
David C. Myers.
1850. William Tater.
Henry Lyons.

COLLECTORS.

1837. James Foote.
1838. Reuben J. Fuller.
1839. James Foote.
1840. Reuben J. Fuller.
1841. Reuben J. Fuller.

TREASURERS.

1839–41. David Bagley.
1842. Easton Wilbur.
1843. Wm. C. Swift.
1844. James Foote.
1845. Asa G. Edwards.
1846–47. Wm. C. Swift.
1848. Ira Hill.
1849. Stillman C. Post.
1850. Jared H. Huyck.
1851. Amos B. Noyes.
1852. Wm. C. Swift.
1853. A. B. Noyes.
1854. Wm. C. Walmsley.
1855. Saxton S. Bagley.
1856. Horace P. Hitchcock.
1857–58. Heman Swift.
1859–66. James Foote.
1867–69. Saxton S. Bagley.
1870–72. Charles D. Wyman.
1873–75. Charles J. Hickox.
1876–77. Willard J. Wyman.

COMMISSIONERS OF HIGHWAYS.

1837. John M. Foote.
J. O. Swift.
Joseph B. Dawley.
1838. John M. Foote.
Henry Burgess.
Julius O. Swift.
1839. Henry Burgess.
Ethel Judd.
Delonzo Turner.
1840. Julius O. Swift.
Delonzo Turner.
Samuel Stevens.
1841. David B. Kempton.
Robert Hill.
Peter Gates.
1842. Peter Gates.
Samuel Niblack.
Samuel Stephens.
1843. Stephen Birdsall.
Samuel Niblack.
Jehiel Rush.
1844. S. Birdsall.
Norman S. Sharp.
Wm. C. Swift.
1845. N. S. Sharp.
Wm. C. Swift.
Andrew Wade.
1846. Peter Gates.
Philip Clark.
Amos B. Noyes.
1847. Erastus Wilcox.
Amos B. Noyes.
John S. Older.
1848. John M. Foote.
1849. John H. Smith.
1850. Alonzo S. Carter.
1851. John M. Foote.
1852. Cyrus H. Jackson.
1853. Gilbert Travis.
1854. Henry Huff.
George Gregory.
1855. Cyrus H. Jackson.
1856. Charles D. Wyman.
1857. Daniel McKercher.
1858. Alonzo S. Carter.
1859. Charles D. Wyman.
1860. Daniel McKercher.
1861. Alonzo S. Carter.
1862. Charles D. Wyman.
1863. Davis Barker.
1864. Eli B. Rogers.
1865. Allen Keney.
1866. Nelson J. Webb.
Alonzo Cole.
1867. Lemuel Roberts.
D. H. Jackson.
1868. Alonzo Cole.
1869. John H. Bearss.
1870. Charles W. Bross.
1871. James F. Burnett.
1872. Elisha Swift.
Elliott W. Church.
1873. Charles W. Bross.
1874. Thomas J. Nethaway.
1875. C. W. Bross.
1876. David M. Foote.
1877. Charles W. Bross.

The officers for 1878 are as follows: Supervisor, George Kinney; Town Clerk, Saxton S. Bagley; Treasurer, W. J. Wyman; Justice of the Peace, Furman Huff; Commissioner of Highways, Abram Williams; Township Superintendent of Schools, George E. Wilson; School Inspector, Thomas J. Nethaway; Drain Commissioner, Richard S. Hicks; Constables, Ezra L. Tiffany, James Crisp, C. Leslie Benson, Adelbert C. Gregory.

Reuben J. Fuller, whose name appears frequently in the foregoing list, came from Sullivan, Madison Co., N. Y., with his family, and settled on section 10 in Adams on the 2d of February, 1837. His location is immediately east of the village of North Adams. He purchased the south 40 of his 80 in 1835, and has resided upon his place since his settlement in 1837.

Ethel Judd, whose name also appears conspicuously, is a native of Herkimer Co., N. Y., and was later a resident of Chautauqua County, from which he came to Adams with his family in 1837, arriving July 7, and settled on the west half of the northeast quarter of section 14,—the old farm now owned by his son-in-law, Charles H. Smith. Mr. Judd is at present resident of North Adams. He is by trade a carpenter and joiner, and, besides attending to his farm duties, he has built many of the houses and barns in this township,—among them seven dwellings in North Adams. Before leaving the State of New York he was employed upon the Erie Canal.

SCHOOLS.

The first school-house in the present township of Adams was a log building, which was erected a short distance south

of North Adams. Oliver Streeter was an early teacher. The first school was taught in this building in the summer of 1839, by Miss Juliet Twogood,* now the wife of Norman S. Sharp. She was then but seventeen years of age, and had previously attended at a school which was kept in a log school-house across the line in Moscow, and about a quarter of a mile west of Mr. Sharp's present residence. Mr. Sharp's sister, Melissa, now the wife of Jonathan Benson, of Moscow, taught the first school in the latter building as early as 1837.

Among the children who attended the first school at North Adams were those from the families of the Fullers, Bagleys, Parkers, and others.

The present substantial and elegant two-story brick union school building at North Adams was erected in 1877, at a cost of about $7000. The union district was organized in the fall of 1874, and its present Trustees are Ethel Judd, Moderator; George Cutler, Director; Henry Gray, Assessor; William Wilbur, Joseph A. Wright, Leslie Benson. The school has three departments, and an attendance averaging about 150. The teachers for the school year of 1878–79 are F. B. McClellan, Principal; Miss Ella A. Teed, Intermediate; Miss Mary E. Hosmer, Primary.

RELIGIOUS SOCIETIES.

METHODIST EPISCOPAL CHURCH, NORTH ADAMS.

Revs. Milton Foote and Roswell Parker were the first ministers who settled in what is now Adams township. The latter has been given the credit of preaching the first sermon in the township; but this is an error, as Mr. Foote arrived first, and held meetings at his house before Mr. Parker came. The latter probably preached the first *funeral* sermon, and also discoursed at Mr. Foote's house, and at meetings held in his barn. The Methodist Church was organized in that barn in 1836 or 1837. One of the first members was Miss Melissa Sharp, now Mrs. Jonathan Benson, of Moscow. Messrs. Foote and Parker were efficient in organizing the church. The first circuit preacher was Rev. Mr. Sabin, who lived in Allen; this was as early as 1837. Meetings were for a long time held in the school-house, and afterwards in each of the churches at the village. The present brick church is the first house of worship owned by the society, and was built in 1870, during the pastorate of Rev. Mr. Brockway. Its cost, including furniture, etc., was about $6000.

The leader of the first Methodist class was Wallace Jackson. The present pastor is Rev. W. M. Paddock, and the membership in the neighborhood of 200.

CONGREGATIONAL CHURCH, NORTH ADAMS.

Rev. Roswell Parker, originally a Methodist, afterwards became a Congregationalist, and organized and became the first pastor of the church of that denomination at North Adams, about 1848. It is known as the First Congregational Church of Adams. Mr. Parker remained in charge six or eight years, and the pastors since have been Revs. Nichols, Shaw, M. E. Lewis (now in Kansas), J. L. Crane, —— Stevenson, J. S. Noyes, and the present incumbent, Rev. George E. Wilson. Others preached for short periods. The present membership is about 60. A Sunday-school is sustained, with Levi Reckord as superintendent.

The society built a frame church not long after organizing, and afterwards sold it to the school district, the trustees of which fitted it up for a school-house.

The *Wesleyan Methodists* had organized and built a church about 1840–42, but they finally disbanded, and donated their church to the Congregationalists, which society most of them united with, the balance going to the Methodist Episcopal Church. The building is a frame structure, standing in the eastern part of the village.

BAPTIST CHURCH, NORTH ADAMS.

This is also quite an old organization, and occupies a frame church which stands near that owned by the Congregational Society. The membership Dec. 17, 1878, was 62. The present pastor is Rev. H. P. Eldridge, who also has a charge at Church's Corners, in Wheatland. A flourishing Sabbath-school is kept up, with Daniel Barber as superintendent.

Rev. Roswell Parker was from Plainfield, Windham Co., Conn., and settled in Adams, July 5, 1836. His daughter was the second white child born in the township. Two of his sons are now ministers in Kansas, where their father died at a recent date.

James Holcomb, from England, settled in this town in 1841. His wife, Mrs. Sarah A. Holcomb, settled with her parents quite early in Lenawee County, and in 1837 removed with them to this county. On one occasion, when she had been gathering black walnuts, she was followed home by two wolves, and thoroughly frightened by her adventure. Baw Beese, the noted chief, often came to her father's house, with his wife and children, for food, and always conducted himself with great dignity and decorum.

William B. Eldred, from Otsego Co., N. Y., emigrated to Michigan in 1836, and located at Adrian, Lenawee Co. In February, 1844, he removed to a farm in Adams.

Easton Wilbur, whose name appears conspicuously in the early records of the township, came also from Otsego Co., N. Y., and settled here in January, 1836.

Lemuel Roberts, of Seneca Co., N. Y., removed to this township in 1841, settling upon a farm therein, a half-mile west of North Adams, on the 1st of November of that year. His son Lemuel, who came with him, and was at the time only twenty years old, now lives on section 7.

Nelson Nethaway came in November, 1842, from the State of New York, and located in Adams in January, 1843.

James Whittaker, also a farmer, came from Lancashire, England, and settled in Adams, Oct. 8, 1840.

Simeon Lyon came from Dedham, Mass., and located in this town in 1843.

Julius O. Swift, from Junius, Seneca Co., N. Y., settled in this township in November, 1835. John C. Swift, who came at the same time, is still a resident of the town.

Robert Hill, from the Lake Champlain region, came to Adams and settled March 2, 1839; and Albert G. Wells, from Chautauqua Co., N. Y., removed here and took up his abode in the wilderness in February, 1838.

* Other authority says Emily Ferguson taught the first school in the township in 1837.

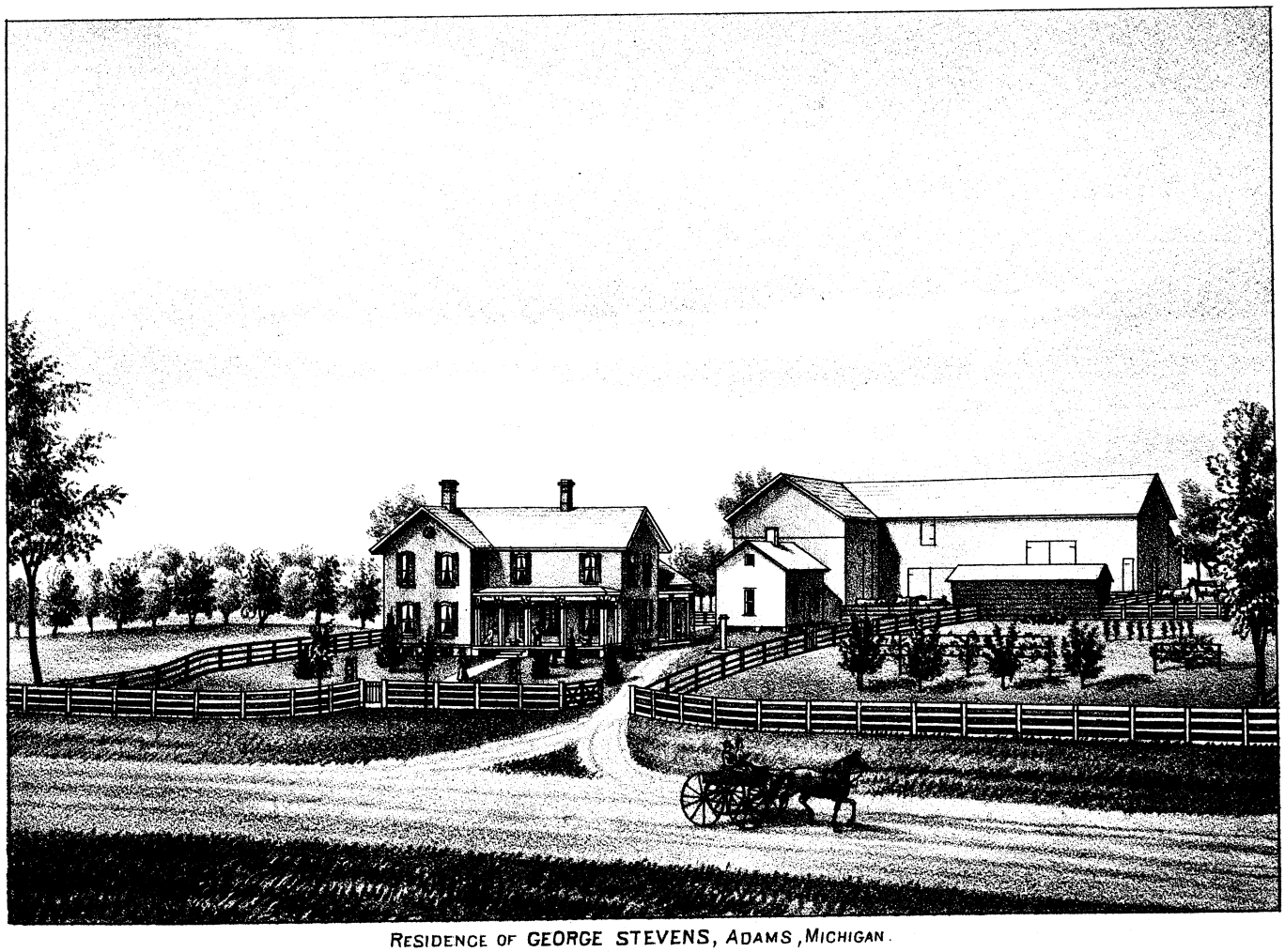


GEORGE STEVENS.



MRS. GEORGE STEVENS.

PHOTOS. BY CARSON & GRAHAM.



RESIDENCE OF GEORGE STEVENS, ADAMS, MICHIGAN.

Vining Barker, from Herkimer Co., N. Y., emigrated to Michigan in 1839, and on the 24th of February, 1839, settled in what is now the township of Adams.

Horace P. Hitchcock left his home in Lowville, Lewis Co., N. Y., in October, 1833, with his wife and one child, and moved to Mayville, Chautauqua Co. From there, in the month of January, 1834, Mr. Hitchcock started on foot for Michigan, leaving his family, and walked through Pennsylvania and Ohio to the land of lakes, hills, and dales, and entered 80 acres of government land on section 25, Pittsford township, Hillsdale Co. He then set out on his return,—afoot as before,—and in due time reached Mayville. He purchased an ox-team, and with his family drove through to their new home in the forest wilds of Michigan, the trip occupying twenty-two days. Upon arriving in Pittsford he had but $22 left, and no house wherein to find shelter. The latter difficulty was finally overcome, and a rude log dwelling appeared in the midst of a small clearing. The cooking utensils of the family consisted of a skillet, or "spider," a dish, kettle, and an iron tea-kettle. Some time in the summer of 1835, Mr. H. sold his place in Pittsford for $1000, and moved to his present home, on section 26 in Adams, in February, 1836. Here he purchased from second hands; he owns at present 160 acres. When coming from his place in Pittsford to the one in Adams, he trimmed out the underbrush for a mile and a half, in order to clear a passage-way. In 1837 or 1838 a road was constructed six miles long, east and west, to enable the settlers to reach Hillsdale conveniently. This was through the instrumentality of Mr. Hitchcock also.

Israel Post, residing on the southwest quarter of section 22, settled in 1846; and Samuel Stevens, now deceased, was also one of the pioneers of the township.

Michael Donovan, who had served in the rank of lieutenant during the war of 1812, removed from Jordan village, in the State of New York, to Toledo, Ohio, in 1839, and two years later (1841) settled near North Adams. His death occurred March 29, 1873.

VILLAGE OF NORTH ADAMS.

The first settlers on the site of this village were William Cutler and Stephen Birdsall, who came from Niagara Co., N. Y., about the month of June, 1835. Mr. Cutler located 120 acres of land where North Adams now stands, and Birdsall settled immediately east of him, afterwards moving west of the village. Mr. Cutler was accompanied by his wife and one child, and a second son, John, now living east of North Adams, was born in 1840. Mrs. Cutler died about the winter of 1840–41, and her husband married again in August, 1841. His oldest child, Byron, who came with him to the State, is a resident of Clinton County at this time. Five children were born to Mr. Cutler by his second wife,—two sons and three daughters,—and of these the only one now living in the township is George Cutler, of North Adams.

Mr. Cutler's first dwelling at his new location was a log house, which stood a little in the rear of the present post-office, and in it he kept tavern,—the first in the township. A frame was subsequently built over it, and the log part torn out. In 1851 he built the hotel now owned and occupied by H. W. Comfort, and known as the "Comfort House."

In honor of Mr. Cutler the settlement which grew up around him was called "Cutler's Corners," and long bore that name. About 1846 he erected a small frame building, and in it established the first store in the village, afterwards associating with him William Foote. Mr. Cutler died in July, 1869. The store he built is yet standing on its old site, on the north side of the street, nearly opposite the "Comfort House," and is at present filled with a stock of millinery and fancy goods.

H. W. Comfort, proprietor of the hotel previously mentioned, is a native of Elmira, Chemung Co., N. Y., and in his early manhood was engaged in the lumber business at Troy, Pa., from which place he emigrated to Michigan in 1843. He stopped for a short time on the old Warner Bunday farm in Somerset, and aided in reclaiming a nursery which had belonged to the latter, and which had been allowed to run down. From there he removed to Moscow village. He has since lived in Ohio, and has occupied the hotel at North Adams since Dec. 1, 1873.

North Adams Post-Office.—The oldest post-office in this locality was called Adams, and was first kept by Salmon Sharp, at his residence on the north line of the township. It was established as early as 1836–38. Mail was carried by Mr. Sharp's brother, Sheldon W. Sharp, over the route which extended from Adrian to Jonesville, *via* Addison. Norman S. Sharp succeeded his father as postmaster, and the office was subsequently moved across the line into Moscow, and kept by Benjamin I. Kenyon (father of Albert Kenyon), still retaining its original name. Meanwhile a post-office was established at Cutler's Corners and called North Adams, with William Cutler as first postmaster. The Adams post-office was continued for some time under charge of Mr. Kenyon, and finally withdrawn from the list, all mail going thereafter to the North Adams office. The village itself from that time began to be known by the same name as the post-office. The present incumbent of the latter office is M. F. Lamb.

Although numerous lots had been sold "by metes and bounds" to parties locating here, the village was not regularly surveyed, platted, and recorded until 1871. The proprietors as it was laid out were Franklin Noyes, G. C. Morehouse, L. E. Russ, William McConnell, Ethel Judd, B. F. Vreeland, G. W. Relyea, Solomon Armstrong, Charles H. Wilbur, William H. Wilbur, John Wilbur, N. Lamb, M. F. Lamb, H. Bowman, Albert Kenyon, J. M. George, W. Mallery, C. W. Knapp, James Fitton, S. S. Wiley, Esther Cutler, George W. Cutler, A. J. Spear, F. Corey, E. F. Smith, and O. C. Smith. The village, unlike the beautiful town of the same name in Berkshire Co., Mass., is not surrounded by "the everlasting hills," but is located on very level ground.

The *North Adams Cornet Band* was reorganized in 1877, and at present has 15 members, with Charles Sabins as leader. It has a very neat uniform, and, for the time it has been in practice, discourses excellent music.

Adams Lodge, No. 189, *F. & A. M.*, was organized in 1863, with Albert Kenyon as first Master. It has a present membership of between 30 and 40, and occupies a

room in the fine brick block on the northwest corner of the streets, built by a stock company, in 1868. The present officers of the lodge are: Worshipful Master, Norman S. Sharp; Senior Warden, George Stevens; Junior Warden, George Kalder; Treas., D. B. Kempton; Sec., B. D. Ackmoody; Tyler, Seth Wiley.

Fidelity Lodge, I. O. O. F., has been an organized body about twenty-five years. Its membership at present is not large. It occupies a room in the same building with the Masons.

Summary of North Adams.—The village contained in December, 1878, 10 stores of various kinds, 4 millinery establishments, 1 tailor, 1 agricultural implement store, 4 blacksmith-shops, 1 cooper-shop, a steam saw-mill, 2 harness-shops, 1 shoe-shop, a post-office, a union school building, 3 churches, lodges of Masons and Odd-Fellows, 3 physicians (Drs. —— Wood, W. R. Ditmars, and Frank Noyes, the latter a homœopathist), an extensive wagon- and carriage-factory, owned by Z. Schaad & Co., and a population of nearly or quite 400. The place has been built up principally since the completion of the Detroit, Hillsdale and Southwestern Railway.

The Crater Brothers are contemplating the erection, during 1879, of a three-story brick building, 45 by 100, on the vacant corner north of the "Comfort House," to be used for stores, offices, and public hall. The brick block on the south side of the street, west of the corners, was built by G. W. Rockwood and William Brooks, the former erecting the western part and the latter the eastern.

We are indebted to the following persons in this township for information furnished while compiling the foregoing article: Norman S. Sharp and wife, James Foote, Saxton S. Bagley, George W. Cutler, Albert Kenyon, Capt. Ethel Judd, Russell J. Fuller, H. W. Comfort, Mrs. Joseph Woolston, and many others.

BIOGRAPHICAL SKETCHES.

THE GRAY FAMILY

are entitled to special mention in this work for the progress they have made in developing the resources of the country, the progress they have made, the hardships they have endured, and the obstacles they have overcome. They were from Ohio; being of limited means, compelled to seek cheap land. George Gray, the pioneer, left his native State, with his wife and three children, in 1846, and came to Hillsdale County by wagon. Stopped in Wheatland for two years, where they suffered many privations; the family were nearly all sick, and the youngest child died. They then came to Adams and purchased eighty acres of unimproved land, where they now reside, and by diligence and perseverance have improved that, and added other lands, erected fine buildings, and secured a comfortable home. Joseph H., the oldest son, is a large farmer in the same town. William Harrison remained with his father, and his strong arm has been instrumental in pushing back the forest and establishing the comfortable home for himself and parents. He was born June 13, 1841. Married Dec. 13, 1866, to Mary Wayman, of Lockport, N. Y. To them have been born five children,—two sons and three daughters; one daughter died in her sixth year. These children are the fourth generation now living. Their great-grandfather, David Gray, is now living in Lake Co., O., in his ninety-ninth year.

HORACE P. HITCHCOCK

was born at Lowville, Lewis Co., N. Y., Oct. 17, 1809. Son of Amasa Hitchcock, one of the early settlers of that county, who raised a family of five children, of whom Horace P. was the youngest son. He lived at home until he was twenty-one years of age, worked in the neighborhood at such jobs as he could get for three years. During this time he

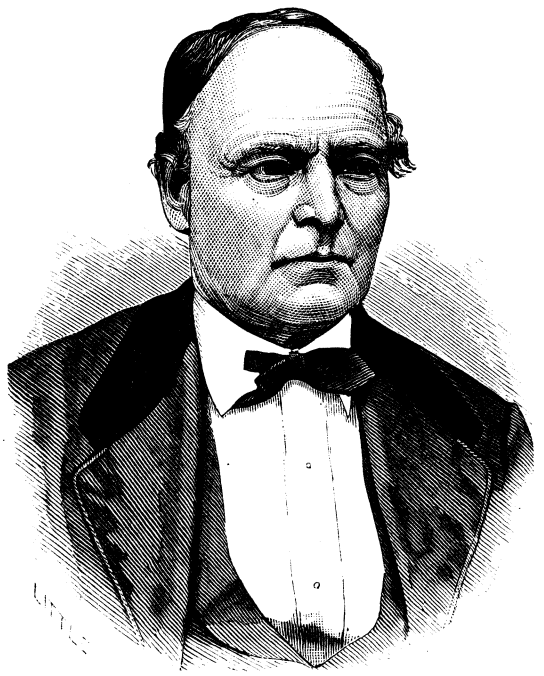
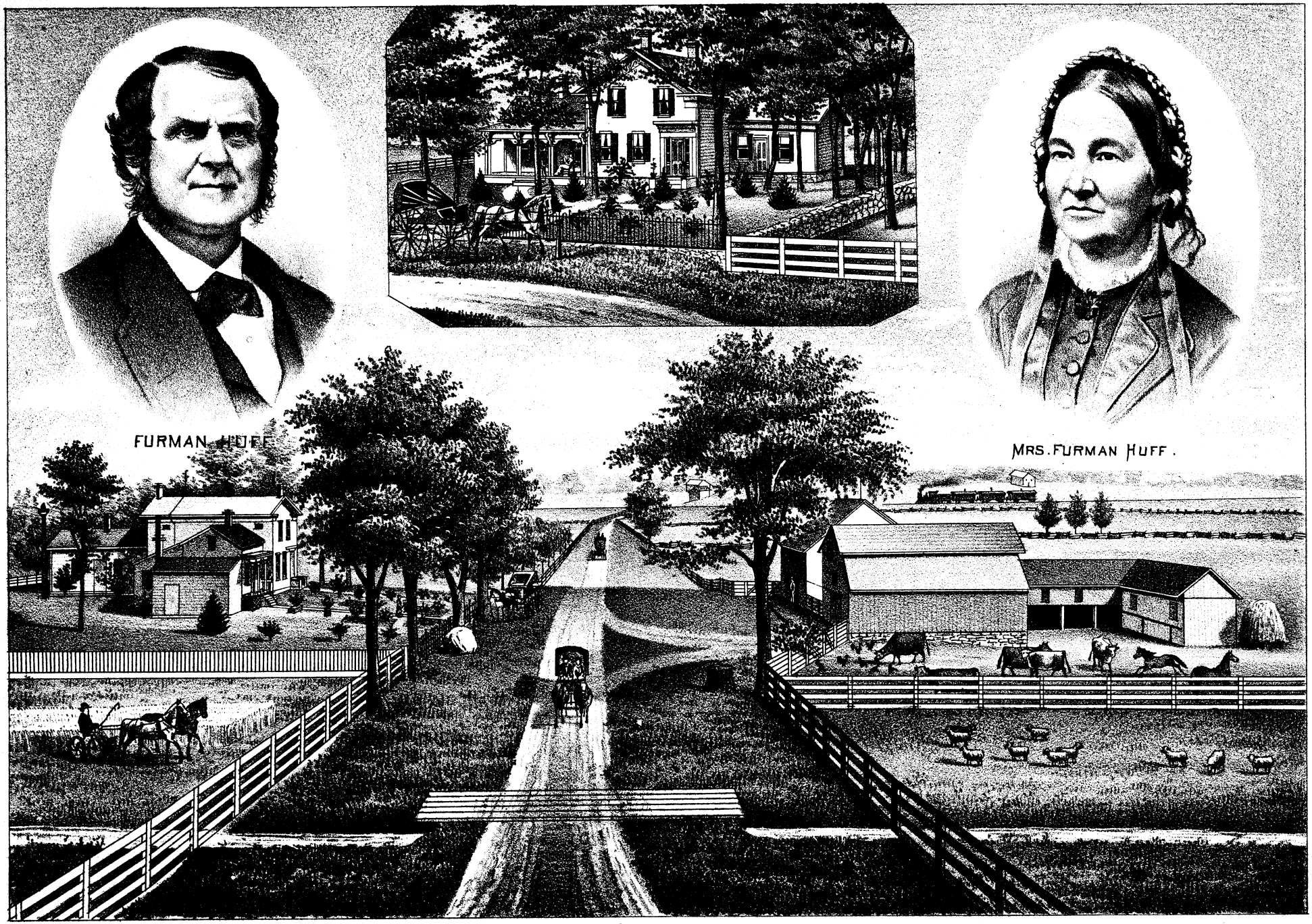


Photo. by Carson & Graham, Hillsdale

HORACE P. HITCHCOCK.

was married to Miss Elmira Day, sixteenth child of Lewis Day, a soldier of the Revolution. In 1833, Mr. Hitchcock took his wife and a child, four weeks old, and went to Chautauqua Co., N. Y., where he left them, and came to Michigan; entered eighty acres of land one mile south of Hudson, but in this county, January, 1834, for which he received patent, signed by Andrew Jackson. After securing his land Mr. Hitchcock returned to Chautauqua, making the journey out and back on foot. The next fall he purchased an ox-team, took his family with their little household effects, and after a journey of twenty-two days arrived on the land he had previously purchased, and commenced the task of making a home in the wilderness, his only capital being a pair of strong arms and twenty-two dollars in money; the latter was at once paid out for provisions. At that early day life in the wilderness was not without its sweets, for the first day he was there he found a bee-tree that yielded eighty pounds of honey. He remained on this place two years, when he sold it for one thousand dollars, and purchased the land where he now



RESIDENCE OF FURMAN HUFF, ADAMS, HILLSDALE CO., MICH.

resides. Here he not only cut the first tree, but cut a road a mile and a half to get to it.

Sept. 16, 1859, Mrs. Hitchcock departed this life, leaving nine children,—four sons and five daughters. Mr. Hitchcock was again married, Oct. 16, 1860, to Miss Esther Cook, daughter of Samuel Cook, who settled in Lenawee County in 1827. He came to Allen (this county) in 1844. By this union Mr. Hitchcock has been the father of five children, three of whom are now living.

NICHOLAS SCHMITT

was born in Beber, Kur-Hesse, Prussia, Jan. 22, 1811. He lived with his father, who was a farmer and miller. June 12, 1831, he married Miss Gertrude Grat, who was born Aug. 13, 1809. In 1834 they came to America with their two small children; the first winter in this country was spent at Ann Arbor. In the spring Mr. Schmitt came to Fayette, Hillsdale Co., and selected eighty acres of land, which he took from government, and moved on to it July, 1835, and commenced to make him a home. Here they remained until 1851, when he sold out, and in 1852 went to California, where he remained four years. When he returned he purchased of L. R. Gay one hundred and twenty acres from the Gay farm, where he died Jan. 14, 1870, leaving a wife and five children. The oldest, Elizabeth M., married L. R. Gay; he died in 1860, leaving one son. She was again married to William B. Clark; they have one daughter. John C. lives in California; is superintendent of the Lady Bryan Mine at Virginia City. Henry W. died in California. Franklin is a farmer, living in Reading. Daniel died at ten years of age. Wilhelmina C. died at five years of age. George, the youngest, lives at home with his mother and works the farm. He married Miss Anna Warner; they have one son, George, Jr.

WILLIAM WRIGHT

was descended from a Scotch-Irish family, his father, Robert Wright, having been born in Tyrone County, in the north of Ireland. He was a man of sterling worth, and established an enviable reputation as a business man, having been largely engaged in the manufacture and sale of linen, which was at that time an important element in the productions of his native country.

Mr. Wright, Sr., was at one time in possession of considerable wealth, but having been induced to become surety for parties who subsequently proved irresponsible, and thus brought on business reverses, he lost the greater portion of his means. He finally emigrated to the State of New York, and located in Cayuga County, following agricultural pursuits until his death, in 1846.

William, after the death of his father and until his seventeenth year, spent his time upon the farm or attending the neighboring district school, and in the year 1849 was employed as clerk in a store at Montezuma, that being the year the enlargement of the Erie Canal was begun.

The following year he received an appointment from the superintendent of his county to the State Normal School at Albany, and remained at that institution until failing health compelled him to relinquish his studies, although within a few months of graduation.

He spent the summer of 1852 on the farm for the purpose of regaining his health, and taught the neighboring district school the winter following. In the spring he went to Wheeling, Va., and remained there engaged in teaching until the fall, when he departed for Missouri, and followed the same profession in that State until 1854. During that year, the Golden State presenting superior attractions for him, he joined a company who took the overland route to California, reaching Sacramento Sept. 10 of the same year, making the trip in four months and ten days. He remained there but a short time and departed for Oregon Territory, arriving there early in 1855, and pursuing teaching for two years as a profession. He then embarked in the mercantile business until 1859, when he returned to his old home, crossing the Isthmus of Panama on the way and reaching New York City early in February.

After a summer spent on the farm in Cayuga County, he determined to come to Michigan, and chose the township of Adams as his residence, purchasing there one hundred and sixty acres of wild land. He has since resided there, dividing his time in clearing up, improving his farm, and shipping stock to the Eastern market; has made a specialty of keeeping and feeding a superior quality of beef-cattle, in which branch of business he has been unusually successful; is prominent in all enterprises calculated to raise the agricultural status of his county. He is, and has been for several years, a member of the board of directors of the Hillsdale County Agricultural Society.

Was married in 1868 to Miss Martha M. Hosmer, daughter of the Rev. William Hosmer, of Auburn, N. Y. Has two children, both boys,—Winthrop H. and William R. Wright,—aged respectively nine and six years.

FURMAN HUFF

was born in Hunterdon Co., N. J., Sept. 23, 1810. Son of John Huff, who moved to Ontario Co., N. Y., the spring of 1835, and died in the fall of that year, leaving a widow and eight children.

Furman lived at home until he was twenty years of age, when he bought a piece of land and commenced for himself. Was married Sept. 15, 1831, to Miss Ann Eliza Sargeant. In the spring of 1835 he left Ontario with a wagon which contained his wife and two children (having buried one child in Ontario); they came through Canada to Saline, Washtenaw Co., where he left the family, and came on foot to Hillsdale County to look for land; decided upon section 1, Fayette township. Went to Monroe, entered a quarter of that section, returned to Saline for his family, and arrived on the land in June. They lived in the wagon until a cabin could be erected, their only neighbors for miles being the wild beasts, of which the wolf and bear played a conspicuous part. Mr. Huff remained on this land until the spring of 1837, when he exchanged for the land where

he now resides, which was better adapted to a man of his limited means. Upon this land there was a small log house and a few acres of the timber girdled. In August of that year Mrs. Huff died, leaving two small children. The future as well as the forest must have looked dark, but the sturdy pioneer, determined to have a home for his children, moved steadily on. Dec. 25, 1838, was again married, to Miss Mary Driscal, formerly of Onondaga, N. Y. By this union Mr. H. has been the father of two children,—William H., who is a farmer in the town of Adams; Mary Eliza, married Emery Kasey, and lives near the old home. John U. and Lyman P. were children by the first wife. The former is a farmer in Kansas. Lyman P. was a soldier in the war of the Rebellion, enlisted in a battery, was taken prisoner at Pittsburg Landing, and died at Macon, Ga., May 16, 1862. Politically, Mr. Huff is a Republican; is now serving his fifth term as justice of the peace, which term will make twenty consecutive years; was sergeant of a company at the time of the Toledo war; warned out his company, and had them at Jonesville. Mr. Huff is a member of the Congregational Church. Has been identified with all the improvements of his day. There has been no sudden accession of property, but slowly the work has been carried forward year by year, amid the severest hardships and privations, until in the lapse of time ease and comfort have been reached.



WILLIAM KIRBY.



MRS. WILLIAM KIRBY.

Photos. by Carson & Graham, Hillsdale.

WILLIAM KIRBY

was born near Leeds, Yorkshire, England, in 1805. He married Miss Hannah Sykes. They emigrated to this country about 1825. Landed at Quebec, and crossed over to Ogdensburg, where they remained for a time; then went to Ohio, near Painesville, where they became acquainted with the Fowler family. In the spring of 1834, in company with Richard Fowler and Caleb Bates, Mr. Kirby came to Adams, and took land from the government. Mr. Fowler moved on to his land the following fall, and was the first settler in the town of Adams. Mr. Kirby came the next spring (1835), with his large family of small children, all the money he possessed being seventy-five cents. He went out to work by the day for Mr. Fowler, and at Jonesville; and slowly, amid the severest hardships and privations, they struggled on. Frequently did the mother divide the last morsel of food among her children; heroically did she stand to her post until the original forty acres of land had expanded to a well-cultivated farm of two hundred and forty acres, and ease and comfort had been secured. She died May 12, 1876, aged seventy-five years. Mr. Kirby, although in feeble health, lives to relate many a thrilling incident of the times that run back to the cutting of the first tree in the town of Adams. The children are Emma, who married Chas. White. Mary is the wife of the Rev. Isaac Taylor. James is a farmer, and has a portion of the old farm. Reuben lives in Jefferson. William lives on the old home. Francis N. is a farmer in Adams. Ann Louisa married James Braynard. Cordelia died when a child, and Edwin died in infancy.

LEMUEL ROBERTS

was born in Junius, Seneca Co., N. Y., March 18, 1822. The next year his father, with his family, moved to Niagara County, where he remained some ten years, then went to Erie County, where his wife died in 1840. In 1841 he came to Adams, Hillsdale Co., and died in 1845, leaving five children,—four sons and one daughter,—of whom the subject of this sketch was the third son. He lived at home until he was eighteen years of age. He worked out for two years for small wages. When he came to Michigan he had no money; worked at chopping, clearing land, etc. The second year he cleared a piece of land and put in wheat on shares; sold his part of the wheat at Hillsdale for forty-four cents per bushel. In 1846 he was married to Miss Alice



VINING BARKER.



MRS. VINING BARKER.



MRS. VINING BARKER.
[Deceased.]

Photos. by Carson & Graham, Hillsdale.

Fitton, daughter of James Fitton, who emigrated from England, about 1828, to Lowell, Mass, where he had a woolen-mill. He settled in Moscow, this county, in 1835. Soon after Mr. Roberts was married, he, in company with his father-in-law, bought a saw-mill, which they operated one year; and in 1848 he bought eighty acres of land, where he now resides, which had a small improvement, and commenced in earnest to make himself a home. In 1852 he went to California, where he remained two years, during which time he bought eighty acres adjoining his home, and since has added other lands, erected fine buildings, until he now has one of the finest farms of Hillsdale County. Although this pioneer and his wife have not yet reached their threescore years, through the severest privations and hardships they have secured an ample competency. They have two sons,—Walter L., who lives at Big Rapids, Mich., and Albert K., who is a farmer and resides near the old home.

SAMUEL STEVENS

was born in Worcester Co., Mass., Sept. 19, 1793. He married, for his first wife, Lucy Johnson, who was born the 11th of July, 1797. On the 5th day of November, 1829, was married to Mary Johnson, who was born in the same county, April 5, 1803. To them were born eleven children, —Adaline, born Nov. 11, 1818; Lucy A., born Dec. 29, 1819; William S., born March 31, 1822; Louisa, born Dec. 5, 1823; Permelia, born May 17, 1825; Lyman, born June —, 1827; George, born Jan. 21, 1831; Roxana, born March 27, 1833; Samuel E., born March 10, 1835; Henry, born March 5, 1837; Freelove, born Nov. 25, 1843; and William I., born Feb. —, 1846.* Mr. Stevens moved to Adams township, Hillsdale Co., Mich., in November, 1838, and bought eighty acres of wild land, built a small log house, and at once commenced to improve his farm. To this he added, so that he owned at the time of his death one hundred and fifty acres of fine land, with good buildings and well improved. In politics he was in an early day a Free-Soiler and an Abolitionist. On the formation of the Republican party he became a member of it, but never was an office-seeker, though he was several years a justice of the peace. Mr. Stevens was a consistent Christian, and for many years a member of the Methodist Church. He always took great interest in schools, and was a strong advocate of free education. He died June 22, 1870, respected and esteemed by all.

George Stevens was born in Worcester, Mass., where he resided until 1839, when he came to Michigan and joined his father (Samuel Stevens), with whom he resided until his marriage to Miss Roxana M. Betts, daughter of James and Catherine (Case) Betts, who was born in Orleans Co., N. Y., Jan. 19, 1835. They were married the 21st day of January, 1855, and in the following May he bought eighty acres of new land, which he has cleared and improved. An elegant brick house has taken the place of the plank one built in an early day, and Mr. Stevens is now one of Adams' most successful farmers. He, like his father, was an Abolitionist, and has many times driven all night helping escaped slaves on their way to freedom. He is now a strong Republican and votes with that party, believing the principles set forth by it to be right and just. To Mr. and Mr. Stevens there have been born four children,—Archie E., born May 3, 1856; died April 27, 1859; Laban P., born April 24, 1860; died July 7, 1870; Myrta L., born Sept. 21, 1865; and Arthur L., born Nov. 27, 1870.

* The six last named were children by his second wife.

VINING BARKER.

Among the men who have aided in transforming the primeval forest to a civilized community is Vining Barker. He was born at Schuyler, Herkimer Co., N. Y., Jan. 11, 1806. Son of Paul Barker. Vining lived at home and worked the farm. Jan. 5, 1823, he was married to Miss Sally Davis. Upon the death of his father, which occurred Sept. 27, 1833, the property was distributed among the children. In 1837 he came to Adams, Hillsdale Co., Mich., and located eighty acres of land, taking the title from the government, then returned to Schuyler, and in January, 1839, he left the home of his childhood with a wagon which contained his wife and seven children, in company with his brother Amos, to make the long journey to this county. The second day they encountered a heavy snow-storm. After several changes from wagons to sleighs and sleighs to wagons they arrived on the land they had previously purchased, Feb. 27, 1839, after a journey of thirty-six days, and proceeded to build a log house, which was finished in a few days. The spring was early, and everything favored the improvement of the forest home, which was destined to be one of the important neighborhoods in the county.

Mr. Barker has been the father of eight children, five of whom are now living,—four sons and one daughter; the latter, Hannah B., married Iram Shadwick, a farmer in Kansas. The four sons, Isaac, James, Luther, and Anson, are all well settled near the old home. The second daughter died when a child; Jane married Daniel Sears, and died Nov. 14, 1866, leaving four children; Davis J. was killed by the explosion of a steam-boiler, Jan. 8, 1873; and soon after followed the death of the mother, Jan. 22, 1873; and thus the worthy couple were separated after a married life of more than a half-century, they having celebrated their golden wedding just previous to her death. Mr. Barker was again married, Sept. 2, 1874, to Mrs. Paulina Webbe, formerly Miss Carter, daughter of Oney Carter, of Wayne Co., N. Y. Mr. Barker and his first wife united with the Baptist Church at Schuyler, N. Y. Upon coming to Michigan they joined the church at Jonesville, and transferred their membership to the Baptist Church at North Adams, where Mr. Barker has been a deacon since its organization. After an industrious and exemplary life this veteran pioneer finds himself in the enjoyment of an ample competency, surrounded by his sons in like good circumstances, in good health, and with the same cheerful spirit which has cast a ray of sunshine along his pathway. Future generations will regard him as a kind father, an upright man, and a consistent Christian.

LEVI VANAKEN

was born at Parma, Monroe Co., N. Y., March 25, 1827; son of Benjamin H. Vanaken, who emigrated from that county and settled on the land now the home of Levi. He purchased the land in 1846 and moved in 1848. The family suffered not only the privations of pioneer life, but severe sickness, and in March, 1852, the father and mother both died. Within a week before his father's death Levi Vanaken had purchased of him eighty acres of unimproved land. Was married Nov. 24, 1851, to Miss Sarah L. Stoddard, daughter of Henry Stoddard, one of the pioneers of Litchfield. Having no children of their own, they adopted Marion G. Moshier, whose mother was a sister of Mr. Vanaken, and who died when Marion was one week old. Is now in the twenty-first year of his age. Has had good advantages. Graduated at the High School at New Haven, Conn.

SOMERSET.

THE township of Somerset occupies a position in the northeast corner of Hillsdale County, and is designated upon the government surveys as township 5 south, of range 3 west of the principal meridian. It was originally a part of Wheatland, from which it was set off, and erected into a separate township for civil purposes, by an act of the Legislature passed March 20, 1837.

The surface of this town is greatly diversified. There are no extensive areas of level land, while "hills and dales" abound in nearly every part. A large portion of the township is watered by Goose Creek, one of the main tributaries of the river Raisin. It flows through in a general easterly direction, and along its valley passes the Detroit, Hillsdale and Southwestern Railway. It drains Goose Lake, northeast of Jerome village, Moon Lake, south of Somerset Centre, and several small ponds. At the Centre its power has been utilized to drive the machinery of a grist- and saw-mill, and the supply of water never entirely fails, owing to the aid of the lakes which feed it. A branch of Grand River heads in the northern part of the town, where a never-failing reservoir exists in the shape of several small lakes, among them Crystal (named from the clearness and purity of its waters), Grand River, Mud, and Perch. Goose Lake was so named from the fact that in the early days of the settlement it was a resort for countless numbers of wild-geese. Crystal Lake has a small island which enhances its beauty greatly.

The famous "Chicago road" passes through this township from east to west, north of the central portion, and is the highway over which, forty years since, rolled such a tide of human life as only finds an equal in the history of this country in the historic region of Central New York,—

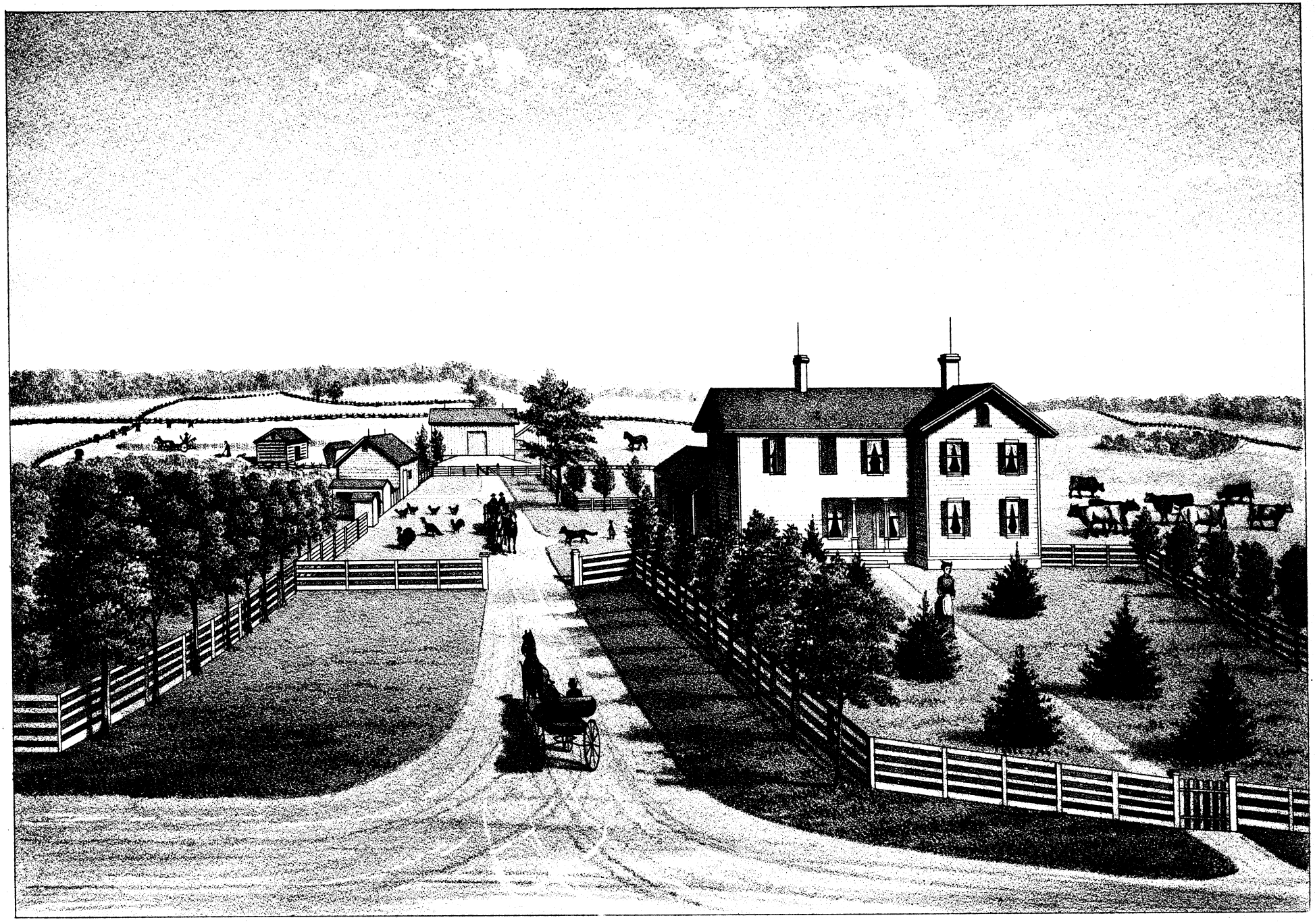
> "In the vale where the Mohawk gently glides
> On its clear winding way to the sea."

The villages of the township are Jerome, Somerset Centre, and Somerset Post-Office, or Gambleville, as it was long ago known. The soil is generally of an excellent quality, and possessed of the peculiarities which characterize that of Southern Michigan generally, being a mixture of sand, clay, and rich loam, well adapted to the growth of grain and fruit. The township is one of the best in the county in respect to the supply of water it contains.

In 1838, according to a gazetteer of the State, published that year by John T. Blois, Esq., now of Jonesville, this township contained 2 saw-mills, a merchant. 326 head of neat cattle, 40 horses, 93 sheep, 603 hogs, and a population of 441. By the census of 1874, we find its showing so different and its condition improved to such an extent that the following figures will prove interesting:

Population (539 males, 470 females)	1,009
Number of acres of taxable land	22,496
" " land owned by individuals and companies	22,579
" " improved land	12,769
" " land exempt from taxation	83
Value of same, including improvements	$9,690
Number of acres in school-house sites	5
" " church and parsonage sites	2
" " burying-grounds	4
" " railroad right of way and depot grounds	72
" farms in township	196
" acres in farms	21,312
Average number of acres in farms	108.73
Number of acres of wheat sowed in 1874	3,053
" " " harvested in 1873	2,700
" " corn " "	1,394
" bushels of wheat raised in 1873	39,470*
" " corn " "	42,867
" " all other grain raised in 1873	14,284
" " potatoes raised in 1873	5,886
" tons of hay cut in 1873	2,278
" pounds of wool sheared in 1873	25,942
" " pork marketed in 1873	124,659
" " butter made in 1873	68,508
" " fruit dried for market in 1873	25,880
" barrels of cider made in 1873	647
" acres in orchards in 1874	527
" bushels of apples raised in 1872	26,443
" " " " 1873	21,780
" " cherries " 1872	20
" " " " 1873	23
" " strawberries raised in 1872.	3
" " " " 1873.	3
" " currants and gooseberries raised in 1872	2
" " currants and gooseberries raised in 1873	2
Value of all such productions for 1872	$6,221
" " " 1873	$6,215
Number of horses in township, one year old and over, in 1874	473
Number of mules	12
" work oxen	31
" milch cows	523

* Second in county.



RESIDENCE OF ROBERT McGREGOR, SOMERSET, HILLSDALE Co. MICH.

Number of neat cattle, one year old and over, other than oxen and cows	619
" swine over six months old	776
" sheep " "	4,263
" " sheared in 1873	5,343
" flouring-mills	1
" persons employed in same	2
Amount of capital invested	$5,500
Number of runs of stone	2
" barrels of flour made	500
Value of products	$3,500
Number of saw-mills	1
" persons employed in same	2
Amount of capital invested	$2,500
Number of feet of lumber sawed	100,000
Value of products	$1,200

LAND ENTRIES.

The total amount of land entered in this township at the close of the year 1833 was but 1,040 acres, which was divided among the following persons, viz.: James D. Van Hoevenbergh, Horace White, Heman Pratt, Elias Branch, Elias Alley, David Herrington, Ebenezer Gay, and Charles Blackmar. Up to the 27th of April, 1838, the following persons had entered land in this township:

Section 1.—Heman Pratt, Amos Hixson, Jonathan Haynes, William Hoard, Samuel O. Clark, P. Chamberlain, Samuel Clark.

Section 2.—Horace White, Landon Colman, Jeremiah Belden, Alvah Foster, A. S. Ames, T. M. Torrance.

Section 3.—R. Allen, A. S. Ames, R. McClelland, Uriah Every, Thomas Turner, Edward Turner, John Diamond.

Section 4.—P. U. Jones, H. Choat, J. Patch, Ira Nickerson, S. Birchard, D. Hinkley, S. Goodrich.

Section 5.—Abram Young, Samuel Gardner, Seth Farwell, D. Hinkley, Lorin Wood, Abram Young.

Section 6.—C. C. Barton, J. W. Fisk, James Brezee, P. Anson, P. Shaver, J. G. S. and Mary Putnam, Francis Farwell.

Section 7.—Warner Bunday, J. S. Hubbert, T. B. Van Brunt, James Carpenter, S. Gilmore.

Section 8.—C. C. Benton, James Gowans, Samuel Gardner, Moses Chapman, Elias Branch, Elizabeth Huff, Samuel Gilmore.

Section 9.—Elias Branch, Wolcott G. Branch, John Youngs, Paul Raymond, Ranson Hulin, Ira Goodrich, Chester Stuart.

Section 10.—John Gilbert, Elias Alley, Lewis Carris, John Young, Luther Ricker, O. Herrington, Thomas Jolls, S. Starkweather, Ira Goodrich, James Stanton.

Section 11.—David Herrington, Samuel Mills, F. C. Pratt, O. White, O. Herrington, H. White, H. Isaacs.

Section 12.—J. D. Van Hoevenbergh, C. Blackmar, J. Haynes, M. Leach, W. Gamble, D. Turrell, Stephen Turrell, Nancy G. Gay.

Section 13.—Ebenezer Gay, D. Herrington, E. H. Kelley, H. Griswold, J. Loucks, D. Strong, S. C. Clark, Eli Bugbee, George Omans.

Section 14.—Ebenezer Gay, A. Finney, T. Finney, William Boulton, O. Herrington, S. Gay, H. Isaacs.

Section 15.—William C. Turrell, Eli McGee, J. R. Williams, Thomas Goodrich, J. D. Farr, —— Moon.

Section 17.—Elias Alley, Jesse Russell, W. Johnson, J. Butcher, I. Dickson, D. A. Ogden, Samuel Young, J. Gowans.

Section 18.—W. Bunday, D. A. Ogden, C. C. Knapp.

Section 19.—N. C. Wolcott, E. Randolph, William Talbott, W. Moore.

Section 20.—N. C. Wolcott, James McCleary, Thomas Gamble, William Talbott, Rob McGregor, A. McPherson, J. D. Payne, A. Parmele.

Section 21.—A. McPherson, E. Gool, W. G. Throop, B. Chapin, B. R. Hickox, R. Bilbey, S. Bilbey, Abram Vanalstine, Samuel Young.

Section 22.—John McDougal, Samuel Mercer, Myron McGee, J. R. Willis, D. Vanalstine.

Section 23.—Thomas Gamble, Samuel Mercer, J. H. King, Ebenezer Gay, Ira Goodrich, R. Fisher, David Burns.

Section 24.—Ebenezer Gay, W. Welch, Rufus Gilford, Daniel Strong, A. Chamberlain, Oliver Benton.

Section 25.—A. S. Dunn, J. Darlington, D. Cattell, J. Minor, O. C. McLouth.

Section 26.—S. Vail, B. D. Brand, D. Cattell, S. Murphy, R. Bilbey, John Brown.

Section 27.—D. Gamble, Samuel Mercer, S. Darlington.

Section 28.—R. D. Hudson, D. C. Yaw, A. Coats, R. McClelland, Chester Stuart, J. Lamb.

Section 29.—W. McBride, James Palmer, V. W. Paine, W. Tolford, J. Bamer, W. H. Boyd, William W. Murphy, Charles Osgood.

Section 30.—G. Harkness, D. Harkness, Z. Van Duzar, A. Parmele, B. Dow, W. Weaver, William Talbott.

Section 31.—Gideon Harkness, Zachariah Van Duzar, E. B. Brown, A. Hill, Sally Hill, S. H. Baker.

Section 32.—J. H. Jackson, S. H. Baker, Isaac Derby, E. Smith, E. Boardman, Seba Murphy.

Section 33.—John Jackson, I. H. Jackson, E. Slayton, A. Woods, L. Bilbey, E. Smith, Aaron Van Vleet, John Mershon, Jr.

Section 34.—D. Herrington, W. Gallass, Stephen Vail, Welcome Graham, Robert Bilbey, Abraham West, A. Olds.

Section 35.—David Herrington, N. Aldrich, Mahlon Brown, W. T. Webster, Stephen Vail, C. McLouth.

Section 36.—David Steer, R. T. Brown, Cromwell McLouth.

Considerable land remained unsold in the township at the date before mentioned (April, 1838), but was all entered in a comparatively short time thereafter. There was a considerable area of marsh land, which doubtless deterred many from settling, but this has in the lapse of years been largely drained, and furnishes not only excellent pasture, but in places good ground for raising various kinds of vegetables. There was originally, and is still, a large area of timber, the value of which is acknowledged to be very great. The varieties are principally the different kinds of oak, natural to this region.

EARLY SETTLEMENT.

In the dim long ago, o'er these beauteous vales and hills—
Whose contemplated fairness the mind with rapture thrills—
The dusky Indian warrior strode lightly in his pride
And deemed of all things earthly none could compare beside.
The lakelets, kissed by sunbeams and fauned by breezes light,
Tossed up their tiny billows and told of pure delight.
The rivers and the streamlets, in threads of silv'ry sheen,
Flowed on, with rippling music, 'twixt banks of shining green.

The forests, in their grandeur, all proud and nobly stood,
Ere the woodman's blows rang echoing in the deep and darksome wood.
The sunny, smiling prairies—oases bright and fair—
Were spread with fragrant flowers, whose perfume filled the air,
And whose entrancing beauties,—whose every radiant hue,—
Formed here a glorious picture—a paradise to view.
Time sped on ceaseless wing, and with the flight of years
Came to this flowery region a band of pioneers.

Their simple homes were builded; their sinewy hands and strong
Wrought on with patient courage, while hearts were cheered with song.
The lovely, blooming carpet that decked the grassy plain
Was soon o'erturned by plowshare, and gardens smiled amain.
The beech, and elm, and maple, and e'en the sturdy oak
All bowed beneath the power of the axe's cleaving stroke.
The red man moved afar, the forests disappeared,
And the prosp'ring pale-faced people their pleasant homesteads reared.

The settlement of this township was begun under the same difficulties which were encountered in all other localities, yet the same spirit of perseverance was possessed by the pioneers of Somerset which characterized the *avant couriers* of civilization in this and all other lands. A determination to win in the battle with the many hardships and privations, and to safely enter at least the haven of prosperity and plenty. The soldier, fighting in the service of his country, is one example of a patriot; and the pioneer, contending with difficulties nowhere else experienced, in the endeavor to further improve and develop the country and erect homes for future generations, is another. The one is the architect who *builds* the structure of national importance, and the other is its *preserver*,—the laurel wreath which graces the brow of the soldier as a tribute of gratitude from a rescued nation is not too great a token to crown the toil-worn pioneer. All honor to the brave men who faced a frowning wilderness, and struck the blows which are reverberating in the grateful memory of a State and a prosperous Republic. "The work goes bravely on," and away on the billowy prairies, beyond the father of waters, are being enacted the same scenes which in years agone rendered Southern Michigan famous.

Somerset was named for the township of the same name in Niagara Co., N. Y., from which many of the early settlers in this town had emigrated, among them being David Herrington and Heman Pratt, the latter one of the early "side judges" for Hillsdale County.

The first white man to make his home in the then wilderness of Somerset was James D. Van Hoevenbergh, who afterward resided a few years at Jonesville. About 1832–33, he came to the township and entered two eighty-acre lots from Government, and purchased a third, which had been entered by Charles Blackmar, who lived in Cambridge, Lenawee Co. On the west half of the southwest quarter of section 12 he built a log house, the first habitation for a white family erected in the township. He afterward sold out to Thomas Gamble and removed to Jonesville. From the latter gentleman, who located in the spring of 1834, the place took the name of

GAMBLEVILLE,

and as such is still familiarly known, although the name of the post-office is Somerset.

David Herrington and his son, Orson Herrington, had settled on the next farm west, previous to the arrival of Mr. Gamble, and, as previously mentioned, were from Somerset, Niagara Co., N. Y.

The first tavern in the township was kept by Mr. Van Hoevenbergh, in his log house. Thomas Gamble succeeded him in the same business and followed it for many years. He died at the village, in 1870. The present hotel was built about 1850, by William R. Gates.

In the winter of 1835–36, a man from Clinton, Lenawee Co , established a store at Gambleville, and employed Vincent Rohrbach (or Roarbeck) to conduct it for him.

The first post-office in the township was established here previous to 1835, when Somerset was yet a part of Wheatland. The office was named Wheatland, and Thomas Gamble was appointed the first postmaster. After the township was divided (1837), a new post-office was established in what is now Wheatland, and named Wheatland Centre, and the name of the old Wheatland office was changed to Gambleville. About 1840 it was removed to Somerset Centre, and the name again changed,—this time to Somerset. It has since been moved back to Gambleville, retaining the same name (Somerset), and a separate office established at the Centre. The present postmaster at Somerset (Gambleville) is George A. Smith, who has lived here since about 1854–55. His father, Azariel Smith, now deceased, settled south of the village, on section 25, in 1839 or 1840. His son, Le Grand Smith, occupies the old place.

The village at present contains two stores, a Congregational Church, a post-office, and a small population. It is on the east line of the township, on section 12, and located upon the Chicago road, over which the stages rattled in the days when railroads were among the novelties, and the ox-teams of the settlers were much more numerous than spans of "fiery steeds,"—the latter being among the "luxuries" which were introduced at later days.

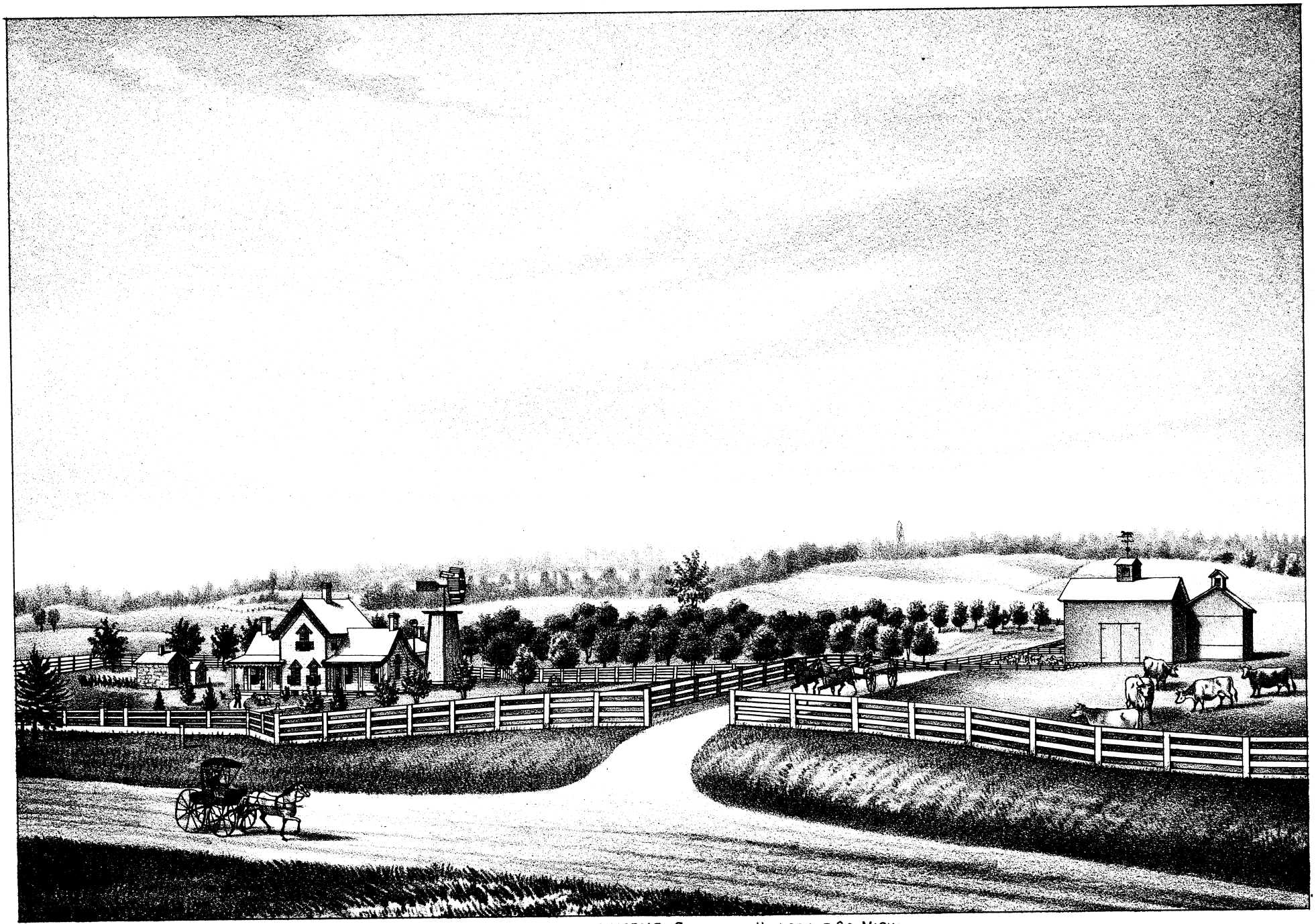
The second settlement started in the township of Somerset was that at

SOMERSET CENTRE.

Elias Alley, Esq., from Cayuga County, N. Y., came to Michigan in the fall of 1833, arriving at Detroit on the 20th of September. The trip from there to the Centre occupied two days of time, and in this locality he was the first actual settler. Cornelius Millspaw had previously been on the ground and put up the body of a log house, but did not finish it, and had not yet located. He came here from Woodstock, Lenawee Co.

The first dwelling-house finished on the site of the village was the one erected by 'Squire Alley, in 1833. Like all the buildings of the pioneers, it was constructed of logs. Mr. Alley lived in it two years, and then removed to his present location, on section 17, upon which he also made the first improvements. While living at the Centre, he cut two acres of wheat, in 1834, the first ever harvested in the township. Ebenezer Gay, who lived a mile south of Gambleville (father of Timothy Gay, now of Hudson), raised four acres of wheat the same season, and after Mr. Alley had cut his own, he went to Gay's and assisted in harvesting the latter's field.

Mr. Alley moved into his house at the Centre on the last day of December, 1833. He is by trade a tanner, currier, and shoemaker, and followed the business for forty



RESIDENCE OF D.M. LYONS, SOMERSET, HILLSDALE CO., MICH.

years. For a considerable period he was the only shoemaker in the township, and is now its oldest settler.

James D. Van Hoevenbergh raised the first potatoes in Somerset, on his place, where Gambleville now stands. Most of the first settlers raised small "patches" of corn as soon as the land could be prepared.

Elias Branch, who arrived in the township a few days after Mr. Alley, built and occupied a log tavern west of Somerset Centre, moving into it a short time before Mr. Alley had finished his own house. Branch kept tavern and stage-house for many years. Its locality has many interesting memories clustering around it, for it was long the most important public-house in town.

The Indians at that time inhabiting the region became well acquainted with it and the store of stimulants it contained, insomuch as they acquired the industrious habit of picking cranberries, which they brought here and traded for "fire-water." Nothing but the hope of indulging their appetite ever incited them to work. No serious trouble was ever experienced with them, even though the amount of fiery liquor they swallowed was enormous. The savage appetite is one which must be indulged to extremes ere its possessor becomes satisfied, and a "noble red man" could, undoubtedly, hold a much greater quantity of distilled poison than his pale-faced brother, with a weaker stomach and stronger brain. The thirst of the Indians was remarkable and their laziness proverbial, yet they *would* work when liquor was the prospective reward. Beside cranberries, they would also occasionally bring honey from some "bee-tree" in the forest to exchange for the desired liquor.

Cornelius Millspaw, who had partially completed a log tavern at the Centre when Elias Alley came, subsequently finished it and opened it to travelers. In 1839 it was not used as a tavern, although still owned by Millspaw, who also owned a saw-mill at the place. There were at the time a few dwellings aside from the hotel.

In the month of November, 1839, Lewis Fuller, from Monroe Co., N. Y., removed to Somerset with his wife and four children, and occupied the Millspaw tavern, which was one and a half stories high. Mr. Fuller kept it for about ten months, in 1840, and also operated the saw-mill. The property was sold in that year to William Knickerbocker.

Lemuel D. Brown, a native of Hadley, Mass., and afterwards a resident of Somerset, Niagara Co., N. Y., emigrated from the latter place to Michigan, arriving early in May, 1839. He had previously purchased a farm half a mile east of Somerset Centre, upon which he is yet residing. His son, Oscar D. Brown, has held the office of township clerk since 1870; he is also postmaster and proprietor of a store at the Centre, and has charge of the railway and express agencies at the place. Mr. Brown, Sr., purchased his farm of a brother of Heman Pratt, Esq., but made the first improvements upon it himself.

The first post-office in the township has been mentioned, with its various shiftings. The present office at Somerset Centre was established in 1872, at which time Oscar D. Brown was appointed postmaster; he has continued to hold the office to the present time.

The first store at Somerset Centre was established about 1842–43, by Josiah Knauer, who had a small stand near the present site of the depot. This was in existence but a short time, and no other was established until about 1860, when John S. B. Weatherwax started a small store in the room now occupied by the post-office and the store of Oscar D. Brown. Aside from the latter there are now in the place 2 dry-goods stores, 1 hardware store, 2 blacksmith-shops, 2 wagon- and repair-shops, 1 shoe-shop, 1 milliner-shop, a saw- and grist-mill combined, built by Harrison Fitz, and now owned by J. C. Tucker. The same man erected a small building (now used as a barn) near the old saw-mill, and took the water to run it from the same flume which was used to drive the machinery of the saw-mill. In this building he placed one run of stones for grinding, while on the upper floor was placed machinery for manufacturing sash, doors, and blinds. The village also contains 1 small machine-shop, located near the railway depot; 1 hotel—the "Valley City House"—built by Lewis Fuller, Jr., in 1870, and at present the property of Charles Sutfin, and 1 physician,—Dr. R. C. Traver, a graduate of the State University.

Probably the first resident physician in this township was Dr. Charles Farnsworth, who was long a prominent citizen. He came about 1837–38, and died in 1851, while holding the office of township clerk.

Charles Sutfin, proprietor of the "Valley City House," at Somerset Centre, came with his father, John Sutfin, from Milo, Yates Co., N. Y., in May, 1833. The family first settled in Lenawee Co., Mich., between the villages of Clinton and Tecumseh, and were among the first settlers in that locality. Another son, Peter Sutfin, who came in 1831, is yet living in Liberty, Jackson Co. In company with Thomas Gamble, the elder Sutfin made a trip several years previously, as far west as White Pigeon, St. Joseph Co. He was a native of Pennsylvania, and died about 1852. His father, James Sutfin, was among the early settlers of Yates Co., N. Y., and his (John Sutfin's) wife was a native of New Jersey, having emigrated with her parents to the State of New York when about fourteen years of age. She died in 1877, at the advanced age of ninety-three years and five months.

The members of the Sutfin family have always been noted for their physical strength. In the early days their services were always welcomed at "raisings" of the log cabins of the times. Charles Sutfin moved into Liberty township, Jackson Co., about 1844–45. He has been proprietor of the hotel he now occupies since 1876.

The village plat of Somerset Centre was laid out Feb. 17, 1872, on the south half of the southeast quarter of the northwest quarter, and the east half of the southwest quarter of section 10, by Jesse Tucker, Joseph C. Tucker, and Lewis Fuller, Jr.

VILLAGE OF JEROME.

During the excitement consequent upon the surveying and building of the Detroit, Hillsdale and Southwestern Railway, the idea of having a new village upon its route made itself manifest, and accordingly, upon the northeast quarter of section 19, near the west line of the township,

the village of Jerome was platted, April 18, 1871, by Jerome Smith (from whom it derived its name) and Mary E. Begel. The site of the village was in the woods when the railroad was built, and the place has grown to its present dimensions entirely since that time.

Jerome post-office was established at about the same time the village was laid out, with the proprietor, Jerome Smith, as first postmaster. He was succeeded by Charles Alley, and he by the present incumbent, William P. Miner, in whose store the office is located. Its business has increased in a respectable ratio since the first mail was handled, until it is now well patronized.

When a station was located here, Daniel W. Thompson began dealing quite extensively in grain, and the firm of Smith & Alley opened a small grocery. The first general stock of merchandise, however, was brought here by William P. Miner, in the fall of 1871. He built the store he now occupies, and subsequently erected the row of buildings on the east side of the street, including the boarding-house.

The remaining lots in the village of Jerome are now the property of A. P. Cook, who bought out the original proprietors. There are at present in the place 4 general stores, 1 grocery, a meat market, 2 millinery establishments, a harness-shop, a shoe-shop, a post-office, a Congregational church, a school-house, a hotel, a blacksmith-shop, a cooper-shop, the railway station, and 1 physician,—Dr. George E. Brown.

Kilwinning Lodge, No. 299, *I. O. O. F.*, was organized July 25, 1877, with 5 members. It occupies a room over the post-office and has a present membership of about 25. The Noble Grand is S. N. Ostrom, and the Vice-Grand, F. M. Wolcott.

Samuel Mercer, originally from County Donegal, Ireland, and later a resident of Groveland, Livingston Co., N. Y., moved to Michigan with his family, in the fall of 1835, leaving the old home about the middle of October, and settled on the farm in Somerset, now the property of John Calhoun, northeast from the present residence of Hon. William Mercer. The elder Mercer was accompanied by his wife and seven children,—two sons and five daughters, of whom one son and one daughter have since died. Mr. Mercer's death occurred in the month of January, 1852, and his wife is also deceased.

Hon. William Mercer has lived on his present farm, section 27, more than thirty years, making the first improvements upon it and moving to it after his marriage. He has been a man of great prominence in both the township and county.

When the Mercer family came to the township four taverns were in a flourishing state of existence. These were the ones at Gambleville and Somerset Centre, and those of Elias Branch and Warner Bunday, west of the Centre, all on the Chicago turnpike. Their patronage was very extensive in those days, and nightfall always found them full of weary travelers, who, when the beds had all been occupied, made temporary couches on the floor or in other convenient places.

The first settlers in the southeast part of the township were Jacob Brown and Bela Norton, who located on section 35 in 1834–35. These were the only ones south of the Mercer place and east of the centre of the township when the latter family came, in October, 1835.

William Throop, living south of Somerset Centre, is one of the pioneers of the township, having emigrated hither from the State of New York, some time previous to 1840.

The year 1835 also witnessed the arrival of three families from Canandaigua, Ontario Co., N. Y.,—those of Deacon James Brezee, Warner Bunday, and Peter Shafer, who started from their old homes for Michigan together. Arriving at Buffalo, Mr. Brezee took passage on a boat, with the household goods, while the three families proceeded onward through Canada by team. Arriving safely in Detroit, they came on to Somerset. Mr. Brezee, who was accompanied by his wife and five children, settled on the farm in the northwest part of the township, now owned by McKee Lyons, who purchased it of him, he (Brezee) moving to another farm adjoining on the north, where he resided until his death. When the Brezee family first came they stayed a few days with Elias Alley, at Somerset Centre, until they could finish a house for themselves,—into the latter they moved in December, 1835. Of Mr. Brezee's children the youngest son, Loren, yet lives in the township, and another son, Wm. H. Brezee, is a resident of Morenci, Lenawee Co. The latter was elected inspector of schools in Somerset when but twenty-one years of age, and he and his father were both prominent in the political history of the township, as will be seen by reference to the list of town officers.

The following items were contributed by Warner Bunday, now of Litchfield, to the Pioneer Society, from the records of which they are taken:

Mr. Bunday first came to Michigan in 1824; returned soon to Canandaigua, N. Y., and in 1835 came back and purchased nearly a thousand acres of land in Somerset; cleared 450 acres, and inclosed it with 6½ miles of rail-fence. He built a log house in December, 1835, 22 by 32 feet, and in 1836 began keeping hotel on the Chicago turnpike. At that time, in the distance between Jonesville and Monroe Junction—25 miles—there were, according to Mr. Bunday's assertion, 25 hotels, or one for each mile! Religious meetings were held in this neighborhood in the latter part of 1835.

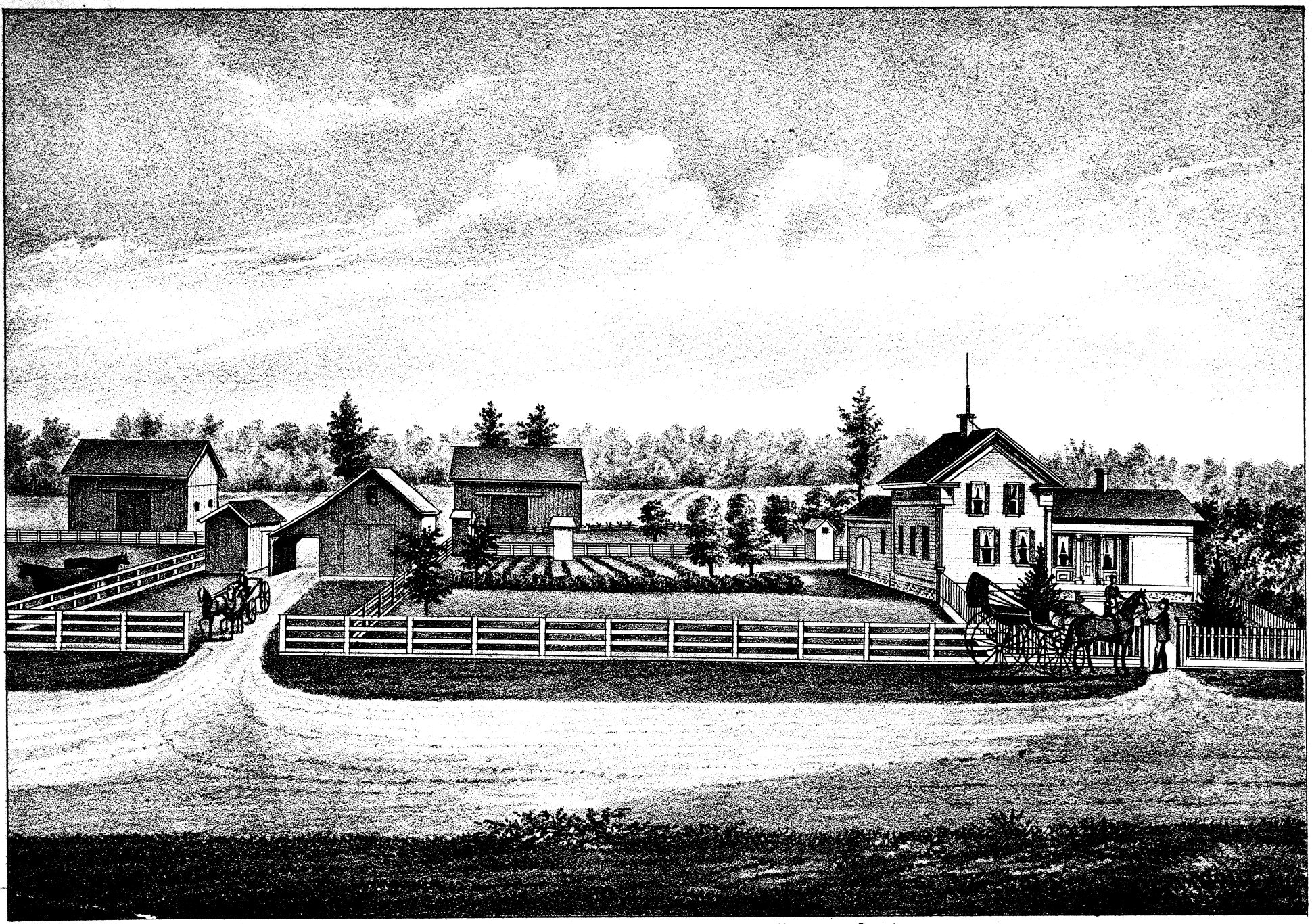
Alvah Foster, who came from Roxbury, Cheshire Co., N. H., settled in Somerset, May 26, 1835, and is living yet.

Jeremiah Belding located near Mr. Foster in the same year. He died in the fall of 1878, and was over ninety years of age.

Jonathan Haynes, who lived a mile north of Gambleville, at what was called "Haynes' Corners," was among the earlier settlers in the township. He afterwards became a local preacher in the Methodist Church.

Oliver C. McLouth purchased land from the government on section 36, and settled upon it in 1835. He came here from Wayne County. His son, John McLouth, has held numerous prominent positions—supervisor, justice of the peace, etc.—in the township of Wheatland, where he now resides.

It is related that when the township of Wheatland was



RESIDENCE OF ANDREW McDOUGAL, SOMERSET, HILLSDALE CO., MICH.



MR. ANDREW McDOUGAL.



MRS. ANDREW McDOUGAL.

ANDREW McDOUGAL.

The parents of Mr. McDougal were natives of the county of Donegal, Ireland. His father came to this country when nineteen years of age, and settled in the town of Groveland, Livingston Co., N. Y. Here he resided until his death, which occurred in 1854, and it was here that Andrew was born, Sept. 18, 1817.

He lived with his father until he attained his majority, when he resolved to make for himself a home in Michigan. He accordingly came to Hillsdale County, in October of 1838, and purchased the northwest quarter of section 27, in the town of Somerset, upon which he has since resided. The land was entirely unimproved, and the fine farm of to-day is the result of his own industry and energy, and a monument to his thrift and frugality.

Mr. McDougal was married to Miss Mary Gambol, of Groveland, Livingston Co., N. Y., where she was born Oct. 22, 1815.

They have been blessed with three children,—Lucretia, born October, 1837; Margaret E., born June, 1841; John, born November, 1842.

Although he has taken an active part in all matters devoted to the interests of his town, county, or State, he has never sought political advancement. In his political affiliations he is a Democrat of the Jeffersonian type. He has occupied many positions in the affairs of his town, and has always discharged his duties with fidelity to the trust reposed in him, and with credit to himself and to the satisfaction of his fellow-townsmen.

Mr. McDougal is a prominent member of the Methodist Church, and has done much to advance the cause of religion. An ardent friend of education, he has done his part in the advancement of educational interests. Socially he is genial and courteous, earning and retaining the regard and esteem of all with whom he comes in contact. He can look back upon his past life with the assurance that he has improved his opportunities, and that he has done his part in developing the resources of his town, in building up and advancing the best interests of the church and society, thus earning the position he occupies among the representative men of Hillsdale County.

divided and Somerset formed, Thomas Gamble, from Wheatland, Monroe Co., N. Y., wished the original name to be retained by the latter town (Somerset); but as a majority of the prominent settlers at that time had come from Somerset, Niagara Co., and wished the name of their township to be given, it was decided in their favor, and Somerset became one of the sisterhood of towns, with a name reminding its inhabitants of the homes they had left in an eastern land.

Andrew McDougal settled in 1838, on section 27, north of the present school-house site, where he still resides. He came from the same locality in New York (Groveland, Livingston Co.) from whence the Mercer family had emigrated three years previously, and is related to them.

Richard E. Weaver, of Hartland, Niagara Co., N. Y., settled in Somerset in October, 1835. He left the above county with his father, in company with four other families, May 1, 1835, and came through to Adrian, Mich. His father, William Weaver, located land in the township that summer, and they settled upon it in October, as stated. Mr. Weaver, Sr., was originally from the Green Mountain region, having moved to Niagara Co., N. Y., from Rutland Co., Vt.

Among those who entered land in Somerset township in 1834 were the following persons: Amos Hixson, Lewis Carrier, Samuel Mills, Elias H. Kelley, Hezekiah Griswold, Jeremiah Loucks, Daniel Strong, Samuel O. Clark, Eli Bugbee, George Oncans (or Omans), Arza Finney, David Binns, William Welch, Rufus Gilford, David Catelle, Benjamin D. Bond, Stephen Darlington, Gideon and David Harkness, Zachariah Van Duzar, Jabez H. Jackson, William Gallup, Stephen Vail, Welcome Graham, and William T. Webster.* Probably many of these never located in the township, but it is known that part of them did.

From the records of Somerset are copied the following interesting agreements of parents to the marriage of their daughters:

"This may certify that I, Betsey Chichester, of the township of Tecumseh, State of Michigan, do hereby consent to the marriage of my daughter, Clarissa Chichester, to Nathan McLouth, now of the township of Somerset, in the County of Hillsdale, Michigan. In witness whereof I have hereunto set my hand this 26th day of January, 1838.

"BESTEY CHICHESTER.

"In presence of ELIZA IVES."

"This may certify that I, Edward Gould, of the township of Somerset, County of Hillsdale, and State of Michigan, do hereby consent to the marriage of my daughter, Lavinia, to John Young, of the same place. In witness whereof I have hereunto set my hand this 29th day of March, 1839.

his
"EDWARD X GOULD.
mark.

"LEWIS CARRIS."

The first white child born in this township was Frances Griswold, whose mother was a sister to Orson Herrington (who settled in September, 1833). Mrs. Griswold lived but a short time after the birth of her daughter, and her death was the first one among the settlers in the township, occurring in the fall of 1833. Her father, David Herrington, died the same winter, from a sickness contracted by overwork in drawing logs near Crystal Lake. Mrs. Griswold's husband drove stage on the Chicago road, and after the death of his wife removed to Galena, Illinois.

* Hogaboam's History of the Bean Creek Valley.

OFFICIAL RECORD.

The act creating the township of Somerset specified that the first town-meeting should be held at the house of Thomas Gamble, but it appears from the records that it was held instead at the house of Cornelius Millspaw, on the third day of April, 1837, at which time the following officers were elected, viz.: Supervisor, Heman Pratt; Town Clerk, John McKnight; Justices of the Peace, Warner Bunday, Heman Pratt, Amos Fairchild, William Weaver; Assessors, William Mercer, Alvah Foster, Orson Herrington; Commissioners of Highways, Daniel Strong, Chauncey Kennedy, Jonathan Haynes; Collector, Samuel O. Clark; Directors of the Poor, Cornelius Millspaw, David Weatherwax; Inspectors of Common Schools, Warner Bunday, Alvah Foster, Arza Finney; Constables, Samuel O. Clark, Daniel Millspaw, William Hoard; Overseers of Road Districts, James Gowin, Cornelius Millspaw, Orson Herrington, Samuel O. Clark, David Weatherwax, William Webster, Chauncey Kennedy, Daniel Strong.

At this meeting it was "Voted, to raise as much money for the support of common schools as shall be apportioned to our town from the general school fund."

In 1840 it was "Voted, to pay a bounty of $10 for killing full-grown wolves in this town, and $5 for killing any wolf under six months old, said wolves to be caught in said town."

"Voted, that any person who shall suffer his ram to run at large out of his own inclosure, between the first day of September and the first day of November, shall pay a fine of $5."

In 1841 wolf bounties were reduced to five and two and a half dollars, and fifty cents bounty was paid for each fox scalp. Cattle, horses, sheep, and hogs, "except rams, boars, and stud horses," were free commoners in 1841.

The following is the jury list for Somerset in the year 1841:

Grand Jurors.—Jeremiah Belding, Samuel Dunn, Arza Finney, Alvah Foster, William P. Gibbs, Chester Hunt, Jonathan Haynes, Samuel B. Randolph, Azariel Smith, Newton C. Wolcott, William Weaver, Warner Bunday, Elijah Slayton, Mitchell Gue.

Petit Jurors.—James Brezee, Mahlon Brown, Samuel O. Clark, Timothy Gay, Edward Gould, Andrew McDougal, Ransom S. Olds, James Palmer, Peter Shafer, Ashur Strong, William T. Webster, Johnson Davidson, Sanford D. Hopkins, Isaac Derby.

A list of the principal officers of the township from 1838 to 1877, inclusive, embraces the following names:

SUPERVISORS.

1838. William Weaver.	1856–57. William P. Richards.
1839. Elias Branch.	1858. William Mercer.
1841. William Weaver.	1859. William P. Richards.
Azariel Smith.	1860. George A. Smith.
1842–44. William Mercer.	1861–62. Sanford D. Hopkins.
1845. Jabez S. Mosher.	1863–64. Newton C. Wolcott.
1846–47. Chester Hunt.	1865–68. Sanford D. Hopkins.
1848–49. William Mercer.	1869. William Mercer.
1850–51. Chester Hunt.	1870–73. Sanford D. Hopkins.
1852. Daniel C. Crane.	1874–77. Andrew N. Westcott.
1853–55. William Mercer.	

TOWN CLERKS.

1838–39. Wolcott G. Branch.
1840. James Gowans.
1841–42. Charles Farnsworth.
1843. George L. Moore.
1844. Jabez L. Mosher.
1845. George L. Moore.
1846. John M. Munson.
1847. George L. Moore.
1848–50. Oliver Lathrop.
1851. Charles Farnsworth; died in office, and vacancy filled by the appointment of John McKnight.
1852. Orson Herrington.
1853–54. Roosevelt H. Davis.
1855. Charles B. Moon.
1856–57. Roswell R. Farnsworth.
1858–62. Aaron Bickford.
1863. Dennis Clancy.
1864. Aaron Bickford.
1865. Dennis Clancy.
1866–68. Warner Bunday.
1869. David A. Turrell.
1870–77. Oscar D. Brown.

JUSTICES OF THE PEACE.

1838. Elias Branch.
1839. Timothy Gay.
1840. William Mercer.
Anson Root.
1841. Newton C. Wolcott.
1842. Elias Alley.
Heman Pratt.
1843. William Mercer.
1844. Jabez S. Mosher.
1845. Adam S. Dunn.
1846. Elias S. Alley.
1847. William Mercer.
Walter S. Moore.
1848. Walter S. Moore.
1849. Jesse D. Payne.
1850. Henry B. Fuller.
William Weaver.
1851. Ransom S. Olds.
Augustus G. Fisk.
1852. Walter S. Moore.
William Mercer.
1853. William Weaver.
Abel Scott.
William P. Richards.
1854. William H. Brezee.
1855. Augustus G. Fisk.
1856. William O. Smith.
1857. William Weaver.
1858. William H. Brezee.
1859. D. C. Crane.
1860. Samuel O. Clark.
Seth Aldrich.
Charles L. M. Andrus.
1861. George Brown.
1862. Charles L. M. Andrus.
1863. Seth Aldrich.
Orson Herrington.
1864. David A. Turrell.
1865. Townsend Coats.
George Brown.
1866. Dennis Clancy.
1867. Seth Aldrich.
1868. Joshua Davison.
1869. Isaac Kinney.
1870. Dennis Clancy.
George Brown.
1871. Seaton Flint.
1872. Joshua Davison.
1873. George Brown.
Robert Harper.
1874. William P. McKnight.
Dennis Clancy.
1875. Seaton Flint.
Lucius Powers.
1876. Lucien B. North.
1877. George Brown.
Jonathan Haynes.

ASSESSORS.

1838. Alvah Foster.
Elias Alley.
William Mercer.
1839. James Gowans.
Alvah Foster.
Orson Herrington.
1840. Freeman T. Kellogg.
Alvah Foster.
George Abbott.
1841. Freeman T. Kellogg.
John McKnight.
Lemuel D. Brown.
1842. John McKnight.
F. T. Kellogg.
1843. John McKnight.
Chester Hunt.
1844. William Weaver.
Thomas Jolls.
1845. Newton C. Wolcott.
Thomas Jolls.
1846. Thomas Jolls.
Horace H. Smith.
1847. Horace H. Smith.
William Weaver.
1848. Horace H. Smith.
William Weaver.
1849. Horace H. Smith.
William Weaver.
1850. Jonathan Haynes.
Benjamin Houghtalin.

COLLECTOR.

1838–40. Jesse D. Payne.

TREASURERS.

1839–40. Charles Farnsworth.
1841. Lemuel D. Brown.
1842–43. Jabez S. Mosher.
1844. Timothy Gay.
1845. John McKnight.
1846. Jabez S. Mosher.
1847. Thomas Jolls.
1848. Daniel H. Shepherd.
1849–50. Thomas Jolls.
1851–52. Matthias Slaght.
1853–54. Jason Tayre.
1855. Chester Hunt.
1856–58. Daniel Ostrom.
1859–60. Martin C. Rogers.
1861. Asher T. Strong.
1862. M. C. Rogers.
1863–64. James A. Strong.
1865. Jabin Strong.
1866–68. Nathaniel K. Haynes.
1869–70. Willis Baker.
1871–72. Allen W. Dunn.
1873–74. Lucien B. North.
1875. Benjamin Dunn.
1876–77. Henry S. Walworth.

COMMISSIONERS OF HIGHWAYS.

1838. James Brezee.
William Knapp.
Robert Bilby.
1839. Jonathan Haynes.
William Mercer.
Elias Alley.
1840. William Knapp.
Elias Alley.
Chester Hunt.
1841. Jeremiah Belding.
Jonathan Haynes.
Orson Herrington.
1842. Jonathan Haynes.
Adam S. Dunn.
William Knapp.
1843. Jonathan Haynes.
Andrew McDougal.
Samuel W. Parsons.
1844. William G. Throop.
John Munson.
Lewis Fuller.
1845. William Hoard.
D. F. Hurd.
Samuel M. Hagerman.
1846. Cicero J. Van Allen.
Samuel M. Hagerman.
Phipps W. Hewitt.
1847. Jason Tayre.
William Knapp.
Elias Alley.
1848. Elias Alley.
1849. John McKnight.
1850. Samuel Dunn.
1851. Sanford D. Hopkins.
1852. Jason Tayre.
Alvah Foster.
1853. Charles N. Lewis.
1854. Jesse D. Payne.
1855. Jason Tayre.
1856. Alvah Foster.
Sanford D. Hopkins.
1857. Jesse D. Payne.
1858. S. D. Hopkins.
1859. Elias Alley.
1860. Lemuel D. Brown.
1861. Martin C. Rogers.
1862. Rufus Smith.
1863. John S. B. Weatherwax.
1864. Benjamin F. Carney.
1865. Jesse D. Payne.
1866. Jabin Strong.
1867. Benjamin F. Carney.
1868. Gardner Foster.
1869. Jabin Strong.
1870. Benjamin F. Carney.
1871. Henry Harper.
1872. Jabin Strong.
1873. Andrew N. Westcott.
1874–75. Henry Harper.
1876–77. Willis Baker.

The officers of the township for 1878 are: Supervisor, Henry S. Walworth; Town Clerk, Oscar D. Brown; Treasurer, Lucien B. North; Justice of the Peace, Dennis Clancy; Commissioner of Highways, Willis Baker; Township Superintendent of Schools, R. A. Randolph; Mr. Randolph resigned and John S. Flint was appointed in his place, but failed to qualify, and the position was finally filled by the appointment of William T. Morous; Inspector of Schools, Hosea C. Aldrich; Constables, Charles Camburn, Stowell Jones, Ira Smith, Andrew J. Geer.

The ingenuity of the early settlers was considerably taxed by their endeavors to select marks by which to distinguish their cattle, sheep, and hogs, which were permitted to run at large. Among those adopted were the following:

Sept. 30, 1835.—Thomas Gamble's mark—a crop from the right ear, and a half crop from the upper side of the left.

April 16, 1836.—John McKnight's mark—a crop from the right ear, and a slit in the same.

April 29, 1836.—Elias Alley's mark—a crop from the right ear and a slit in the same, and a slit in the left.

May 18, 1836.—Timothy Gay's mark—a swallow fork from the right ear, and a crop from the left.

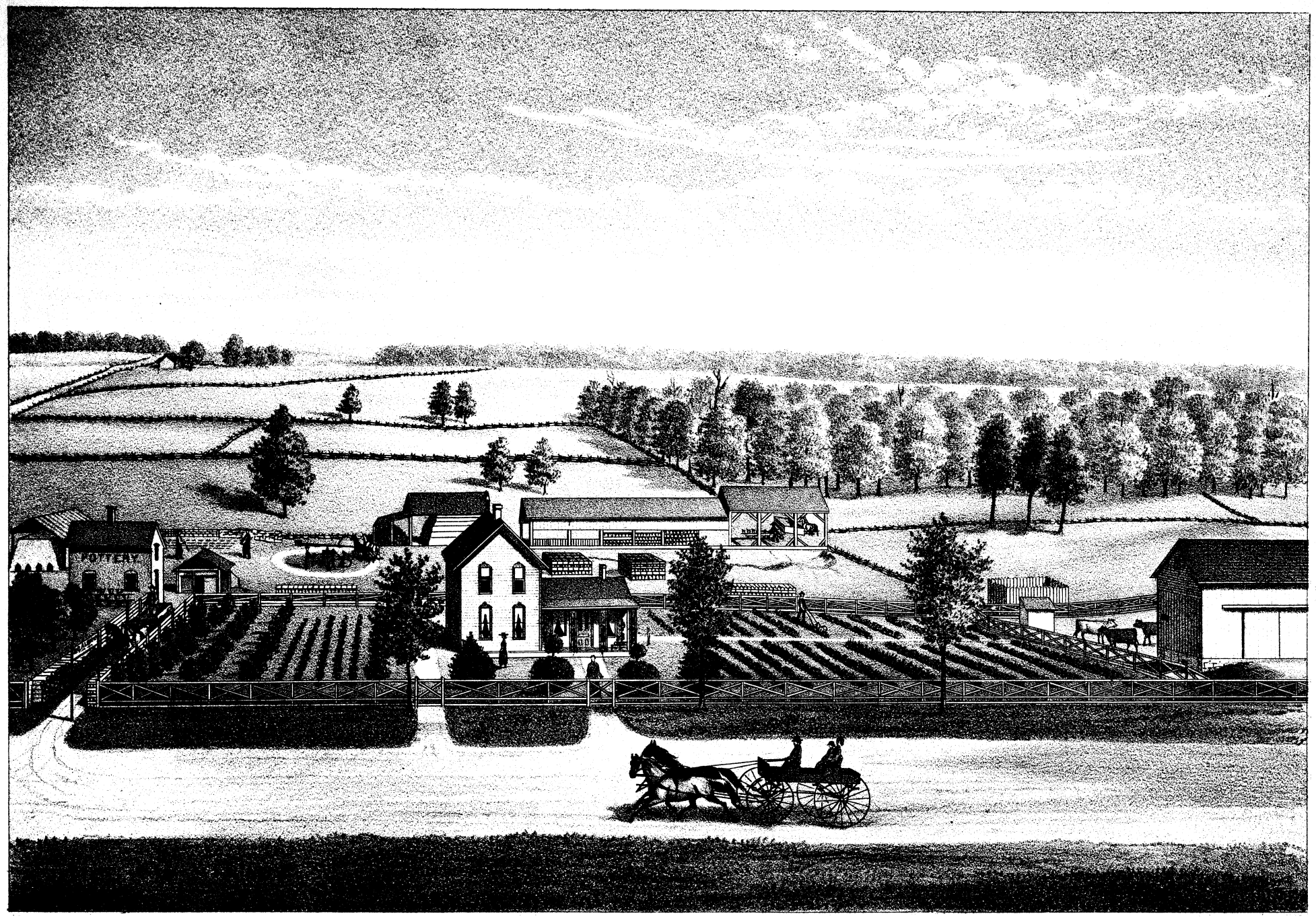
June 1, 1836.—Elias H. Kelly's mark—a hole in the right ear.

Nov. 7, 1836.—Jacob Brown's mark—a crop from the left ear, and a slit in the same.

Same date.—Thomas Joll's mark—two slits in the left ear.

Dec. 5, 1836.—Cornelius Millspaw's mark—a crop from the left ear, and a slit in the right.

Dec. 25, 1837.—Mitchell Gue's mark—a crop from the left ear, and a half-penny from the upper and lower sides of the same.



HOSEA C. ALDRICH, MANUFACTURER OF DRAIN TILE, FLOWER POTS, BUILDING & FIRE BRICK. SOMERSET CENTRE, HILLSDALE Co. MICH.

May 24, 1847.—J. S. B. Weatherwax's mark—a hole in the left ear *by a punch* and a "*happany*," *done by the same punch*, under the right ear.

These marks were all recorded in the township book of records, and each was illustrated in an artistic manner by drawing the outline of a sheep's head and showing the marks on the ears.

EARLY SCHOOLS.

The first school in Somerset was taught at Gambleville, in 1834, by Mrs. Clark, a daughter of Judge Heman Pratt. This was a summer school, and the term lasted three months, the number of scholars being but 5 or 6. Judge Pratt taught in the same building,—a rude log school-house, the succeeding winter and at later periods. His father was a school-teacher forty-six years. The judge had charge of the school in 1835, and among the scholars were several of Samuel Mercer's children.

The school district in which Hon. William Mercer now resides was organized in 1845, and a log school-house built half a mile north of the present frame school building at the corners, the latter having been erected in the neighborhood of the year 1850.

A log school-house was built in 1836 a mile south of the present residence of Elias Alley. It was difficult to maintain a school here, as the number of pupils for several years was quite small,—the attendance sometimes being no more than three,—but by persistent effort it was kept up until it became one of the important schools of the township.

RELIGIOUS SOCIETIES.

In the spring of 1836, Rev. Mr. Wolcott organized a *Presbyterian* society at Somerset Centre, and remained as their minister for a short time. Rev. Mr. Morton was one of the early pastors also. The present frame church at the Centre was built about 1840–42. This society has no existence at this date (January, 1879), and the old church is now the property of a *Methodist Episcopal* organization, whose pastor is Rev. Mr. Berry, of Fuller's Mills, Jackson Co.

Subsequent to the year 1850, numerous membership of the Presbyterian Church at the Centre seceded and formed the present *Congregational Church* at Gambleville, where they built a frame church. This society is at present in very good condition, and has for its pastor Rev. Mr. Branch, of Grand Ledge.

THE SECOND CONGREGATIONAL CHURCH OF SOMERSET

was organized at Jerome in the fall of 1873, and the present frame church dedicated in the fall of 1875. This society had also been previously connected with the original church at the Centre, and when the division occurred and a new church was built at Gambleville, this part moved to the southwest part of town, and held meetings in the Payne school-house, moving to Jerome, and reorganizing, after that village was laid out. The membership in December, 1878, was about 35, and the pastor is the same who has charge of the congregation at Gambleville,—Rev. E. T. Branch. A Sabbath-school is sustained during the summer months.

BRICK-YARD AND TILE WORKS.

It is the experience of farmers in this vicinity that underdraining pays at least twenty-five per cent., and the cheapest and most durable material to use in forming drains is the uniform drain-tile.

Seth Aldrich, one of the early settlers in Somerset, began the manufacture of tile and earthenware in this town in 1842, turning the first tile on a wheel. The demand for the article increased, and to keep up the supply he purchased a hand-tile machine, and in the spring of 1858 made his first "horseshoe" tile (it was so named from the shape of the orifice), which gave entire satisfaction. His son, Hosea C. Aldrich, the present proprietor of the works, assisted his father in his labors until 1862, when he enlisted in the 18th Michigan Infantry, and served three years, during six months of which time he was immured in one of those terrible places,—a rebel prison. He was finally released, and started for home on the ill-fated steamer "Sultana," which exploded her boiler on the passage up the Mississippi River, and hurried into eternity so many of the brave sons of Michigan. Mr. Aldrich was picked up for dead, but finally returned to consciousness, and ultimately to his home, where he engaged in the old work once more.

In 1866 he purchased the works from his father, and admitted his brother, B. F. Aldrich, as partner in the business. Each hired a helper, and the sales averaged $1020 annually. The demand, however, increased to such an extent that a larger machine—operated by horse-power—was purchased in 1870, and a factory built, which is 30 by 137 feet in dimensions, standing near the clay bed. In 1873, Hosea C. Aldrich purchased his brother's interest, built a larger kiln, and employed from four to six hands. In 1876 he purchased a brick-machine, and added a brick-yard to his establishment, which necessitated the employment of more help. In 1877 he built a pottery, in which he placed two wheels and two turners, and erected another kiln in which to burn ware.

Mr. Aldrich has probably the best clay in the State for making drain-tile, and the truth of this assertion is demonstrated by the fact that some of the tile manufactured here have been in the ground thirty-five years, and are as sound to-day as when first laid. Mr. Aldrich now burns five kilns of tile, two of flower-pots (of which he makes a specialty), and one of brick annually. Increased facilities will be added as the demand warrants. Two kinds of clay exist here, and white and red brick are both manufactured and kept on hand, as well as flower-pots, pipe-tile from two to six inch, "D" tile from two to seven inch, and horse-shoe tile from two to eight inch. Mr. Aldrich is to be congratulated on the extent of his work and the favor with which his manufactures are everywhere received.

Among those who have furnished information in this town are Hon. William Mercer, Elias Alley, Esq., William H. Brezee (of Morenci), Oscar D. Brown, Lewis Fuller, Charles Sutfin, Hosea C. Aldrich, and numerous others whose names are not now recollected. Our obligations to all are hereby acknowledged.

BIOGRAPHICAL SKETCHES.

SETH ALDRICH.

The ancestors of the Aldrich family were from Wales, Great Britain. Seth Aldrich, the grandfather of the subject of this narrative, and the progenitor of the Aldrich family in this country, came from Wales previous to the Revolutionary war, and settled in Uxbridge, Mass. He had five sons,—Enoch, Abraham, Nathan, Abel, and Hosea. The latter was the father of our subject, and moved into Ontario Co., N. Y., in an early day, where he resided until his death. He was an active, energetic business man, and was extensively engaged in the manufacture of pottery. He married Miss Rachel Corrary. They had five children, who grew to maturity,—Sarah, Seth, Emiline, Hall, and Stephen. Seth was born in the town of West Bloomfield, Ontario Co., N. Y., March 3, 1801. He lived with his father until he attained his majority, when he went to Canandaigua, where he was engaged in the business of a butcher, which he followed until his removal to Michigan, in 1841. He purchased four hundred and eighty acres of land in the town of Somerset. About 1847 he commenced the manufacture of earthenware. He was the first manufacturer of drain-tile in Southern Michigan, in which business he continued until 1863, when he sold to his sons, H. C. and B. F. Aldrich. H. C. subsequently purchased his brother's interest, made extensive improvements in machinery, etc., and is at present one of the most extensive manufacturers of drain-tile, fire-, wall-, and building brick, and flower-vases, etc., in the State. A view of his residence and works is presented on another page.



Photo. by Carson & Graham, Hillsdale.

SETH ALDRICH.

In 1828, Mr. Aldrich was married to Miss Jane Kempshall; by whom he had two children,—Elsey and Jane. Mrs. Aldrich died in 1830, and he was again married, in 1832, to Miss Minerva Doolittle, by whom he had four children,—Willis K., Benjamin F., Hosea C., and Mary C. Mr. Aldrich has been prominently identified with the development of Somerset, and perhaps there is no one whose influence in society and the church has been more productive of good. A prominent member of the Congregational Church of Somerset, few have done more to promote its religious welfare. A man of marked liberality, a generous supporter, so far as means would admit, of all worthy enterprises, and emphatically a peacemaker, he has always used his best endeavors to quiet or dispel all dissensions and differences arising in his immediate neighborhood. Possessed of many of the virtues, and but few of the faults, of human kind, he has endeared himself to his friends and fellow-townsmen in such a way that he will always be remembered as a kind father, a valuable neighbor, and a worthy citizen.

CHARLES M. L. ANDRUS

was born in the town of Milton, Saratoga Co., N. Y., Aug. 16, 1808. His father, Jason Andrus, was a soldier in the Revolutionary war, and served as aide-de-camp to General Sullivan. After the war closed he settled in Milton, where he resided until his death, which occurred in February, 1859. He was a surveyor by occupation, and with the assistance of a friendly Indian, surveyed the county of Coos, New Hampshire.



Photo. by Carson & Graham, Hillsdale.

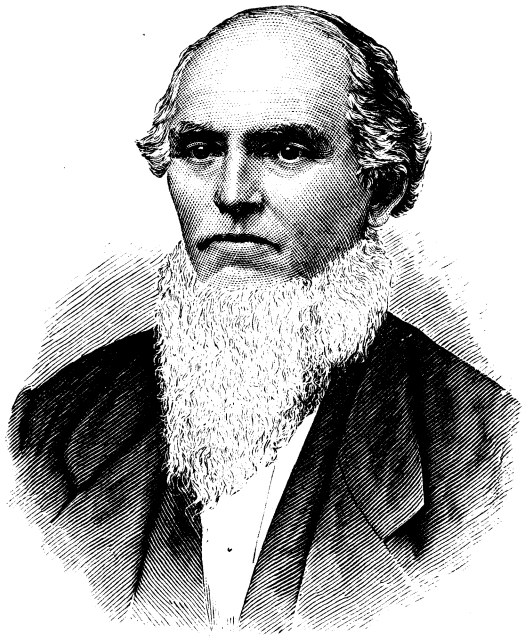
CHARLES M. L. ANDRUS.

Charles stayed at home until he was eighteen years of age, when he left home to acquire the trade of a tanner and currier. He followed this avocation several years, and in 1833 he established himself in the shoe business in Macedon, Wayne Co., N. Y., where he remained thirteen years. In 1846 he came to Hillsdale County, and settled in the town of Somerset, where he purchased one hundred

and forty acres of land, to which he has added two hundred acres.

In 1836 he married Miss Leah Mallory, of Macedon, N. Y., by whom he had five children, two of whom are now living,—Cassius M. C., born Dec. 25, 1844, and Josephine H., now Mrs. Benjamin A. Fowle, of Moscow.

Although Mr. Andrus is not a pioneer, still he has prominently identified himself with the history of the town. He has led a busy, successful life, and by industry and honorable dealing has acquired a competency. In his political affiliations Mr. Andrus is a prominent Republican, and for many years was justice of the peace.





Photos. by Carson & Graham, Hillsdale.

OLIVER E. MOSHER. MRS. OLIVER E. MOSHER.

OLIVER E. MOSHER.

The subject of this sketch was born in the town of Greenfield, Saratoga Co., N. Y., Feb. 5, 1818. He was the son of Jabez Mosher and Lucinda Dake, who were natives of Saratoga County. When six years of age his parents removed to Mount Morris, Livingston Co.; here the family remained four years, when they moved to Leroy, Genesee Co. Here the elder Mosher resided until his death, which occurred in 1837. Upon the death of his father he was thrown upon his own resources, and he sought employment as a farm laborer. In 1839 he came to Michigan and settled in the town of Somerset. He first purchased forty acres of wild land, which is a part of his present fine farm of one hundred and sixty-six acres, for which he agreed to work one year and four months. In July, 1842, he married Miss Louisa Bigelow, of Manchester, Washtenaw Co. She died in 1849, and he was again married to Miss Mary Baker, of Rose, Wayne Co., N. Y., where she was born, Oct. 22, 1828. When nine years of age her father came to Somerset, where he now resides.

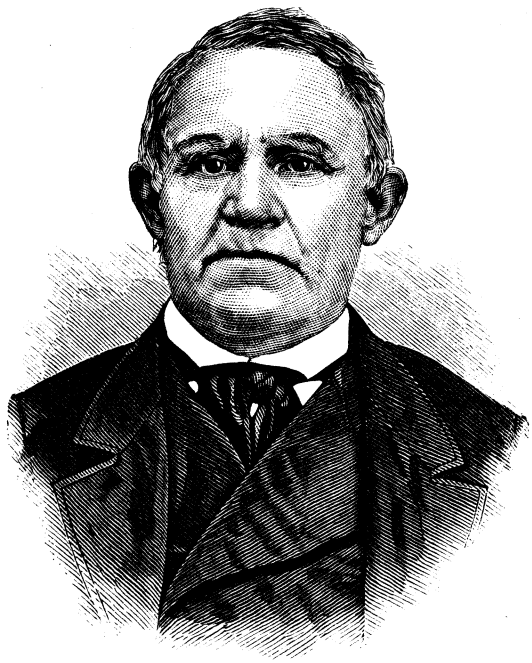
Mr. and Mrs. Mosher have been blessed with five children, three died in infancy; two sons, Alva and Orrin B., are left to cheer their parents in their declining years. Alva lives near the old place and Orrin resides with his father.

DEACON JAMES BREZEE.

The traveler through Southern Michigan, sitting in the luxurious palace-cars of to-day, looks out on either side upon a wide expanse of finely-cultivated farms and beautiful homes, and as the variegated scenery of forests, hills, lakes, streams, orchards, farms, school-houses, churches, and villages flit by, in an ever-changing panorama of beauty, may be impressed with the thrift and enterprise of its citizens; but of the trials, hardships, and privations—the courage and endurance necessary to change the unbroken wilderness, peopled with ferocious wild beasts and savage Indians, into this magnificent picture of civilization—he can only get a mere glimpse, by reading the brief and imperfect sketches of some of those hardy old pioneer settlers, to whom the present generation is indebted for the wealth and prosperity so widely scattered over this highly-favored region. As one among the early settlers of Hillsdale County, may be mentioned James Brezee, who was born in Claverac, Columbia Co., N. Y., in 1802. His ancestors were of French and German origin, with an admixture of the "Knickerbocker Dutch" of the Hudson. He was one of a family of nine children, and as they were in limited circumstances, he from early boyhood earned his own living by working out by the month. In 1827 he was married to Miss Frances M. Copeland, of the same town. In 1832 they removed to Wayne Co., N. Y., and the next year to Canandaigua, Ontario Co., where he had the charge of one of

the farms of Judge Atwater. In 1835 he emigrated to Michigan, and settled in the present township of Somerset, Hillsdale Co. He bought eighty acres of government land, and after paying for his land he had just money enough left to pay for a cow and a barrel of flour. In the intervals of working out by the job, to supply his family, he managed to erect a log house, into which they moved in December the same year, before there was a door, window, or chimney in it.

By almost incessant toil at the rudest kinds of labor, he not only supported his family, but in a few years had cleared off and improved his farm and bought one hundred and twenty acres in addition. In all his early toils and struggles



DEACON JAMES BREZEE.

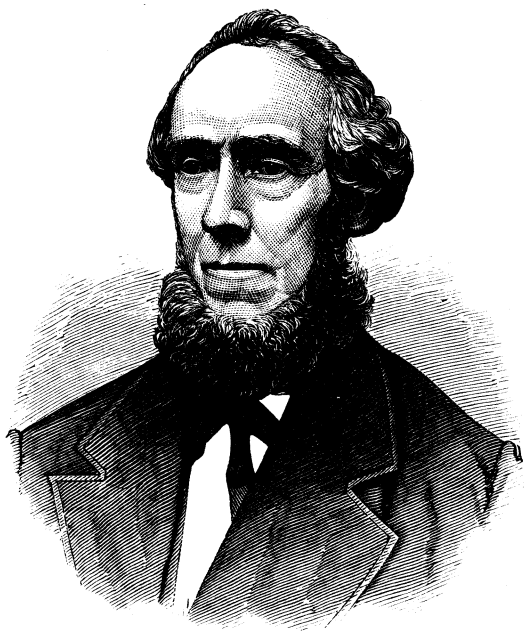
he had an able and active assistant in his noble and intelligent wife, whose wise counsels and co-operation contributed much to their prosperity; but just as their circumstances were getting into a prosperous condition, they were called upon to mourn the loss of the devoted wife and mother,—she died on the 16th day of March, 1851, at the age of forty-three years. She was the mother of seven children,—William H., Fidelia, Catharine, Phebe J., James, Peter, and Loren; of these the only ones living are Wm. H. and Loren.

In 1858 he was married to Miss Julia Spencer, of Moscow. The fruit of this marriage was one son, Charles. James Brezee, or "the Deacon," as he was generally known, was all his life known as a hard-working honest man, and his sincere and genuine piety commanded the respect and esteem of all who knew him, however much they might differ in opinion.

He was during his latter years a constant reader of the Bible, which was his text-book, and its precepts were the rule and guide of his conduct in all his transactions. For several years before his death he was afflicted with hernia, which, together with an accident, ultimately caused his death. He died in 1875, at seventy-three years of age, leaving behind him the record of an unblemished character, and the example of a sincere, practical Christian. To the many old friends and patrons of this work this page is contributed, as a memorial to the life and character of another of the old pioneers of Hillsdale County.

WILLIAM MERCER.

This gentleman, one of the early settlers of Somerset, and identified with its pioneer history far more than in name, was born in the county of Donegal, Ireland, Oct. 6, 1811. His parents, Samuel and Hannah (Culbert) Mercer, emigrated to this country in 1819, and settled in Livingston County, N. Y.



WILLIAM MERCER.

The elder Mercer was a farmer, and William's early life was spent upon the farm, receiving the advantages afforded by the common schools of that day. In the fall of 1835 the family emigrated to Hillsdale County, and Mr. Mercer purchased from Government four hundred acres of land in the town of Somerset. Here the elder Mercer resided until his death, which occurred in 1852. He was a man of great energy and a valuable citizen.

William remained with his father until 1843, when he purchased one hundred and thirty acres of his father's estate, and which is a portion of his present farm, which consists of two hundred and forty acres. Mr. Mercer has been prominently identified with the political and judicial history of his town and county. In 1844 he was elected associate judge of the Circuit Court, which position he held four years. In 1850 he was elected county judge. This position he filled acceptably until the office was abolished by the provisions of the State constitution. For ten years he has represented his town upon the board of supervisors, and was one of its first officers, and his opinion upon all important matters is fully appreciated. For many years he was justice of the peace, and has filled many other positions of trust with credit to himself and to the satisfaction of the public.

In 1845, Mr. Mercer was united in marriage with Miss Sarah, daughter of David Gambol, Esq., of Groveland, Livingston Co., N. Y. Six children were born to them, all of whom are now living. David G., the eldest, was born February, 1846; Samuel A., November, 1847; Elizabeth, March, 1849; William W., March, 1853; John G., December, 1854; Sarah, December, 1858.

In his political belief he is a Democrat of the old-school stamp, and a man of more than an ordinary amount of energy and business ability. By a long life of industry and honorable dealing he has acquired a competency, which he is enjoying in his old age.

Few men have been more prominently identified with the material development of the northern part of the county than Mr. Mercer. He has not only witnessed the gradual transition of a small and isolated settlement into a busy and prosperous community, of a semi-wilderness into a fertile and highly-productive region, but in his own person has typified so admirably the agencies which have wrought many of these changes that no history of Somerset township would be complete which did not include some sketch of his life.

ROBERT McGREGOR.

Robert McGregor was born in the town of Kildrane, County of Donegal, Ireland, March, 1812. His father was a farmer, and had a family of eight boys and one girl, Robert being the eldest. When twenty years of age he emigrated to Nova Scotia; after a short residence in Halifax he went to New York city, where he remained a short time; from New York he went to Canandaigua, where for five years he was engaged as a farm laborer; from Canandaigua he removed to Ohio; here he resided three years, when he again returned to New York. In 1835 he came to Hillsdale County and purchased the farm where he now resides, which consists of one hundred and sixty acres. In 1842 he returned with his family, and has since been a resident of the town of Somerset. In 1838 he was married to Miss Sarah Easlen, of Canandaigua, where she was born in 1810. They have had five children, two of whom are living,—William J. and Eliza Jane, now Mrs. T. J. Lowrey. Mr. and Mrs. McGregor are both prominent members of the Congregational Church, and are exemplars of long lives well spent, and will leave to their children that priceless legacy,—an unstained reputation.

MOSCOW.

WHEN, on the 17th of March, 1835, the township of Vance—which included the entire county of Hillsdale—was divided, that portion embraced in range 2 west of the principal meridian was given the name of Moscow. This name has been retained only by township 5 south, being the northernmost one of the range in the county. From the original township have been formed the following separate townships, viz.: Adams, March 23, 1836, first including the territory in range 2 from the present township of Moscow to the State line on the south; Florida, including townships 7, 8, and fractional 9 south, March 11, 1837; township 7 changed to Jefferson, March 17, 1849; Rowland, including townships 8 and fractional 9 south, Jan. 28, 1840, changed to Ransom, March 9, 1848; Bird, from Ransom, April 2, 1849, changed back to Ransom, March 28, 1850; part of Amboy, March 28, 1850. The present township of Moscow, being the earliest settled of the above, very appropriately retained the name.

This is an excellent township for agricultural purposes, and is generally well improved. It is well watered by the Kalamazoo River and numerous smaller streams, and a few miniature lakes are also found, the principal ones being Buck and Wyllis Lakes, named from families living near them. The surface is undulating, and the soil such as is common among the "oak openings" of Southern Michigan. West of Moscow village is quite an extensive plain, known throughout this region from the earliest settlement as the "Moscow Plains." It was originally covered with a profuse growth of burr-oak and hazel, and included some of the best land in the township.

The population of the township of Moscow in 1838 was 496; there were then within its limits a saw-mill, two merchants, 460 head of neat stock, 70 horses, 18 sheep, and 554 hogs.* For the purpose of comparison with the foregoing figures we insert the following items from the State census of 1874:

Total population (627 males, 556 females) in 1874	1,183
Acres of taxable land	21,142.75
Land owned by individuals and companies	21,198
Acres of improved land	14,255
Land exempt from taxation	55.25
Value of same, including improvements	$2,564
Acres in school-house sites	5.75
" church and parsonage sites	1.50
" burying-grounds	7
Railroad right of way and depot grounds	36
Number of farms	222
" acres in same	21,198
Average number of acres in farms	95.48
Number of acres of wheat sowed in 1874	4,536
" " " harvested in 1873	3,972
" " corn " "	1,864
Bushels of wheat raised in 1873	44,105
" corn " "	59,870
" all other grain raised in 1873	12,335
" potatoes raised in 1873	5,968
Tons of hay cut in 1873	1,292
Pounds of wool sheared in 1873	26,799
" pork marketed in 1873	153,659
" butter made "	57,505
" fruit dried for market in 1873	18,550

* Gazetteer of Michigan, 1838.

Barrels of cider made in 1873	514
Number of acres in orchards, 1874	456
Bushels of apples raised in 1872	22,209
" " " 1873	22,647
" cherries " 1872	299
" " " 1873	314
Value of fruit and garden productions, 1872	$9,057
" " " " 1873	9,209
Number of horses in township one year old and over, 1874	602
Number of mules	12
" work oxen	12
" milch cows	513
" neat cattle one year old and over, other than oxen and cows	499
" swine over six months old	827
" sheep " " "	3,765
" sheep sheared in 1873	5,139
" flouring-mills in township	2
" persons employed in same	8
Capital invested in same	$17,500
Number of runs of stone in same	5
" barrels of flour made	3,200
Value of products	$27,600
Number of saw-mills	1
" hands employed in same	2
Amount of capital invested	$2,000
Feet of lumber sawed	$50,000
Value of products	$800
Agricultural implement works	1
Persons employed in same	4
Capital invested	$10,000
Value of products	5,000
Steam carriage factories	1
Persons employed in same	9
Capital invested	$6,000
Value of products	7,614

LAND ENTRIES.

At the close of the year 1833, but 3320 acres of land had been entered in what is now Moscow, and this was much more than was taken in any other township. It was divided among the following persons, viz.: Benjamin Fowle, S. N. W. Benson, Samuel Aiken, O. B. Blackmar, Pontius Hooper, Stephen Scott, David Hiller, Thomas Watts, John Simmons, James Winters, T. C. Delavan, Lewis T. Miller, Simon Jacobus, Charles T. Delavan, Lucius Lyon, Alonzo Kies, Mary Miller, and Charles Stuck. Mr. Benson also had land in what is now Scipio.

In the present township of Moscow (township 5 south, range 2 west), the following persons had entered land previous to the 27th of April, 1838:

Section 1.—Benjamin Fowle, Milo Tracy, Seth Farewell, Clarissa Monroe.

Section 2.—Samuel Aiken, David Hiller, Thomas Watts, Aaron Spencer, Moses Beaman.

Section 3.—Thomas Watts, Amos Spencer, Esek Finch, William H. Hoag, Leander Kimball, Sarah Moore, John P. Cook.

Section 4.—Lyman Smith, Esek Finch, Leander Kimball, Tompkins C. Delavan, Daniel McNabb, C. J. Delavan, O. B. Blackmar.

Section 5.—Simon Jacobus, John D. Sinclair, William R. Schuyler, James H. Miller, C. Pratt, C. L. & W. G. Grant.

Section 6.—M. Camburn, John Espie, Isaac Amerman, Ralph Pratt, Phebe Booth, I. P. Christiancy, and H. Forester.

Section 7.—W. Potter, Luke Taylor, E. G. Delie, Levi Camburn, Jr., T. C. Delavan.

Section 8.—John Simmons, James Winters, O. L. Church, Duncan Sinclair, Hugh Sinclair.

Section 9.—O. B. Blackmar, Peter Benson, James Armstrong, J. R. Frink, Anson Mapes, Simon Jacobus.

Section 10.—O. B. Blackmar, H. Crittenden, P. Rorend, T. C. Delavan, W. Porter, W. Durant.

Section 11.—Silas N. W. Benson, Benjamin Fowle, J. L. Guion, Aaron Spencer.

Section 12.—Benjamin Fowle, S. Scott, Charles Fowle, A. Little, A. White, J. Scott, W. W. Gale, S. W. Sharp.

Section 13.—James Gregory, John Keyes, W. Yeow, W. Chaffee, J. Boulton, Benjamin Fowle, Morris Barton.

Section 14.—Benjamin Fowle, Caroline Fowle, Edward Griscom, James L. Guion, Samantha Tracy, John Boulton, J. C. B.

Section 15.—Lyman Smith, G. Morford, Abram Cutler, Benjamin Fowle, Caroline Smith, Jonas Bond, Simon Jacobus.

Section 17.—Pontius Hooper, Tompkins C. Delavan, L. B. Miller, Simon Jacobus, O. L. Church.

Section 18.—C. T. Delavan, R. W. Engle, A. M. Eagles, John Blain, A. T. Dyers, Simon Jacobus.

Section 19.—Lucius Lyons, S. N. W. Benson, A. Kies, T. Cowles, O. Rankin, S. P. & A. Jermain.

Section 20.—Tompkins C. Delavan, Alonzo Kies, Mary Miller, Ira Mumford.

Section 21.—A. Kies, S. Ray, S. P. & A. Jermain, E. R. Howe, A. Mercer, J. Morford.

Section 22.—E. R. Howe, A. Mercer, J. Williams, B. K. Wood, Simon Jacobus.

Section 23.—Seth Farewell, D. A. Wisner, C. Wisner, Alfred Brown, Charles Fowle, Benjamin Fowle.

Section 24.—Joseph Burges, Benjamin Fowle, Levi Woodward, Edmund Randolph, Isaac Lamb, Myron Russell, Robert McClelland.

Section 25.—Charles Stuck, Zachariah Van Duzar, Lot Fulkerson, James Tilton, Sheldon W. Sharp, William Talbot, E. Burgess, Zera Ballard, W. P. Van Vechten, William W. Murphy, W. S. Landon.

Section 26.—John B. Putnam, Thomas Gilmore, Alfred Brown, S. A. Whittaker, James Tilton, Salmon Sharp, James H. Miller, Charles Butler.

Section 27.—George Bansill, George W. Jackson, Ira B. Putnam, Alanson Jermain, Amos Strong, Seth Strong, Charles Noble.

Section 28.—William Munroe, Levi Burditt, Ebenezer G. Mills, Philo Mills.

Section 29.—Tompkins C. Delavan, Israel Buck, Ira Mumford, John Jermain, Fernando Kies, Pratt & Grant.

Section 30.—Stephen N. Edmonds, S. P. & A. Jermain, George Omans, Hewitt Dakin, John Jermain, Alanson Jermain, C. Pratt, and C. L. & W. G. Grant.

Section 31.—G. C. Vanhorn, S. P. Jermain, Alanson Jermain, S. B. Blackmar, Sarah Jermain.

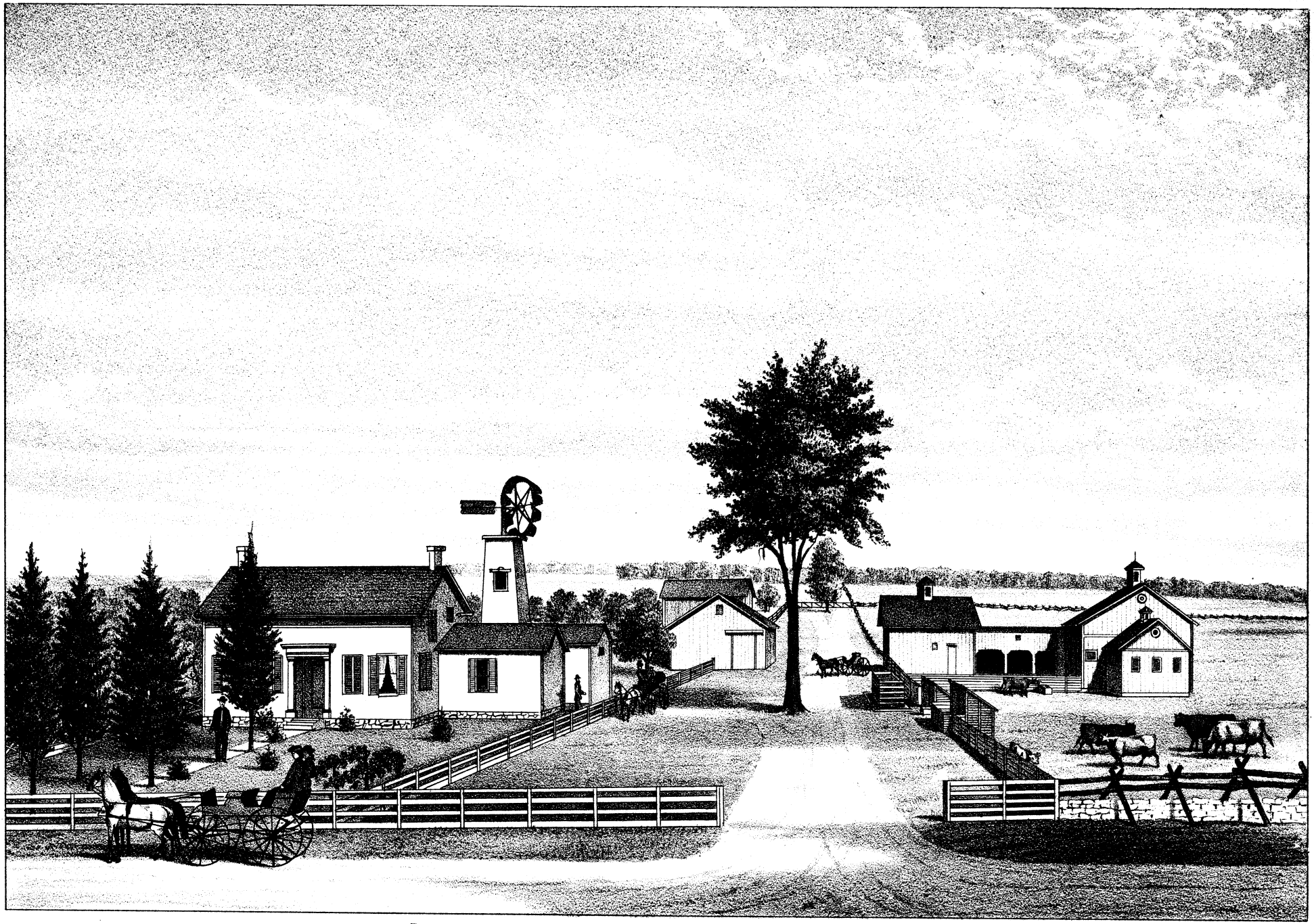
Section 32.—Justis Vaughn, John Jermain, J. W. Miller, Alfred Brown, Simon Jacobus.

Section 33.—Philo Mills, Foster St. John, Salmon Sharp, Isaac Center, Henry Wilcox.

Section 34.—S. A. Whittaker, J. A. Center, H. N. Wilcox, Seth Strong, T. C. Bargarrow, William J. Delavan.

Section 35.—Samuel Sharp, Samuel A. Whittaker, Asa Eddy, B. C. Pierce, George W. Nicholas, Samuel Healey, W. Stone.

Section 36.—Charles Stuck, Wm. G. Sprague, Zachariah



RESIDENCE OF ISRAEL BUCK, MOSCOW, HILLSDALE Co. MICHIGAN.

Van Duzar, William Warren, Sheldon W. Sharp, Charles Fowle.

SETTLEMENT AND DEVELOPMENT.

"Westward the course of empire takes its way." From the band of "Pilgrim Fathers," who braved the dangers of the sea in order to rear for themselves homes in the American wilderness, has descended a hardy race. Their children's children moved westward into the hilly and timbered region of Eastern New York, and strove for supremacy with the "Knickerbockers." As the population increased, it spread farther west, and anon the beautiful region surrounding the lakes of Central New York,—the famous "Black River Country" and "Genesee Country,"—was filled up and improved, and the savage race was forced to recede. Ohio's "Western Reserve" offered many inducements to settlers, and still the tide was not checked. The "Black Swamp," with all its terrors, was not of sufficient account to prevent the adventurous from making their passage through it, and the flowery plains of Michigan received attention from the sons of the East. From nearly every county in New York, from parts of Pennsylvania, from the Jersey gardens, from the land of wooden nutmegs, from beneath the shadow of Greylock, Wachusett, Monadnock, and Ascutney, from the banks of the sweeping Connecticut, the busy Merrimac, and the forests of Maine, poured forth an almost endless tide of emigration, and the change in the "Peninsular State" was wonderful.

Hillsdale County lay on the main highway over which was the greatest amount of travel, and her many advantages were quickly recognized. Between Tecumseh and White Pigeon the first settlement was made within her borders. Moscow was third in the county to become the home of a white man, and the record of entries shows that her development and growth were exceedingly rapid.

The *first settler* in Moscow was Silas N. W. Benson, who entered a large amount of land in the township, and located upon the portion of it where Moscow village now stands, in 1830. The orchard, which is yet in existence on the premises of O. C. Gale, was set out by Mr. Benson, in 1835, and was the first in the township. A log tavern was built by Mr. Benson, in 1830, on the corner where now stands the hotel kept by Henry Rynex. In 1832, during the Black Hawk war, he built the present frame structure, and the log part stood but a few years thereafter.

Lyman Blackmar was the second white man to locate within the limits of the present township of Moscow, making his home two miles west of the village. He built a log house, and for a long time kept a tavern. It was customary to convene the town-meetings at his house.

George C. Munro, of Jonesville, who built the first brick house in Hillsdale County, states that Mr. Blackmar built the second one, upon his place in Moscow, in 1842. Charles Fowle, who built a "cobble-stone" house in 1840, says that Mr. Blackmar was then living in his brick residence. Both these statements are made from memory, and we are unable to determine which is correct.

Mr. Blackmar was chosen the first Judge of Probate for Hillsdale County, and held that office twelve years. He also kept the first post-office in Moscow township, previous to 1838, at his place west of the village. It has always borne the same name as at present, no better one having been fixed upon.

A man by the name of Stewart, who also lived west of the village, was postmaster after Judge Blackmar. After the office was removed to the village, Brooks Gale was appointed to take charge of it, and continued in the capacity of postmaster for a long term of years. Politically, he was a Democrat. When Gen. Harrison was elected President, in 1840, Mr. Gale sent in his resignation, giving as a reason for such a step, that he was "opposed to the administration elect!" The department informed him that his excuse was not sufficient, and retained him in the office. He was succeeded by his brother, George Gale, and since then it has been held by numerous persons, among them being Dr. S. C. Merwin, John Arnold, A. Thompson, and others. Mr. Thompson is the present incumbent, the office being located in his store, at Moscow village. He has held numerous township offices also, and has resided here since 1848.

By far the greater proportion of the early inhabitants of this town, as is the case with all others in Southern Michigan, emigrated from the "Empire State," and except for the purpose of ascertaining the counties in which they formerly resided, it is scarcely necessary to ask from whence they came. A person acquainted with the customs is nearly certain to distinguish a New Yorker, without asking questions. A chief peculiarity among them is the prevalence of *good cooks*. The matrons of New York and New England are among the best cooks in the world, and to one accustomed to their fare a return to it is most gratifying after long experience among people from other portions of the East or South. The manners and customs of the pioneers have been transmitted to their children, and the savory dishes placed upon the groaning tables of Michigan, Illinois, or Wisconsin, are nearly identical with those to be found still in the East—in the land of the forefathers.

Livingston Co., N. Y., furnished a large number of the earlier inhabitants of Hillsdale County. Among those who ventured to locate in Moscow were Charles and Benjamin Fowle, who emigrated in 1833,—the latter with a wife and one child. Their brother James had settled at Blissfield, Lenawee Co., in the spring of 1830.

Charles Fowle was the next to leave the old home, coming to Michigan in the fall of 1830, and helping his brother James on the river Raisin until the spring of 1831, when he returned to New York, and stayed there until his removal to Michigan in 1833. This trip was made on foot the greater part of the distance through Ohio. Benjamin came by water. Charles stopped with his brother at Blissfield and helped him plant his corn, and then pushed on to Moscow, where he boarded at the log hotel of Silas N. W. Benson. He purchased land early in June, 1833, on sections 1, 11, 12, and 14, and is still residing upon a portion of it (section 12). In the winter of 1833–34 he built a log house on his place, having been to New York and married in October, 1833.

In June, 1833, Benjamin Fowle bought of Silas Benson, for $1400, the 80 acres upon which he afterwards laid out the village of Moscow. He moved upon it in August following, and during his residence on the village site occupied

the log tavern which Mr. Benson had built in 1830. In 1834 he purchased government land just above the village (where his son, Harmon Fowle, now lives), built a log house, and lived in it until 1839, when he erected the frame house now occupied by his widow and his son, Dr. Orrin Fowle.

The wife of Benjamin Fowle aided in making the fence which inclosed the first fair-ground of the first agricultural society in the county. This was done by sewing strips of factory cloth together and placing them around the grounds like the walls of a tent.

The first death of an adult in this township was that of an aged lady,—Mrs. Brown,—the mother of Maj. Daniel Aiken, an early settler here and afterwards a resident of Jonesville. Mrs. Brown's death occurred in 1834, and she was the first person buried in the Blackmar Cemetery. The box which held her remains was made by Charles Fowle.

In the latter part of June, 1833, an infant child of Samuel Benson died and was buried on his place. This was probably the first death of a white person in the township. Mr. Benson was a brother to S. N. W. Benson.

William Benson was also an early arrival, and of one of the men of that name a good story is told. It was in the year 1843, his daughter had just been married, and in the evening a crowd gathered to serenade the bridal couple after the fashion of the day. The noise of horns and various other instruments grew louder and louder, and became almost unbearable. An appeal was made to some one to "repel invaders." Finally Mr. Benson, who was a strong, stalwart man, sallied forth with his equally stalwart sons, and in a few minutes the uproar was ended and the premises cleared of the mischievous crowd. The "horning" was stopped, and the father and sons returned to the house with the flush of victory on their brows.

Possibly the first marriage in the township was that of Wolcott G. Branch, of Somerset, and Miss Alvira Rounds, daughter of Parvis Rounds, an early settler. The lady is now Mrs. Weatherwax, of Somerset Centre.

The first white child born in Moscow was probably Lucy Fowle, a daughter of Benjamin Fowle, whose birth occurred about the latter part of 1833. She is now Mrs. Charles Hollingsworth.

Among the first settlers in the western part of the township was Jacob Kesselring, from the town of Henrietta, Monroe Co., N. Y. (originally from Germany), who came to Michigan in September, 1835, and located in what is now Scipio, two miles westward from his present residence in Moscow. There he purchased forty acres of government land, having but five dollars left after paying for it. He had earned his money working by the day in the State of New York. He was accompanied to Michigan by his wife, four sons, and a daughter. Two of the sons went afterwards to California, where one died. One resides at Three Rivers, St. Joseph County, and five of the children are living in Moscow.

When Mr. Kesselring came he endeavored to get work at Marshall at his trade of baker and brewer, but failed, and in lieu of other work, chopped wood at Jonesville at the rate of two shillings per cord. In the fall of the same year he was paid five shillings and sixpence per cord; yet with provisions scarce and pork two shillings a pound, it required much ingenuity to secure sufficient for the use of his family, and the same was the case with many others. The supply was many times unequal to the demand, and more than once did the settlers have to practice the strictest self-denial in their consumption of food in order to subsist equally for a given time. The most of the merchandise was brought in by way of Tecumseh. This portion of the township was not settled rapidly, and for a supply of meat it was only necessary to kill a deer or a bear, both of which abounded in considerable numbers.

After living two years in Scipio, Mr. Kesselring moved into Moscow in the fall of 1837, locating on the farm now owned by his son, Daniel B. Kesselring, afterwards on the place he now occupies, on the south side of the road from his son's place. His land in Moscow he purchased from John Jermain, but made the first improvements upon it himself. Mr. Kesselring is now in his eighty-second year, and, like many others who have passed more than twoscore years in this region, has witnessed its steady development from an almost trackless wilderness to a mighty "power in the land."

Israel Buck, living east of Mr. Kesselring's, has been a resident of the State and township also more than forty years. Upon his farm is a small lake which has been given his name.

Wallace H. Godfrey settled in the township, with his wife and daughter, in 1838, and became quite prominent therein. He was from Livingston Co., N. Y. For sixteen years he was a justice of the peace in the town, and served as supervisor three years. He died Aug. 20, 1868, aged sixty. The old farm is now owned by his widow and his son, Wilbert J. Godfrey.*

Peter Atwell, now living in the north part of the township, was a very early settler, and was present at the first township-meeting, in 1835.

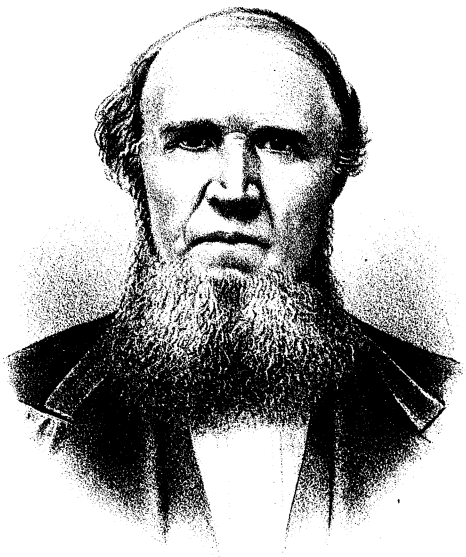
S. A. Whittaker, who settled about 1835–36, was a son-in-law of James Fitten, who settled at the same time.

It is said that the Fowles, Littles, and others who resided early in the northeast part of town, were accustomed to going one and a half miles north for water, to a large spring a short distance over the line in Jackson County. There were no wells yet dug in their own neighborhood, neither did any springs exist. Charles Fowle rigged a forked piece of timber in such manner that a barrel of water could be drawn upon it, and with that hauled water for his use.

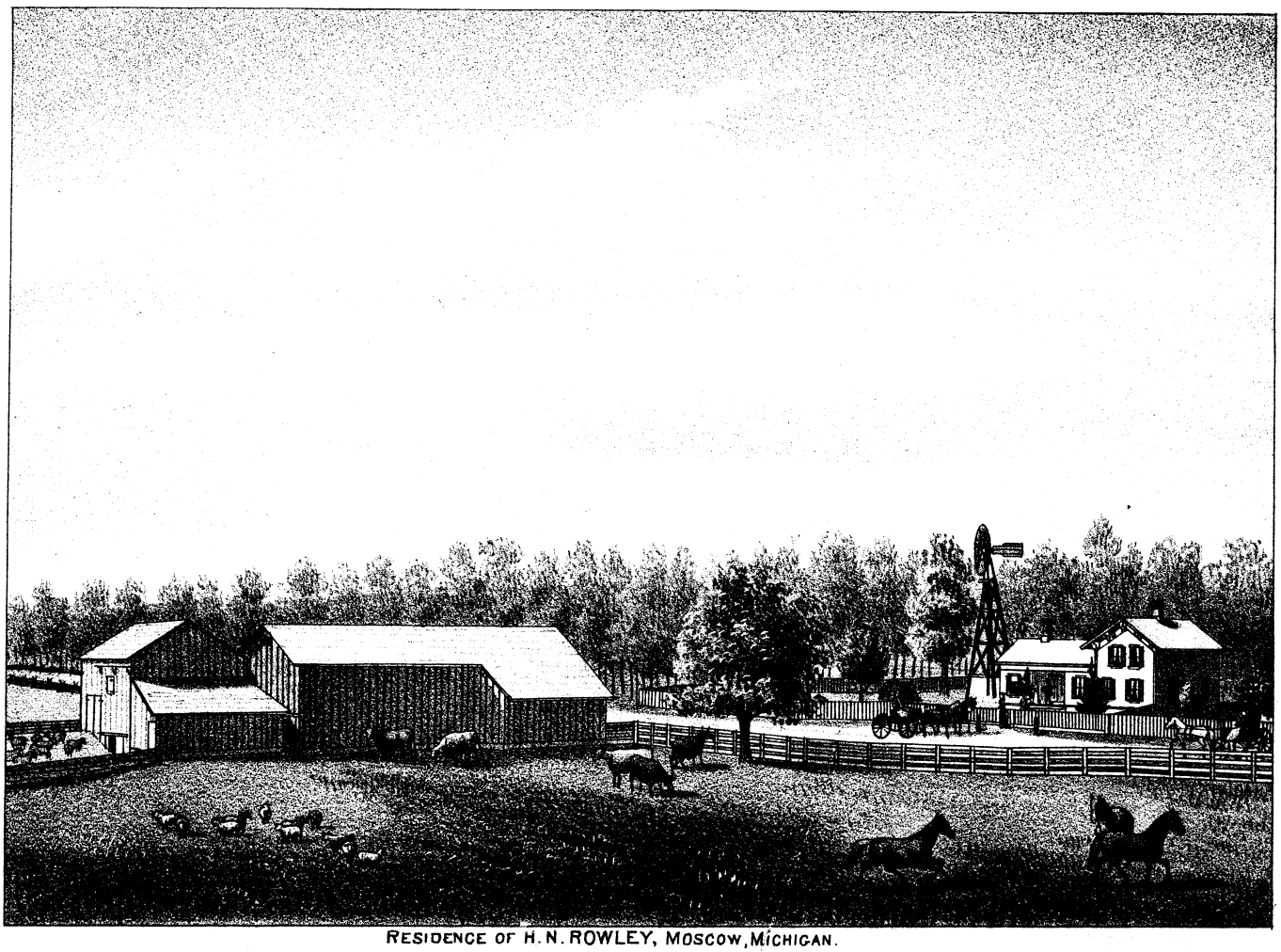
* Wilbert J. Godfrey furnishes the following items: "Wallace H. Godfrey was born to Seth and Mary P. Godfrey, in Saratoga Co., N. Y., Aug. 12, 1808. At the age of three years he, with his father's family, removed to Cayuga County, and at the age of six years to Livingston Co., N. Y., and there remained until the year 1838. Having, in 1834, married Clarissa P. Elmore, he, with his wife and one daughter, Juliette, aged two years, again removed to the township of Moscow, county of Hillsdale, Mich., where he bought of William Y. Baker acres of land with no improvements, paying $6 per acre. This is the west half of the northeast quarter of section 30. In 1850 he bought of William Benson 40 acres,—the southwest quarter of southeast quarter of section 19,—and afterwards 20 acres of Daniel Kesselring,—north half of northwest quarter of southeast quarter,—all of which is at present in the possession of the wife and youngest son, Wilbert J. Godfrey. He held the office of supervisor for three terms, justice of the peace sixteen years, and many other responsible positions. He died at his home in Moscow, Aug. 20, 1868."



MRS. HORATIO N. ROWLEY.



HORATIO N. ROWLEY.



RESIDENCE OF H. N. ROWLEY, MOSCOW, MICHIGAN.

Leonard Miller, now of Jonesville, came to Moscow, in 1839, from Seneca Co., N. Y., and was at that time a young man of nineteen. His uncle, Lewis T. Miller, who was also an uncle of Hon. William H. Seward, so well known as one of the country's greatest statesmen, settled in the township in 1834, and was a delegate to the first Constitutional Convention, in 1836. Leonard Miller was a member of the State Legislature in 1861.

Cornelius L. Traverse was one of the pioneers of the township, and died within quite recent years, aged over ninety years.

The first practicing physician in the township, and one of the first in the county, was Dr. William J. Delavan, who settled in 1834. He owned a large farm on Moscow Plains, and enjoyed a very large practice in Hillsdale and Jackson Counties. He died at Jonesville, Jan. 23, 1875, at the age of seventy-two.

Dr. Stillman Ralph was probably the next to locate in town, but soon left it and settled in Scipio, afterwards changing his residence to Jonesville, where he had an office at least as early as April, 1839, for in the first issue of the *Hillsdale County Gazette*, bearing date April 13, 1839, his card appears, announcing that he has an office in the Manning and Munro block, on the corner of Chicago and West Streets.

Dr. S. C. Merwin, from Genesee Co., N. Y., settled in Moscow village, July 22, 1838, where he has since resided and enjoyed an extensive practice.

Thompson Wallace, from Ireland, a school-teacher by profession, settled on a farm in Moscow, June 20, 1842.

Daniel Rowley, Jr., was a soldier of the war of 1812, and for his services received a land warrant for 160 acres of land. He was a native of Washington Co., N. Y., his father, Daniel Rowley, Sr., having been a native of the State of Connecticut. The latter served in the patriot army during the Revolutionary war. Daniel Rowley, Jr., came from the town of Wales, Erie Co., N. Y., with his family of three sons and three daughters, and settled in Moscow on the 16th of September, 1836. He died, of apoplexy, April 2, 1865, at the age of eighty-six. His son, Horatio N. Rowley, is now a resident of Moscow township, and a prominent and respectable citizen thereof. He is a native of Erie Co., N. Y.

Asa Little, at present living in the township of Somerset, settled in the northeast part of Moscow in November, 1835, and was from Cayuga Co., N. Y.

Warren M. Baker, from Ontario Co., N. Y., settled Nov. 1, 1840, and followed the business of farming.

A. G. Mosher, from the town of Greenfield, Saratoga Co., N. Y., came to Moscow, June 26, 1846, and removed to Adams township Nov. 3, 1843.

Norman D. Howe and his brother Erastus, from the town of Scipio, Cayuga Co., N. Y., located on a farm in Moscow on the 10th of June, 1835. The former is now deceased and the latter has removed from the county.

James O. Blackmar, the second son of Hon. Lyman Blackmar, who has been mentioned, is now living in Jefferson township. He came with his father from Wales, Erie Co., N. Y., and settled in Moscow in September, 1831.

Jonathan and Lorenzo Benson, now living in Moscow township, are sons of William Benson, who came here with his family from Springfield, Otsego Co., N. Y., in 1835. William Benson was a cousin to Silas N. W. Benson, the first settler in the township.

Stephen and John Kies, brothers, from Cayuga Co., N. Y., settled in the township very early, the former in 1832. The son of one of them, Francis Kies, is still one of its citizens.

Robert Engle, from Canandaigua, Ontario Co., N. Y., came to Moscow in 1834, and is now residing in Pulaski, Jackson Co.

Benjamin F. Pierce, whose widow is living in the township, came here from New York in June, 1846.

Daniel McNabb emigrated to Michigan in May, 1835, from Johnstown, N. Y., and was at the time in his twenty-first year. He earned money enough to buy eighty acres of land, upon which he has ever since resided.

D. A. and Calvin Wisner, brothers from Livingston Co., N. Y., located two miles south of the present village of Moscow, in 1836. Their only neighbors in that part of town at the time were Norman D. and Erastus Howe and George Bansel, the latter having probably settled in 1835. Calvin Wisner is not now living, and his brother is engaged in the mercantile business in Jonesville.

Amos Gould brought his family into the township in 1838, and still resides southwest of the village.

EARLY SCHOOLS.

The early schools in Moscow were similar in character to those of every pioneer town in the land, although a somewhat remarkable fact is that her first school-house, which stood near the site of the present Methodist Episcopal church in the eastern part of the village of Moscow,—unlike its neighbors in other townships,—was a *frame building*. This was erected by Benjamin Fowle in 1837, and stood a few feet southwest of the spot now occupied by the church. The name of the person who taught the first school beneath its roof is forgotten.

The first school-house in which the young idea residing in the western portion of the town were taught the rudiments of an education, stood a few steps over the line, in what is now Scipio. It was a log building, originally intended for a stable, but was finally transformed into a school-house. It stood near the site of the present "stone school-house," on the Chicago road, and the first school in it was taught about 1840, by an old gentleman named Bates, who subsequently became a justice of the peace.

The second school-house in the same neighborhood, and the first in that part of Moscow township, stood on the place now owned by Israel Buck.

Probably the second school-house in the township was a log building which was erected as early as 1837 on section 35, on the town line between Moscow and Adams. The first teacher was Miss Melissa Sharp, daughter of Salmon Sharp, the first settler in Adams. She is now the wife of Jonathan Benson, of Moscow.

Northward from this, and midway between here and Moscow village, a school was taught about 1840, also in a log building erected for the purpose.

RELIGIOUS SOCIETIES.

METHODIST EPISCOPAL CHURCH, MOSCOW VILLAGE.

The Methodists of this neighborhood held meetings as early as 1838–40. They used the school-house at the village for a place of public worship, as did also the Presbyterians and Universalists. A small Methodist class was formed, and in 1852–53 the present frame church was built by H. N. Rowley, Isaac S. Wright, and H. N. McCowen. The latter gentleman came to the State in 1843, and to Moscow in 1851. The building was finished in 1853, during the pastorate of Rev. Isaac Taylor, present presiding elder of this district. The slips were sold in the spring of 1854 for a little more than enough to pay the debt owing to the builders, and the society started free of incumbrance. Rev. Mr. Taylor preached in the school-house before the church was built, and had been preceded by Rev. Mr. Crane. Among those who have been in charge since the church was built are Revs. Wells, Mount, William Copeland, Bignall, Ware, Franklin Gage, Henry Worthington, Russell, Wilkerson, McAllister, Woodward, Merritt, Marble, Crittenden, and others. The present pastor is Rev. Mr. Tanner. The membership is not large. A good Sunday-school is sustained

The Methodist Episcopal Church in the west part of the town, on the "Moscow Plains," was organized at about the same time with the one at the village, and dedicated its house of worship a little sooner than the latter. The building is a frame structure. The society is at present under the same charge as the one at the village.

LIST OF TOWNSHIP OFFICERS.

The township records for the first three years after its organization are missing, and it is impossible to give all the officers for that time. Zachariah Van Duzar, who settled in the township in 1834, was its first supervisor, elected in 1835. Lyman Blackmar was a justice of the peace the same year, and Parvis Round was one of the highway commissioners. Major Daniel Aiken was also living in the township at that time.

The following were elected in 1838, viz.: Supervisor, Zachariah Van Duzar; Town Clerk, George Gale; Assessors, Benjamin Fowle, Osman B. Blackmar, and Alva Blodget; Commissioners of Highways, Abraham Vandebogart, Aaron Spencer, and John S. Weaver; Justice of the Peace, Zachariah Van Duzar; Collector, Parvis Round.

The following persons were also living in the township at that time, and held various offices: Benjamin C. Pierce, James A. Stewart, Lot Falkerson, Lyman Smith, James H. King, Charles Fowle, William Benson, Garrett Morford, Daniel A. Wisner, Sheldon W. Sharp, Geo. W. Jackson, and Israel Buck.

SUPERVISORS.

1839. Othniel Allen.
1840. Daniel A. Wisner.
1841. Zachariah Van Duzar.
1842–44. Brooks Gale.
1845. Zachariah Van Duzar.
1846. Osman D. Blackmar.
1847–48. Joel Moore.
1849. Zachariah Van Duzar.
1850–51. Wallace H. Godfrey.
1852. Benjamin Fowle.
1853. Orlando C. Gale.
1854. Benjamin I. Kenyon.
1855. Horatio N. Rowley.
1856. Abram Ramsdell.
1857. Horatio N. Rowley.
1858. Henry C. Mallory.
1859. H. N. Rowley.
1860. Wallace H. Godfrey.
1861–62. Joel Moore.
1863–65. Horatio N. Rowley.
1866–67. Albert Kenyon.
1868–72. E. C. L. Mumford.
1873–75. Parker B. Shepard.
1876. William Armstrong.
1877. E. C. L. Mumford.

TOWN CLERKS.

1839–42. George Gale.
1843. Moses A. Taylor.
1844–45. George Gale.
1846. Benjamin Fowle.
1847. John M. Ford.*
1848. Smith C. Merwin.
1849–52. Orlando C. Gale.
1853–54. Amandur Thompson.
1855–56. Volney V. B. Mervin.
1857–59. John D. Van Duyn.
1860. V. V. B. Merwin.
1861–65. Amandur Thompson.
1866. Amaziah Bibbins.
1867–71. Seneca W. Perry.
1872. Adam Marks.
1873. Oliver Hitt.†
1874. Addison J. Rowley.
1875. Seneca W. Parker.
1876–77. Cyrenus M. Parker.

JUSTICES OF THE PEACE.

1839. Azariah Mallory.
1840. George Gale.
1841. Lyman Blackmar.
1842. Samuel A. Whittaker.
1843. Wallace H. Godfrey.
1844. George Gale.
1845. Alexander Proudfit.
1846. Samuel A. Whittaker.
1847. Wallace H. Godfrey.
1848. Benjamin Fowle.
1849. George Gale.
1850. Samuel A. Whittaker.
1851. Dr. Stillman Ralph.
1852. Wallace H. Godfrey.
1853. Henry McCowen.
1854. Samuel A. Whittaker.
1855. Schuyler P. Simons.
1856. Wallace H. Godfrey.
Horatio N. Rowley.
1857. Henry McCowen.
1858. Calvin Wisner.
1859. John Donovan.
1860. Robert T. Lewis.
1861. George C. Wyllis.
Horatio N. Rowley.
1862. George Nutten.
1863. No record.
1864. Benjamin I. Kenyon.
1865. George C. Wyllis.
1866. John W. Donovan.
1867. Daniel Timms.
1868. Benjamin I. Kenyon.
John Pettit.
1869. George C. Wyllis.
Ira M. Waring.
1870. Frederick S. Godfrey.
1871. Daniel McNabb.
1872. Amos Gould.
1873. George C. Wyllis.
Augustus Borden.
1874. Isaac Travis.
1875. Daniel McNabb.
1876. Orlando C. Gale.
1877. Seneca W. Perry.

TREASURERS.

1839–42. Lyman Blackmar.
1843–44. Benjamin Fowle.
1845–46. Calvin Griswold.
1847. Nathaniel R. Hammond.
1848. Peter Atwell.
1849. Horatio N. A. Holmes.
1850. Joel Moore.
1851–52. John C. McKercher.
1853. Walter Huntington.
1854. William R. Perry.
1855–58. David Cheeny.
1859–60. Daniel McNabb.
1861. Seneca W. Perry.
1862. James A. Lynch.
1863. Seneca W. Perry.
1864. Joseph McKercher.
1865. Dolphin A. Knight.
1866. James Wheeler.
1867. Cyrenus M. Parker.
1868–70. Amos Gould.
1871. Amaziah Bibbins.
1872. Alonzo F. Eddy.
1873. Edgar A. Blackmar.
1874. Edward Creech.
1875–77. Oliver Hitt.

ASSESSORS.

1839. Daniel A. Wisner.
Osman B. Blackmar.
Charles Fowle.
1840. Orson B. Blackmar.
Charles Fowle.‡
Uriah Mallory.
1841. John McKercher.
Isaac A. Center.
John S. Weaver.
1842. Alvah Blodgett.
Otis Briggs.
1843. John McKercher.
D. P. George.
1844. Same as 1843.
1845. Daniel A. Wisner.
John Bissell.
1846. Alonzo Kies.
Horatio N. A. Holmes.

COLLECTORS.

1839. Parvis Round.
1840. Calvin Wisner.
1841. Daniel H. Sinclair.

* Removed from township, and Smith C. Merwin appointed instead.

† Amandur Thompson appointed subsequently in same year to fill vacancy.

‡ Reuben R. Tingley appointed in Fowle's place.

COMMISSIONERS OF HIGHWAYS.

1839. Daniel Rowley.
Israel Buck.
Calvin Wisner.
1840. Same as 1839.
1841. Moses A. Taylor.
Calvin Wisner.
Joel Moore.
1842. Joel Moore.
Sheldon W. Sharp.
Ira Mumford.
1843. Sheldon W. Sharp.
Amos Gould.
Ira Mumford.
1844. Joel Moore.
Sheldon W. Sharp.
Amos Gould.
1845. Joel Moore.
Horace Wisner.
Stephen Potter.
1846. Tompkins D. Miller.
Calvin Griswold.
John C. McKercher.
1847. Alonzo Kies.
Alonzo W. Sharp.
Benjamin Fowle.
1848. Amos Gould.
1849. Lorenzo Benson.
1850. Schuyler P. Simons.
1851. Amos Gould.
1852. Lorenzo Benson.
Horace Wisner.
1854. Schuyler P. Simons.
1855. Charles Griswold.
Amos Gould.
1856. Henry C. Mallory.
1857. Schuyler P. Simons.
1858. Warren Nutten.
1859. James G. Blackmar.
1860. Joel Moore.
1861. Iris Hammond.
1862. Joseph Borden.
1863. Amos Gould.
1864. James R. Fletcher.
1865. Elisha C. L. Mumford.
Benjamin P. Huff.
David Cheney.
1866. David Cheney.
Benjamin P. Huff.
1867. Joseph Borden.
1868. E. C. L. Mumford.
1869. David Cheney.
1870. Albert Crane.
1871. De Witt C. Mallory.
1872. Joseph Borden.
1873. Jonathan Nutten.
Reuben Strait.
1874–75. Reuben Strait.
1876. E. C. L. Mumford.
1877. D. W. Arnold.

The officers for 1878 are as follows: Supervisor, Wm. A. Armstrong; Town Clerk, George A. Harris; Treasurer, Jonathan J. Ramsdell; Justice of the Peace, Foster N. Wilcox; Commissioner of Highways, Moses Marvin; Township Superintendent of Schools, Oscar E. Nutten; Inspector of Schools, Edward L. Bansell; Drain Commissioner, John B. Bissell; Constables, Charles Stevens, James McClay, John Entz, William Caldwell.

At the annual meeting for 1838, it was "*Voted*, That the bounty of five dollars on wolves, as voted at the last annual meeting, be rescinded." In 1839, it was "*Voted*, That the town pay a bounty of five dollars on each and every full-grown wolf, and twenty shillings for each and every young wolf under six months old, that is taken and killed within the limits of this town; residents of this town are entitled to the above bounty, and no other persons."

The following is a list of jurors selected from this township in 1840: Daniel Rowley, Malcolm McKercher, Peter Atwell, Wallace H. Godfrey, Daniel McNabb, James Waring, John McKercher, Benjamin C. Pierce, O. B. Blackmar, John S. Weaver, William Benson, Seth Strong, Azariah Mallory, Samuel A. Whittaker, William Morford, Isaac A. Center, Moses A. Taylor, William Munroe, Robert Engle, Uriah Mallory.

On the 6th of May, 1841, the following persons, who had been in the business for some time previously, were licensed by the town board to keep taverns, viz.: James G. Gridley, O. B. Blackmar, and Asa Little; and subsequently Reuben Rice. John Murray was refused a license.

The business of tavern-keeping was, perhaps, more than any other entered into by the early settlers. Those who first located erected log cabins, and never refused shelter to those who came afterward, looking for homes in the wilderness. The roof of the pioneer sheltered all alike, and in very few instances did its host receive pay for hospitalities from his guests. They were free to avail themselves of all advantages he could offer them, and like a band of brothers did they stand shoulder to shoulder along the frontier, and move steadily onward to the goal of prosperity and plenty. It may be said that every man who reared for himself and family a log dwelling, kept public-house therein.

VILLAGE OF MOSCOW.

Silas N. W. Benson has been mentioned as the first settler at the village or in the township. The log tavern which he built and occupied sheltered many persons who were looking up land and sites for future homes, and families on their way to farms already located. It was one of the first necessities of the time, and served its purpose faithfully. The frame hotel, built two years after,—or in 1832,—has clinging around it the memories of nearly half a century, and its bar-room has echoed with the voices of many who have passed away, and whose history is unknown or forgotten. In the days when travel by stage-coach was the only mode of public conveyance overland, the Benson stand was one of the most popular ones on the route. Benjamin Fowle was its second proprietor, keeping it a year or more.

George Gale, from the town of Barre, Washington Co., Vt., settled with his family at Moscow village in 1836, moving at first into a log house which stood opposite the present tavern. In that he stayed but a short time, soon occupying the tavern itself, and continuing its proprietor for many years. The log house he first lived in had been built by Nicholas Vanalstine, who afterwards removed to Jonesville, where he became proprietor of the old "St. Charles Hotel," now out of existence.

Mr. Gale's brother, Brooks Gale, came to the village in 1838, and died here; and a third, Orlando C. Gale, who came in 1840, is now living on a portion of the old Benson purchase, in the village.

About the year 1843 George Gale established a foundry at this place. The iron with which the first cupola was built was melted in a three-pail kettle, a hand-bellows being used with which to fan the fire. After he had finished the cupola he began the manufacture of plows, and conducted the business a number of years. The foundry was in time purchased by Mr. Gale's sons, who in turn sold to J. H. Kies & Co. S. W. Perry & Co. afterwards owned it, and it is at present operated by Jerome W. Murray. The Messrs. Gale removed to Albion, Calhoun Co., where they established a manufactory on a large scale, and where they still continue to make as good plows as are to be found in the West. Their father died at Albion.

The first mercantile establishment in the village was owned by Matthew D. Willard, who started in business here probably in 1837, his brother, J. Willard, being associated with him afterwards. Their store was in the red building now standing near the residence of Mr. Tryon.

When Brooks Gale came, in 1838, he brought a small stock of merchandise, and established the second store at the place. He enlarged his stock in 1839. Upon starting here he built a small frame store on the ground now occupied by the shop of G. E. Carter. All the citizens collected and aided in cutting and framing the timbers.

His brother, O. C. Gale, entered into partnership with him upon his arrival in 1840. The store now occupied by Amandur Thompson was begun by Osman Blackmar, and purchased by the Gale Brothers before it was finished, they moving their stock into it. The building now occupied by the drug-store was built much later than those mentioned, probably by Benjamin Fowle.

The house which is at present used by Isaac Harper for a dwelling was erected for a tavern by Charles Ladd, some time between 1840 and 1850.

About the year 1835, James Murray came to the village from Erie County, N. Y., his family following in May, 1838. He, with his son William, and four of his daughters, are yet living in the village. When Mr. Murray came, his father, John Murray, had been here a couple of years, and was keeping a tavern on the west side of the creek, near where James Murray at present resides.

In the month of July, 1833, Isaac S. Knight came with his wife and three children, and his parents, from Crown Point, Essex Co., N. Y., to Columbia, Jackson Co., Mich. His parents died in the town of Summit, in the same county. Mr. Knight continued to reside in Jackson County until August, 1850, when he removed to Moscow village, where he is now living, engaged in the manufacture and sale of boots and shoes.

Thomas White, familiarly called major, from the fact that he served in the Black Hawk war, is now living in the town of Wheatland. He owned the first blacksmith-shop at the village of Moscow, or for a long distance in either direction on the Chicago road. The shop was in a small shanty on the east side of the Kalamazoo River. For an anvil a large granite bowlder was pressed into service, and although it would not ring as merrily beneath the blows of the hammer, yet it answered every purpose by the exercise of a little patience. Such a rude "contrivance" in these days of anvils with shape fitted to all requirements would appear curious enough; and yet the time is not far past since it was in actual use, and the work done upon it was perhaps as satisfactory as that of the most skilled mechanic to-day.

The bowlder anvil was not the only article used at that period which would look very inferior beside those for the same purposes to-day. Agricultural implements have, perhaps, undergone the greatest improvements, while progression has been marked in *everything*. The early settlers were neither slow to perceive nor unwilling to perform, and any improvement was adopted by them with an instantaneous appreciation of its advantages. As the years rolled away more rapid strides were made toward perfection; and the various implements and tools now in use are in nearly every case wonders of mechanism, yet so simple that it looks curious why they never were discovered before. The reaper of thirty years ago was an unwieldy affair in comparison with the light-running yet strong machine now in use. The same may be said of all.

The settlement at the village was long known as "Little Kalamazoo," from its location on the stream of that name. On the 21st of April, 1842, the original village of Moscow was laid out by Benjamin Fowle, on the north part of the east half of the southwest quarter of section 11. The same person platted an addition April 21, 1848, and a second one Oct. 10, 1856. A third addition was laid out by Henry McCowen, March 20, 1857.

The first saw-mill in the township was built near the village in 1836–37, by Benjamin Fowle. Grain was ground early in an iron mill owned by Charles Fowle, worked with a sweep by ox-power. This was the first step toward a grist-mill in the township. In 1849–50, a run of stones was placed by George Gale in his foundry, and feed was ground. About 1852 these were removed to Benjamin Fowle's saw-mill, south of the village. A grist-mill was built at the same place during the war of the Rebellion, and is now owned by Mr. Fowle's son, Dr. O. Fowle, being very popular with those in its neighborhood. The large grist-mill at the village was erected in 1873, by C. N. Lewis.

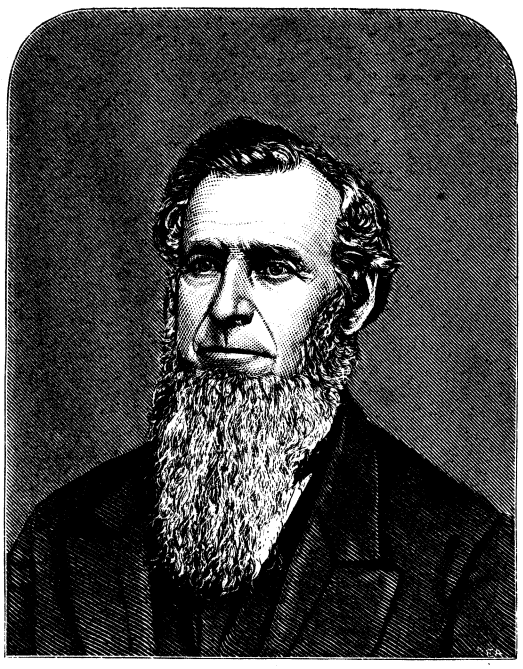
Hamilton Lodge, No. 113, *F. and A. M.*, located at Moscow village, was organized in August, 1858, with 8 members. Its first Master was Henry Griswold. The present membership (winter of 1878–79) is about 85, and its officers as follows, viz.: Worshipful Master, George C. Wyllis; Senior Warden, Cyrenus M. Parker; Junior Warden, Oliver Hitt; Sec., Seneca W. Perry; Treas., David M. Lyons; Tyler, Addison Rowley.

Moscow Grange of Patrons of Husbandry is one of the first organizations of the kind in the county, dating to October, 1874. Its first Master was H. N. McCowen. It has a present membership of about 80, and contemplating the erection of a hall during the season of 1879. Its present officers are: Master, Seneca W. Perry; Overseer, Geo. C. Wyllis; Sec., Cyrenus M. Parker; Treas., Dr. Daniel Timms; Lecturer, H. N. McCowen.

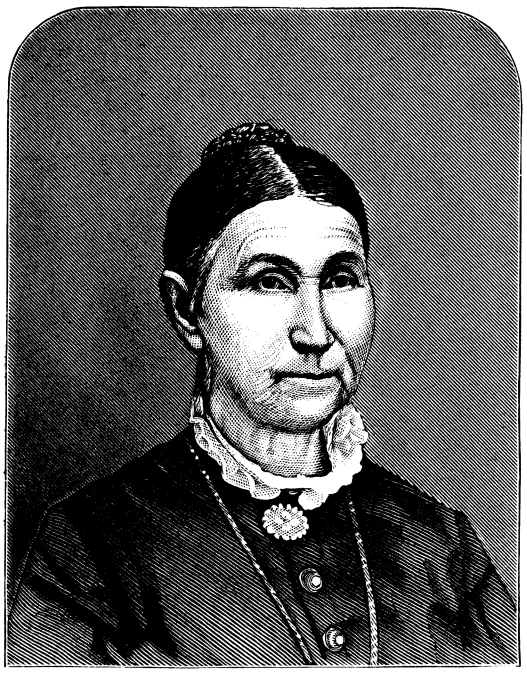
Moscow village, although very pleasant, and having numerous local advantages, does not enjoy the prosperity it had during early days, when its hotels were full and popular, its merchants doing an excellent business, and its manufacturing institutions working on full time. The decline of travel over the famous "Chicago road," and the building of railways to other points, gave it a hard blow, such as many other villages of equal importance were forced to sustain. The inhabitant of the present listens in vain for the sound of the coachman's horn, or the angry snap of the lash; the foaming horses which once panted at their stopping-places have given room to the steady-going team of the farmer; the old hotel has comparatively little custom; all the peculiarities of the early days have disappeared, and instead of the great activity and bustle then common "all along the line," the traveler beholds a scene of quiet, every-day life, such as is found in most of the rural villages throughout the land. Now that the tide of immigration has ceased to roll in, and the people have settled to earnest work, the rush once known is no longer necessary. The vicinity of Moscow is one of the bright spots which are so common in this "beautiful peninsula."

Dec. 16, 1878, the village contained 2 hotels, 1 dry-goods store, 1 drug-store, a post-office, a Methodist church, a shoe-shop, a blacksmith-shop, a millinery-shop, a paint-shop, a wagon-shop, a foundry (where wagons and sleighs are also made and repaired), a grist-mill, etc.

For items furnished we are under obligations to O. C. Gale, Charles Fowle, Jacob Kesselring, and many others.



DANIEL McNABB.



MRS. DANIEL McNABB.

DANIEL McNABB.

The McNabb family are of Scotch extraction. Peter McNabb, the father of the subject of this narrative, was born near Edinburgh, Scotland, and came to this country about 1803, and settled in Johnstown, Fulton Co., N. Y., where Daniel was born Aug. 18, 1814. The elder McNabb was married to Margaret Campbell. She was a Scotch-woman, and was a passenger on the same vessel which brought over her husband.

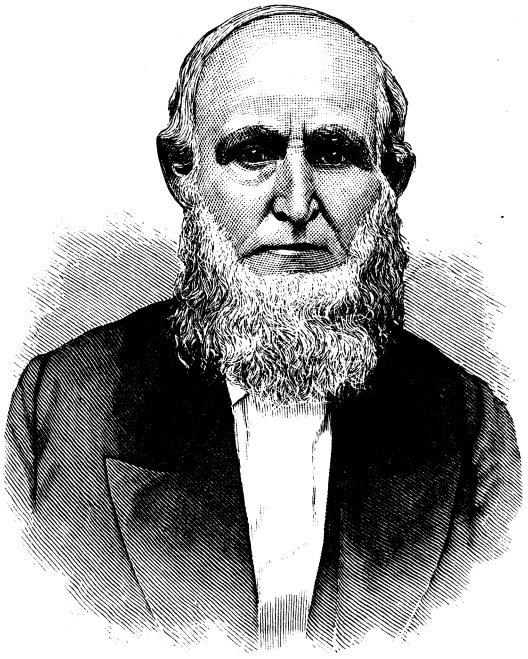
They were blessed with three children, who grew to maturity, our subject being the youngest. When Daniel was a child his father removed to Livingston Co., N. Y., where he ended his days, and where Daniel resided until his emigration to Hillsdale, in the spring of 1835.

His means being limited, he worked by the month until December of that year, when he purchased from government eighty acres of land, and returned to New York. The following spring he returned with his mother and widowed sister, and commenced the improvement of his farm.

Two years subsequently he was married to Miss Joanna, daughter of Daniel Rowley, Esq., of Moscow, one of the town's first settlers. Mrs. McNabb was born in the town of Wales, Erie Co., N. Y., Nov. 29, 1815, and came to Moscow with her father's family in the spring of 1836.

Mr. McNabb has been a constant and unceasing worker; and now, after an active business life of over forty years, is enjoying a well-earned competency. Industry, economy, and integrity were the first and last lessons of his boyhood. They have been the guide of his life, which is attested by his success in business, and in the high respect and love of his neighbors. Although Mr. McNabb has taken a proper interest in political matters, the whole ambition of his life has been to be a good farmer; and his fine farm of two hundred and eighty acres, and the position he holds among the substantial farmers of Hillsdale County, is evidence of his success. He has been a powerful aid in developing the resources of his town, in building up and advancing the best interests of society, and is in every way worthy of the position he holds among the representative men of Hillsdale County.

BIOGRAPHICAL SKETCHES.



ISRAEL BUCK.



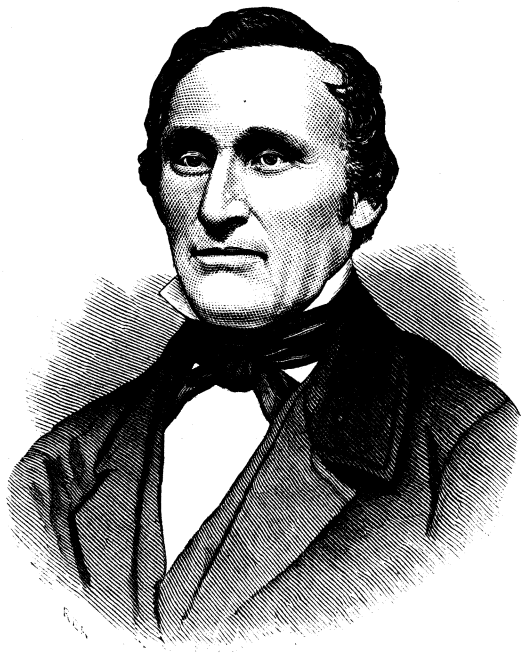
MRS. ISRAEL BUCK.

ISRAEL BUCK.

Among the venerable pioneers who by their own industry, perseverance, and energy laid the foundation for the present wealth and enterprise of the town of Moscow, none are more worthy of a prominent place in the history of Hillsdale County than the gentleman whose name heads this sketch. The progenitors of the Buck family were English Quakers, and settled somewhere in New England; but little is known of their history further than that they were a sturdy race of people, and were true to the tenets of their religious faith. Levi Buck, father of our subject, was born April 21, 1786, in either Massachusetts or Connecticut, and when a mere lad moved to Clinton Co., N. Y., where he resided until his death, which occurred June 18, 1816. But little is known of his early life; he followed the trade of a carpenter and joiner, and was a man of great industry, and highly esteemed by all who knew him. He married Ruth Hoag, Oct. 30, 1805. She was born on Grand Isle, Lake Champlain, June 28, 1789. She died in the year 1816.

Israel Buck, their only child, was born in the town of Peru, Clinton County, N. Y., Oct. 15, 1807; when, in his ninth year, his father died, and he was thrown upon the world to fight unaided the battle of life, and being compelled to rely wholly upon his own resources he developed in boyhood many strong points of character that otherwise might have remained latent. He early resolved to follow farming as a business for life, believing it to be most conducive to health and happiness, and until he attained his majority he worked on a farm by the month. Educational advantages were extremely limited in those days, but by dint of energy and application he obtained what was considered to be at the time a good common-school education. At the age of seventeen he removed to Dutchess Co., N. Y., where he formed the acquaintance of Miss Jane E. Green, whom he married in the year 1828. She was born in the town of Stanford, Dutchess Co., Aug. 3, 1808. Shortly after his marriage Mr. Buck purchased a small farm in the town of Chatham, Columbia Co., N. Y. Here they remained about five years, when, owing to the poverty of the soil and his ambition to become a large farmer, he resolved to emigrate to what was then considered to be the far West. Accordingly, in the spring of 1835, he came to Hillsdale County, and purchased two hundred acres of land, where he now resides. Completing his business, he returned to New York, and in the spring of 1836 he came on with his family, which consisted of his wife and three children. The town at this time was almost a trackless wilderness, and Mr. Buck is well qualified to speak of hardships and privations of pioneer times, and did our space permit we could pen from his own lips many a statement that, to the rising generation, would sound more like fiction than fact. Although his location was a fortunate one, still the construction of a farm was a work of no small magnitude, but by degrees field after field was added and industry and frugality were rewarded, and his farm is now considered to be one of the most productive and valuable ones in the county; and as a farmer he holds a deservedly high reputation. Mr. Buck is now in his seventy-second year, and still possesses much of his former vigor and energy. He can look back upon his past life knowing that he has achieved success, and that the toil and privation of early days have been rewarded. But we should be recreant to our duty did we not speak of the many virtues and the valuable assistance rendered him by his worthy helpmeet, who has shared his joys and sorrows and has been his partner in all his trials and hardships. Mr. and Mrs. Buck have been blessed with six children,—four boys and two girls. John L., was born in the town of

Chatham, N. Y., Sept. 1, 1829; Emily, now Mrs. G. C. Wyliss, of Moscow, was born in Chatham, July 22, 1832; James J., a prominent attorney of Emporia, Kan., was born in Chatham, Aug. 14, 1835; Helen, wife of Geo. B. Hall, of Shelbina, Mo., was born in Moscow, Jan. 22, 1839; Edmund and Albert B. were born on the old homestead, the former June 30, 1844, and the latter May 10, 1847. John L. married Miss Emeline Sprowls; James J. married Miss Mary H. Tichenor; Edward married Miss Elizabeth Collins; Albert B. married Miss Sarah E. Smith.



AZARIAH MALLORY.



MRS. AZARIAH MALLORY.

Photos. by Carson & Graham, Hillsdale.

AZARIAH MALLORY

was born in the town of New Ashford, Mass., on Nov. 27, 1804. His parents were Quakers, sober, staid, and religious; and he early in life imbibed the principles that in after-years became prominent points in his character. When a child, his parents removed to Wayne Co., N. Y., where his boyhood days were passed, and where he resided until he came to Michigan, in June, 1837; he settled in the town of Moscow, where he resided until his death. Here he purchased two hundred acres of land on section 17. Mr. Mallory was a man of great energy and remarkable industry,—in fact, they were his prominent characteristics,—and he became a large land-holder, owning at one time over nine hundred acres of the most valuable land in the town.

In the year 1826, Mr. Mallory was married to Miss Azuba, daughter of Abisha White, of Macedon, Wayne Co., N. Y. She was born in the town of Douglas, Worcester Co., Mass., March 12, 1807: her father was a soldier in the war of 1812, and died soon after its close. Mr. and Mrs. Mallory were blessed with nine children, all of whom are now living but one.

Mr. Mallory was a man of pronounced temperance principles, and a liberal supporter of all religious enterprises; he did much to build up and advance the best interests of society, and was a powerful aid in developing the resources of his town,—a man of broad charity, generous liberality, and manly honor.

HORATIO N. ROWLEY.

The Rowley family were originally from Wales, Great Britain, emigrated to this country previous to the Revolution, and settled in Connecticut. The immediate subjects of this sketch are from Revolutionary stock. Daniel Rowley, our subject's grandfather, was a soldier in the Revolution; he had a family of seven children, Daniel Rowley, Jr., our subject's father, being the second son. He was born in Washington Co., N. Y., whither his father had removed shortly after the close of the Revolutionary war. The elder Rowley subsequently removed to Wyoming County, where he died at the advanced age of eighty years.

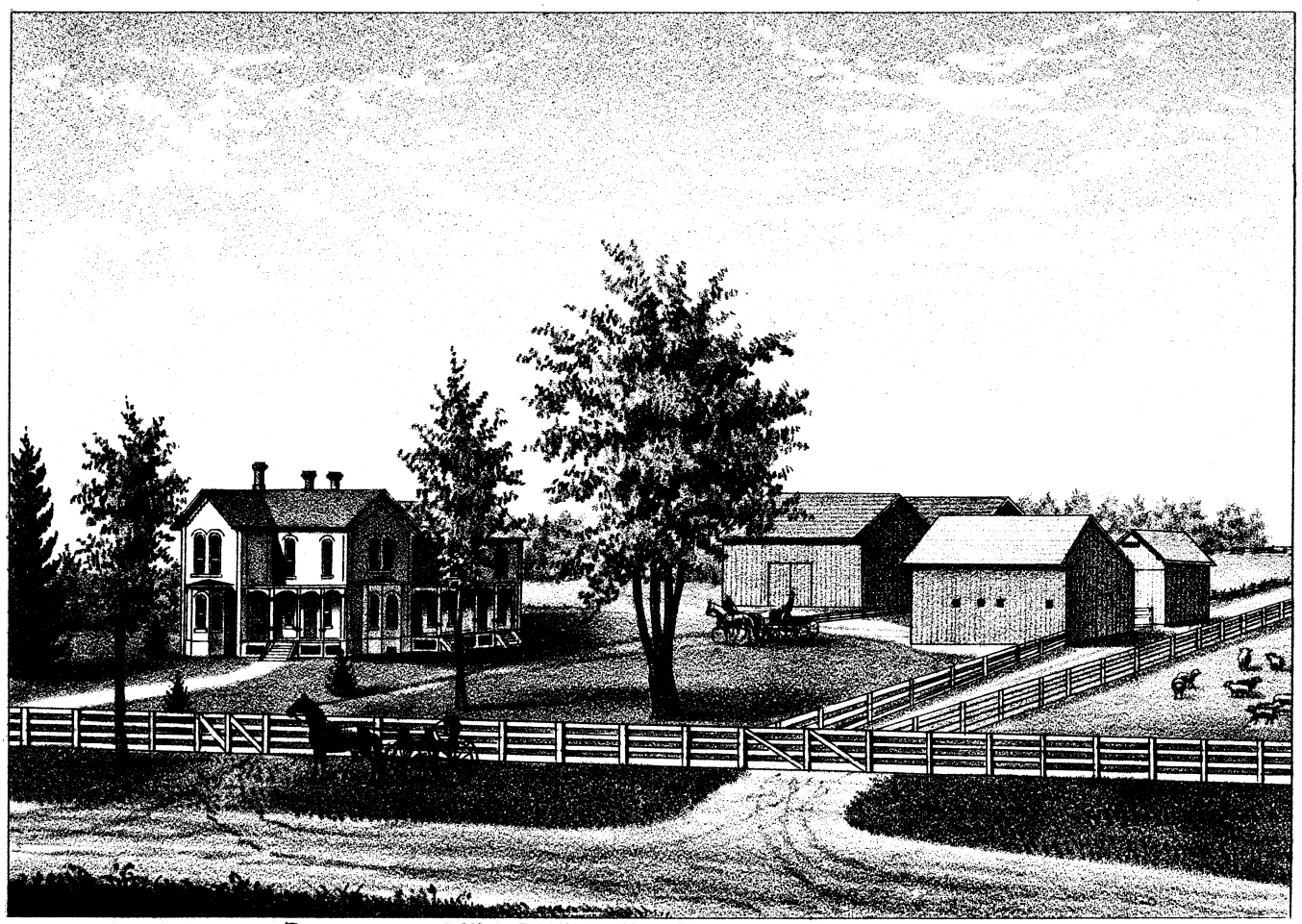
Daniel, Jr., lived with his father until he was twenty-three years of age, at which time he was married to Miss Lois Holmes. Shortly after his marriage war was declared between the United States and Great Britain, and he enlisted as a soldier and participated in many battles. At the close of the war he settled in Erie Co., N. Y., where he remained until his emigration to Hillsdale County in 1836, and where he resided until his death, which occurred April 2, 1867. His wife died some six years previous. He was blessed with nine children,—Lydia, John M., Joanna, Nelson, Horatio N., Phebe, Sydney H., Oscar P., and Lois M.; of the above, five are now living. Mrs. Daniel Rowley, our subject's mother, was born in the town and county of Saratoga, N. Y., July 22, 1791. She was the eldest in a family of sixteen children. She emigrated to Erie Co., N. Y., with her parents, about 1807. Horatio N. Rowley was





Alexander Hewitt Mary E. Hewitt

PHOTOS. BY CARSON & CRAHAM.



RESIDENCE OF HON. ALEXANDER HEWITT, ALLEN, HILLSDALE CO., MICH.

born in Erie Co., N. Y., Sept. 15, 1819. When seventeen years of age he came to Hillsdale County with his father, where he has since resided. The elder Rowley purchased one hundred and eighty-five acres of land on sections 3 and 4, in the town of Moscow. He resided with his parents until February, 1843, when he was married to Miss Betsey A. McKercher. She was born in the town of Broad Albin, Montgomery Co., N. Y., Aug. 23, 1824. She was the youngest in a family of eleven children. After his marriage Mr. Rowley moved on to the farm where he now resides; it was entirely unimproved, and originally consisted of eighty acres, to which he has added three hundred and twenty. Mr. Rowley is justly considered to be one of the successful and prominent farmers of the county. He has been largely identified with Moscow; he has held all the offices in the gift of his fellow-townsmen; for eight years he represented them upon the Board of Supervisors. In his religious affiliations he is a Methodist, and is a prominent member and a liberal supporter of church interests. He is radical in all measures of reform, and is a pronounced temperance man; he raised the first barn ever erected in Moscow without the aid of whisky.

Mr. and Mrs. Rowley have been blessed with eleven children,—Marion D., John M., Daniel D., Ransom A., Horatio N., Diantha V., Osman B., Elizabeth A., William C., Josephine L., and James W., four of whom are now living. Mr. Rowley is emphatically a self-made man. Coming into a new country with only his natural resources for his capital, he has achieved success in every department of life, and is justly entitled to the reputation he holds, that of a kind father, a valuable neighbor and friend, and a worthy citizen.

ALLEN.

THE original township of Allen, as formed by act of the Legislature, March 17, 1835, included the west one-fourth of the county of Hillsdale, as embraced in range 4 west of the principal meridian. From it have since been formed the following townships, viz.: Litchfield, from township 5 south, range 4 west, March 11, 1837; Reading, from townships 7, 8, and 9 south, same range, at same date; Camden, from townships 8 and 9 south, same range, March 21, 1839, leaving Allen as at present, including township 6 south, of range 4 west.

The surface of this township is hilly to some extent in places, while marshes and lowlands are found in others, and at Allen village is an elevated plain, which has received the name of "Allen Prairie." The principal stream is Sand Creek, which flows through the township east of the centre, and has a rapid current. Numerous smaller streams abound, among them being Hog Creek and others, of which the former furnishes considerable power. It is the outlet of Hog Lake, in the southeast part of town, and flows in a northwest direction. Aside from Hog Lake are several others, all small. Duck Lake is in the same neighborhood, and Hamlin Lake lies for the most part in the township of Reading.

The soil is in general good, and the various grains, vegetables, and fruits common to this region are successfully raised here. The main line of the Lake Shore and Michigan Southern Railway crosses the township from east to west, with a station one mile north of Allen village.

According to the "Gazetteer of Michigan," published in 1838 by John T. Blois, Esq., now of Jonesville, the township of Allen contained at that time 2 saw-mills, a merchant, 242 head of neat stock, 51 horses, 42 sheep, 310 hogs, and a population of 353. The State census of 1874 gives the following figures, which will compare somewhat favorably with the above:

Population (825 males, 779 females)	1,604
Acres of taxable land	22,616
Land owned by individuals and companies	22,715
Improved land	13,238
Land exempt from taxation	99
Value of same, including improvements	$35,750
Number of acres in school-house sites	5
" " in church and parsonage sites	1
" " in burying-grounds	3
" " in railroad right of way and depot grounds	90
Number of farms in township	209
" acres in same	19,775
Average number of acres in farms	94.61
Number of acres of wheat sown in 1874	2,977
" " " raised in 1873	2,795
" " corn raised in 1873	1,715
" bushels of wheat raised in 1873	35,041
" " corn raised in 1873	68,745
" acres of all other grain raised in 1873	12,788
" bushels of potatoes raised in 1873	7,345
" tons of hay cut in 1873	1,391
" pounds of wool sheared in 1873	23,118
" " pork marketed in 1873	83,495
" " butter made in 1873	81,010
" " fruit dried for market in 1873	16,795
" barrels of cider made in 1873	826
" pounds of maple-sugar made in 1873	8,030
" acres in orchards in 1874	573
" bushels of apples raised in 1872	30,650
" " " " 1873	32,355
Value of fruits and garden vegetables, 1872	$15,225
" " " " 1873	$16,177
Number of horses, one year old and over, owned in 1874	501
Number of mules	9
" work oxen	6
" milch cows	596
" neat cattle, one year old and over, other than oxen and cows	265
" swine over six months old	938
" sheep over six months old	5,006
" " sheared in 1873	4,932
" flouring-mills in township	1
" persons employed in same	2
Amount of capital invested in same	$2,500
Number of runs of stone in mill	2
" barrels of flour made	200

Value of same	$1,400
Number of saw-mills in township in 1874	3
" persons employed in same	5
Amount of capital invested in same	$5,000
Number of feet of lumber sawed	570,000
Value of same	$6,000

The total amount of land entered in the township of Allen (or what is now said township), at the close of the year 1833, was but 1720 acres, which was divided among Moses Allen, John S. and Thomas S. Reed, Richard W. Corbus, Abram F. Boulton, R. E. and N. Stiles, John Ewell, Newell Kane, David Stiles, Ichabod Burdick, Henry Clark, and Hiram B. Hunt. By the records of the land-office it appears that the following persons had made

ENTRIES OF LAND

in the township previous to April 27, 1838, viz.:

Section 1.—Timothy Eddy, Lewis O. Miller, John L. Egerton, William C. Kelly, William J. Bettis, Wheeler M. Dewey,—653.82 acres.

Section 2.—B. Allen, Elias Harrison, Zebulon Doty, Marcus N. Mulliner, James Rainey,—660.76 acres.

Section 3.—Nathan Munroe, Levi Warren, Eliza Stiles, Ruda Stiles,—664.92 acres.

Section 4.—Oliver Johnson, Luke Hazen, D. Goddard, John R. Willis,—674.19 acres.

Section 5.—Ammi Whitney, F. Barnhart, David C. Stuart, William Pierce, Center Lamb, Stephen E. Edmonds,—666.36 acres.

Section 6.—John Keagle, William Wilkinson, John Jones, Philip L. Harding, O. E. M. & A. W. Langdon,—647.70 acres.

Section 7.—John Keagle, Michael Walsh, William Wilkinson, John Jones, Lewis Darrah, John R. Willis,—618.69 acres.

Section 8.—Stephen N. Edmunds, Thomas G. Reed, Isaac Eslow, Robert Bett, John S. Reed, William Lindley, John Graham, Alonzo Standard, Tunis Cronkite, Samuel Sawyer, Horace Eddy,—640 acres.

Section 9.—Ichabod H. Benedict, Hiram B. Hunt, George Mosher, Solomon Wells, Maxwell Brady, Rufus Osborn, Solomon Williams, Ammi Whitney, Abigail H. Lindsley,—640 acres.

Section 10.—Moses Allen, Ichabod H. Burdick, Benjamin Allen, Daniel Rice, Ambrose Burdick, Ammi Whitney, —640 acres.

Section 11.—Richard W. Corbus, Abram F. Boulton, Reuben, Edwin, and Nathan Stiles, Newell Kane, David Stiles, Everett Schermerhorn, Marcus N. Mulliner,—640 acres.

Section 12.—Newell Kane, John Ewell, Everett Schermerhorn, William B. Coryell,—640 acres.

Section 13.—Isaac Burge, Charles M. Giddings, H. Collins, O. W. C. Brown, Horace Thatcher,—640 acres.

Section 14.—Stillman Hedge, B. S. Clark, Emanuel Bentz, Edward A. Wright, Jerusha Whipple, John De Mott,—640 acres.

Section 15.—Ichabod H. Burdick, Henry Clark, William Lindley, Watson Prentiss, Daniel Oakley,—640 acres.

Section 17.—John S. Reed, Thomas S. Reed, Aaron B. Goodwin, Ammi Layton, Robert Bell, John Jones, Samuel T. Sheriff, Robert McClelland, Charles Butler,—640 acres.

Section 18.—Warner Wing, Thomas H. Vinton, Elijah H. John, Moseley Dunham, Michael Walsh, John Jones, Joseph Wells, John R. Willis, Robert McClelland,—634.58 acres.

Section 19.—Oliver Johnson, Franklin Johnson, Charles H. Abbott, William ———, Dan B. Miller, John R. Willis,—610.19 acres.

Section 20.—P. and Z. Kirkham, Michael Walsh, Archibald Garfield, William Burt, Silas Kendall, Watson Prentiss, —640 acres.

Section 21.—P. and Z. Kirkham, John McConnell, Daniel Oakley, Samuel H. Gale, Franklin Strong,—640 acres.

Section 22.—Arzen Purdy, Watson Prentiss, Emanuel Barts,—640 acres.

Section 23.—Lewis Baxter, Charles M. Giddings, Stephen Warren, William Prentiss,—640 acres.

Section 24.—Lewis Baxter, Charles M. Giddings, John L. Eastman, William Sprague, Patrick Donahoo, Stephen Warren,—640 acres.

Section 25.—Abram Keefer, Norman L. Osborn, Stephen Warren, William Wilkinson, Thomas G. McCulloch, Franklin Mulliner,—640 acres.

Section 26.—Isaac Burge, Abram Keefer, John De Mott, Stillman Elman, Stephen Warren, Ira Ingalls,—604.80 acres.

Section 27.—Horace Purdy, Ira Purdy, Joseph Fellows, —640 acres.

Section 28.—Ammi Whitney, Samuel W. Gale, Jerome & Fenton, O. H. Blandin, John W. Sheriff, Samuel T. Sheriff,—640 acres.

Section 29.—John Cook, Abigail H. Trask, Charles Butler,—579.66 acres.

Section 30.—A. Mosher, William Larzelere, John C. Waleman, J. Nottingham, Charles Butler,—612.33 acres.

Section 31.—Seba Murphy, Solon Pierce, William Larzelere, Caleb Moore,—600.49 acres.

Section 32.—John Cook, Jerome & Fenton, Charles Butler,—590.82 acres.

Section 33.—Joshua M. Lindsley, Ammi Whitney, Jerome & Fenton,—535.68 acres.

Section 34.—Ammi Whitney, Joel Newton, John W. Sheriff, Edward Hollam, Isaac Thompson,—638.46 acres.

Section 35.—James Leonard, Isaac Thompson, Nathan Monroe,—640 acres

Section 36.—Edward Hollam, Isaac Thompson, Isaac Trask, Horace Thacher, Dilla & Elwell,—640 acres.

All the taxable land, amounting in the aggregate to 22,153.45 acres, had been taken at the date given, so rapidly had the sales been effected and the country filled up with settlers. Much land has since been reclaimed, thereby increasing the amount several hundred acres. Hog Lake received its name probably from the *mire* surrounding it being so suggestive of "hog wallows." Most of the marshes in this region—when not open—were covered with a dense growth of tamarack, which wood has been found excellent for fence-posts, telegraph-poles, and railroad cross-ties.

EARLY SETTLEMENT.

"We cross the prairie as of old
The Pilgrims crossed the sea,
To make the West, as they the East,
The homestead of the free.

* * * * * * * *

"We're flowing from our native hills
As our free rivers flow;
The blessing of our motherland
Is on us as we go.

"We go to plant her common-schools
On distant prairie swells,
And give the Sabbaths of her wilds
The music of her bells.

* * * * * * * *

"We'll sweep the prairies, as of old
Our fathers swept the sea,
And make the West, as they the East,
The homestead of the free."

Thus sings the poet Whittier over the flood of emigration rolling towards Kansas, and the words are equally applicable to the days when Michigan was the goal which the thousands from Eastern lands were striving to reach,—the "promised land" where homes for all comers could be had for almost nothing.

The township of Allen is entitled to the honor of having been the home of the first white man who located within the limits of Hillsdale County. This person was Moses Allen. It is said that he was living at Flat Rock, near Wyandotte, on the Detroit River, below the city of Detroit, when the government agent was appointed to survey a road across the then Territory of Michigan, to connect Detroit and Chicago. Mr. Allen joined the surveying-party in 1825, and went through to Chicago with them. On the route he noticed the prairie which now bears his name, and was much pleased with it. He selected a piece of land, and, after reaching home, returned with his family and settled upon it, entering it at the land-office as soon as it came into market (1829). His widow—afterwards Mrs. Hunt—is now living on the old farm at Flat Rock, in the neighborhood of ninety years of age.

From James M. Burdick, Esq., of Quincy, Branch Co., Mich., we have received the following items, kindly furnished by him. They will prove interesting from the fact that few, if any, now in Hillsdale County are conversant with the history of Mr. Allen, and his settlement at Allen Prairie:

"QUINCY, Dec. 25, 1878.

"MR. P. A. DURANT, St. Charles, Ill.

"DEAR SIR:—Yours of the 20th inst. is at hand, and for your benefit hasten to reply. In the first place, I will answer the questions you ask in your letter.

"Moses Allen settled in the township that now bears his name, in the month of April, 1827; he was formerly from the State of New York. Before the war of 1812—he then being a young man—he went to Canada, where he was pressed into the British service. As soon as opportunity favored him he left them and enlisted under Gen. Hull; and when that traitor sold his army at Detroit, Mich., he (Moses Allen) with the rest was sold for British gold, and would have been hung had it not been for the aid and sympathy of the captain of the boat (prompted by their both being Masons) that carried off the Ohio Volunteers.

"After the war of 1812 he settled in Brownstown, in the then Territory of Michigan. He there married Polly Barnes (my aunt). He lived there until the spring of 1827, when he removed to the place that now bears his name, or the Indian name of '*Mscootah Siac*,' meaning 'Sand Creek Prairie.' He died in Allen, in the month of October, 1829, that being the cause of my leaving my Eastern home and coming to this wild, unsettled Territory on the 18th of April, 1830, to assist my widowed aunt.

"I found four families in the township of Allen; three of them had but a few months preceded me. Moses Allen's widow, Joseph Corbus, Samuel Craig, and Thomas Reed comprised the white inhabitants of the township.

"At Jonesville, one family,—Benaiah Jones; at Moscow, one family,—Silas Benson, composed the white population of the county. In 1830 other families came and settled in the county, among whom were Thaddeus Wight, Stephen Hecock,* and Ambrose S. Burdick,—who settled in Jonesville,—and a few others.

"I spent my first two years in the counties of Hillsdale and Branch. Four months of the time I spent a solitary life in the woods, two miles north of what is now the city of Coldwater, my only neighbors being the red men of the forest.

"In the year 1830 I followed the Sauk trail from Detroit to Mottville, St. Joseph Co., with an ox-team, camping out forty-two nights, sleeping mostly under my wagon, or up a tree to keep away from the ravenous wolves.

"In the fall of 1831 my father came to the township of Allen, and entered his land. My father,† self, and brother put up a rude log house, and on the 4th of February, 1832, my father and myself started for the State of New York, with a horse and cutter, leaving brother in possession of the new house. After a two-weeks' hard drive, and many narrow escapes from death,—the consequence of crossing Lake St. Clair on the ice,—we arrived at the home of my boyhood. On the 28th day of March, 1832, I was married to Miss Eunice Laughlin, my present wife, and on the 10th of May we started to return to our Western home, accompanied by my father and family, my brother-in-law—Abijah Mosher—and family, and Daniel Stanton and family. We arrived on the 22d of the same month, and all moved into the log house (16 by 20), 28 of us in number, and there lived until other houses could be erected.

"On the day preceding our arrival at our new home in Allen, I was met by an officer who warned me into the Indian war against Black Hawk, and I left my young wife the next morning to meet that warrior, with whom I had become personally acquainted, and drive him back across the Mississippi River, which our army succeeded in doing. . . .

"When we first settled in Hillsdale County, it was attached to Lenawee County for judicial purposes. The first town-meeting was held at Jonesville, where every voter of the county met to put in their officers; and every voter held an office, and some of them three, in order to fill every office.

"Now I can tell what no other man now living can tell. I helped to bury the second white man that was buried in Hillsdale County,—he being Mrs. Craig's father, an Irishman, by the name of Dowd,—and helped to raise the first frame bent, it being a saw-mill, built up the river from where Jonesville now stands, by Lieut. Sibley, of the regular army. I also helped to bury the second white man and raise the first frame bent in Branch County; so, you see, I have seen the entire up-building of the country.

"I have been asked several times who the first postmaster was in Allen. It was Hiram B. Hunt, who married the widow Allen. He was the first justice of the peace, and four years after his appointment died with hydrophobia, having been bitten by a mad dog seven years previous.

"I could think of many more incidents that would never disgrace the pages of history,—such as first mill, which was a hole burned in the top of a stump, with a spring-pole over it, which served as the first mill of Allen for the whites and Indians to pound corn in, etc. . . .

"Very respectfully,

"JAMES M. BURDICK."

Mr. Burdick was from the town of Parma, Monroe Co., N. Y., and when he started on his first trip to Michigan (1830) he walked to Buffalo, leaving home April 2. At Buffalo he engaged passage on a steamer, which was all day

* Hickox. † Ichabod H. Burdick.

pushing its way through the ice to open water. The boat in due time arrived at Detroit, and Mr. Burdick reached Allen Prairie on the 18th of October, as he has stated. He was one of a family of twelve children.

The "stump mortar" mentioned by Mr. Burdick is said to have been originally fitted up by an Indian trader named Campau, before there were any white settlers in the neighborhood. It was a large white-oak stump, and was some years ago removed by Mr. Howard, the present owner of the place, to the roadside, and afterwards, while improving the road, it was moved away and burned up, being to the last in a very good state of preservation.

After the death of Moses Allen, which occurred in October, 1829, his widow built a "block" tavern on the Chicago road, east of the present village of Allen. The work upon the building was performed by her brother-in-law, Reuben Cornish, who lived in a small shanty next west. This was late in 1829. The tavern was constructed of whitewood logs, hewed on two sides, and the rough sides placed together, in order to have a smooth wall both on the inside and outside of the house. Mrs. Allen was afterwards married to Hiram Hunt, who kept the tavern for some time. In 1835 it was occupied by Alvah N. Jones.

Hiram Hunt was a blacksmith by trade, also a gunsmith, and an excellent workman. He owned the first blacksmith-shop in the township, which was located half a mile east of the corners. The first coal used in town was burned at his forge. Mr. Hunt was a man of fine education and pleasant manners, and was much esteemed by all who knew him. As has been mentioned, his death was caused by the bite of a mad dog.

The stump mentioned as having been the first mill of any kind in the township, was extensively used by the settlers, and it has been known that such a crowd was present to pound small quantities of corn each, that some were obliged to await their turn until midnight.

The farm taken up by Moses Allen is now owned by Goodwin Howard, who came with his father, Phineas Howard, from Allegany Co., N. Y., in 1835, arriving in Allen on the 12th of May. The elder Howard had been a farmer and "shingle-weaver" while living in New York. Goodwin Howard has been engaged for over twenty years in stock dealing and raising, and with good success financially. His present residence stands some distance south of the site of the old Allen house and "Hunt's tavern," which have passed away and left no trace of former existence.

Moses Allen, the date of whose death has been mentioned, was the first white man who died in the county, and no boards could be procured wherewith to make a coffin. A black-cherry tree was therefore felled, and the log hewed flat. Lines were marked at equal distances on both sides, four "crotches" set up and poles laid on for cross-pieces, the log rolled upon them, and sawed by two men, one standing above and the other below it. The boards manufactured in this primitive saw-mill were made into a coffin, and Mr. Allen was buried in it. It is not now recollected who fashioned the coffin.

Henry Clark, a native of England, came to America when a young man, and located at Washington, D. C. He was married during his residence there, and subsequently removed to Richland Co., Pa., where he resided for three years; his wife's father, Thomas Reed, being a resident of the same county. From there the Reeds moved to Richland Co., Ohio; thence to Dearborn, Mich., near Detroit; the Clark family following first to Ohio, thence to Michigan, at the solicitation of Mr. Reed (arriving in Dearborn in 1827).

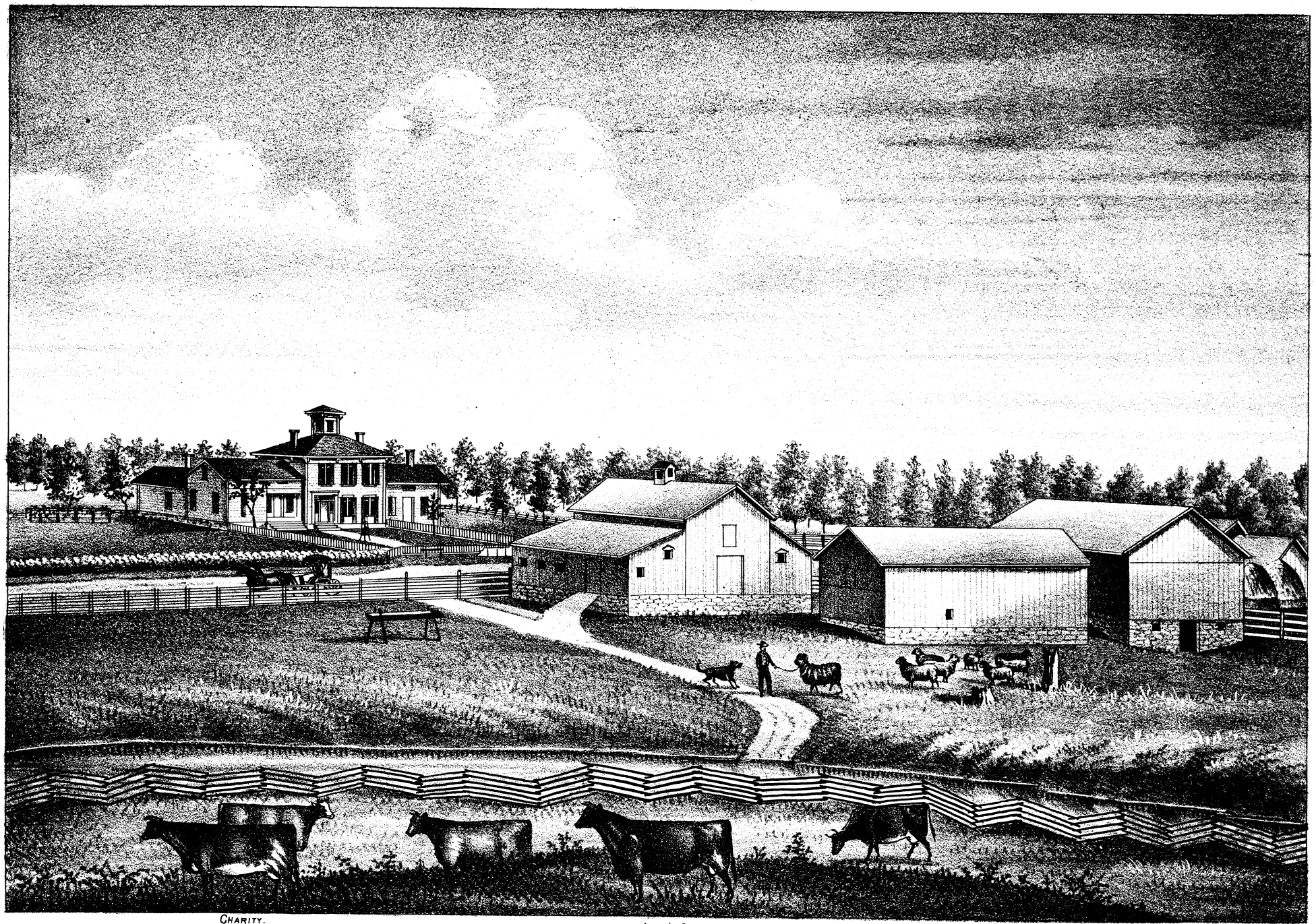
In 1829, Thomas Reed removed to Allen township with his family, and located at the "White Marble Springs," one and a half miles west of Allen village, on the Chicago road. These springs, 10 or 12 in number, are very clear, pure, and beautiful, and a great advantage to the locality. Mr. Clark followed with his family in 1830, reaching Allen on the 18th of September, and locating on the farm which Moses Allen had originally taken. After the death of the latter the farm was rented to Samuel Craig, who was occupying it when Mr. Clark came. A son of the latter (Robert Clark) is now living at Allen village, as is also Thomas Reed's son, John S. Reed.

Mr. Reed states that his father moved into this township with his family, about harvest-time, in the year 1829. He purchased 160 acres of land from the government, and afterwards gave 80 acres of it to his son (John S. Reed), who purchased 40 additional acres of government land. The old homestead is now owned by John S. Reed's son, John T. Reed. John S. Reed has been a resident of Allen village since 1873, and of the township almost half a century. He says that although he was but a boy when his father came here, he was obliged to perform a man's work. He is at present in the sixty-third year of his age, and has undoubtedly been a resident of Hillsdale County longer than any other person now within its limits.

When the Reeds came to this township, they brought their household goods in a lumber-wagon, drawn by two yokes of oxen, and had also two cows. They followed the old trail, now the Chicago road. This trail was remarkable (as are Indian trails in general) from the fact that, although it had a uniform general direction, the dusky warriors who trod over it had carefully avoided every log or stump, turning to one side for them and coming back to the direct course as soon as they were passed. The pathway was narrow, and, from being so extensively traveled, was well worn and beaten. As it was a highway only for footmen, the task of following it with a team and heavy wagon, through woods and swamps, and over hills and around fallen trees, can better be imagined than described.

Wolves were exceedingly plenty, and although no instance is given of the loss of human life through their agency, yet many were the frights received by various settlers when on their way through the dark forest, and without adequate means of defense. On one occasion John S. Reed was walking home at night from Jonesville, and the hungry brutes followed him to within 40 rods of his house, being finally driven away by the dog. Mr. Reed admits that he was a trifle alarmed, and very likely did not wish for a repetition of such an experience.

Many tales are related by the survivors of the pioneer days of adventure and escape, of sports in woodland and "o'er prairie green and fair," of anxious occasions when they became lost in the forest within a short distance of home,



CHARITY.

ALLEN'S GLOSTER.

RESIDENCE OF ROSCIUS SOUTHWORTH, ALLEN, HILLSDALE CO., MICH.

of dealings with the dusky inhabitants who had so long occupied the land before they came, and of many things interesting to both themselves and those of the present generation; and these tales, if preserved, would make volumes of printed matter. To the settler in his age, surrounded by plenty, and with everything to make him comfortable and happy, the recollections of the days when he was young and hardy aid him to pass pleasantly the hours of his declining years, and he takes pleasure also in relating his experiences to attentive and appreciative listeners.

On the farm now owned by Edwin Howard—originally taken up by Moses Allen's brother-in-law, Ichabod H. Burdick—was a locality known as the "popple thicket," containing about two acres, and covered in the early days of the settlement by a thicket of plum and poplar trees. This and the adjoining prairie were famous resorts for the Indians until long after the advent of the whites, and it is thought that possibly an Indian village was at one time located here. Near the thicket was a small pond. The trees were all cleared away years ago by Daniel Nichols and Goodwin Howard, and the land has been long under cultivation.

Upon the Allen place, when occupied by Mr. Clark, was a small pond, immediately west of the buildings and near the road. The water usually froze in it early in the winter, and the grain when cut was stacked around it, and threshed out on the ice by Mr. Clark and his sons during the winter. The solid ice made an excellent threshing-floor. People passing often stopped and purchased grain for their teams from the men when at work.

The first sheep owned in this part of the country were brought in by Moses Allen, and were only a few in number. They were quite often noticed as belonging to emigrants passing through, and from one of these Henry Clark afterwards purchased some. For a number of years, however, it was not deemed expedient to attempt to raise sheep, as the bloodthirsty wolves did not disappear until about the same time the last of the Indians left. Southern Michigan has since become a great wool-growing region, and, from the census returns, it will be seen that Allen township ranks among the foremost in the number of sheep raised and amount of wool sheared.

It is not easy to determine who owned the first swine in the township, as hogs ran wild in the woods, and in order to secure a supply of pork it was only necessary to shoot one of them. During the hot weather some of the settlers used smart-weed and gunpowder with which to preserve their pork, and fried it in mutton-tallow,—the wild meat being insufficiently fat to fry itself. Pork, even of that quality, however, was deemed a luxury, and many in other portions of the county, who were not fortunate enough to get their meat in the same manner, often suffered for the want of it. Pork has long been a staple article of food among the farmers of the State of New York, and those from that State who settled in Michigan and elsewhere early knew not how to manage without it.

Richard and Joseph Corbus settled on the bank of Sand Creek, probably in the fall of 1829. Joseph was a married man, and brought his family with him. Richard was unmarried; he returned to Cuyahoga Co., Ohio, and taught school that winter. While there he was married, at Euclid, and returned to Michigan with his wife, on horseback, in the spring of 1830. He was an esteemed citizen of the township, and held numerous offices therein. He was the first person buried in the cemetery at Allen, his death occurring from dropsy, some time in 1835.

Moses Allen and the wife of John Allen—the first persons who died in the township—were buried on their own places, but some years afterwards taken up and removed to the cemetery. John Allen was a brother of Moses Allen, and probably came with him to the prairie in 1827. He owned no land in this neighborhood; the first saw-mill at Coldwater, Branch Co., was built by him in 1833.

The first frame house in the township was built on Sand Creek, in 1835, by Richard Corbus, the carpenter work being done by Daniel Bostwick. It was on the place now owned by Thomas Nash, near the residence of John T. Warn, east of Allen village.

The first orchards in this township were set out by Richard Corbus and Thomas Reed, and the first one in the adjoining town of Fayette probably about the same time, by Thaddeus Wight, who had settled in 1830.

Thaddeus Wight,* who settled in what is now the township of Fayette, in April, 1830, was the father of Washburn and Ira Wight, Mrs. L. L. Southworth, and Mrs. Jesse Pomeroy, now residing in Allen, and Mrs. Daniel Bostwick, of Argentine, Genesee Co. When they reached the St. Joseph River the latter,—whose name is Harriet,—then fifteen years of age, was the first one of the family to cross it, the day being the 16th of April. There were but very few young people in the township or county at that time. Miss Wight was married to Daniel Bostwick on the 3d of November, 1832.

Mr. Wight's son, Washburn Wight, now of Allen, was one of the first settlers of Quincy, Branch Co., and is one of the earliest arrivals in Hillsdale County now residing within its borders.

Miss Rosamond Wight, now Mrs. Jesse Pomeroy, of Allen, was born in Fayette, Nov. 6, 1830, and was undoubtedly the first white female child born in the township or county. Two daughters of Moses Allen—Aurelia and Cordelia—were born previously, but *not* in Hillsdale County, their mother having gone at the time of their birth to the old Allen home, near Dearborn, on the river Rouge, in order to secure necessary aid and care. She returned each time to Allen after the birth of her child.

The sugar used by the early inhabitants was largely made from the sap of the maple-tree by the Indians. Mr. Wight procured his sugar of them, always receiving the best from the chief, Baw Beese. The other "natives" made very dirty sugar, and in some unaccountable manner it always appeared full of feathers, sticks, dirt, or leaves, and was scarcely fit for use. That made by Baw Beese was very good. This chieftain acquired a great liking for Harriet Wight, and for a number of months strenuously endeavored to persuade her to become his "squaw." Her tastes, however, were not of the character which sought happiness in such a union, and, to the great sorrow of the Indian, she declined. His "untutored mind" doubtless could find no reason why she

* See Fayette township history.

should refuse so mighty a man as he, when acquainted so well with all his noble qualities. Mrs. Bostwick, the heroine, delights in relating this experience of her pioneer days.

In the month of August, 1832 or '33, Benaiah Jones, Thaddeus Wight, and others from Jonesville, started for a ride toward Coldwater Prairie in the stage. William Stewart, one of the drivers, but not driving at the time, spoke to Luke Spafford, who was, when they reached the prairie, and told him to "drive on to the river." The party was in high spirits. Jones, who did not wish to go so far, attempted to jump out, but was stopped by Stewart; the consequence was that Mr. Jones caught his left foot in the wheel and broke his leg. They immediately turned round and drove back to Wight's house. Stewart, who had some knowledge of surgery, called to the women to "bring him their corset-boards," and by using them for splints he set the broken limb, and the next day Mr. Jones was removed to his home. In some way the splints must have become loosened, for the leg was never straight after it healed, and Mr. Jones was slightly lame in consequence.

That part of the Chicago road westward from Jonesville was let to contractors to clear and grade in 1832, the portion east having been contracted the previous year. In the spring of 1832, Ira and William Wight, the former eight and the latter six years of age, "grubbed" a quarter of a mile of the road, their father having taken the contract for the sum of $85. While the turnpike was being constructed in the fall of the same year, Ira Wight drove a team to assist in the work. Boys in those days were accustomed to performing a great amount of work for their years. Each was required to do his portion in the task of improving the country destined to be their future home, and all worked energetically and without complaint. The fare was coarse and progress slow, but this did not deter them from their purpose, and the result of their labors is seen in the smiling fields and happy homes of the present.

Hanson Cook, from Livingston Co., N. Y. (a native of Madison County), settled in Litchfield in 1844, in Fayette in 1847, and in Allen in 1851, in which latter township he has since resided.

H. J. Koon, now of the township, came here with his father and family in 1844, from what was then Steuben, now Schuyler Co., N. Y., and was one of eight children who accompanied their parents to Michigan. They located on the farm, one and a half miles southeast of Allen village, now occupied by H. J. Koon. No improvements whatever had been made upon the place. The elder Koon was a blacksmith by trade, and in connection with his farm worked a shop. H. J. Koon is the present clerk of the Baptist society at Allen.

Benjamin W. Brockway, a native of Ontario Co., N. Y., came to Michigan in 1836, and stayed until 1838 in Washtenaw County, from whence he came to Allen in the year last named, and located in the south part of the township, upon the farm now owned by Lucius Ranney. There he made the first improvements, clearing 30 acres, and subsequently traded that place to Mr. Ranney for the one he now occupies (section 27), upon which Ranney had cleared about three acres. Mr. Bockway also made the first improvements on the farm now owned by Charles Homan, on section 24, and has lived on his present place since 1845.

When Mr. Brockway first came to the township the only persons living in the southern part in what is known as "South Allen," were Isaac Holbrook, William Nichols, James Hamlin (near Hamlin Lake), Zedekiah and Peter Kirkham. Mr. Holbrook, who lived on section 28, west of the present site of the school-house at the corners (District No. 4), and whose widow still occupies the old homestead, had cut a track through to his farm from the old "Indian road;" this track Mr. Brockway followed when he came, and continued it from Mr. Holbrook's place to his own, that which Mr. Ranney now occupies.

Mr. Brockway's brother, Daniel P. Brockway, came to the township in the spring of 1837, in company with Samuel T. Sheriff, and the two together made improvements upon a 40-acre lot belonging to Mr. Sheriff a mile southwest of Allen village. The latter gentleman is yet living west of the village, on the Chicago road, and his brother, Isaac W. Sheriff, who came in 1838, resides in the southern part of town. The Sheriffs were from Phelps, Ontario Co., N. Y.

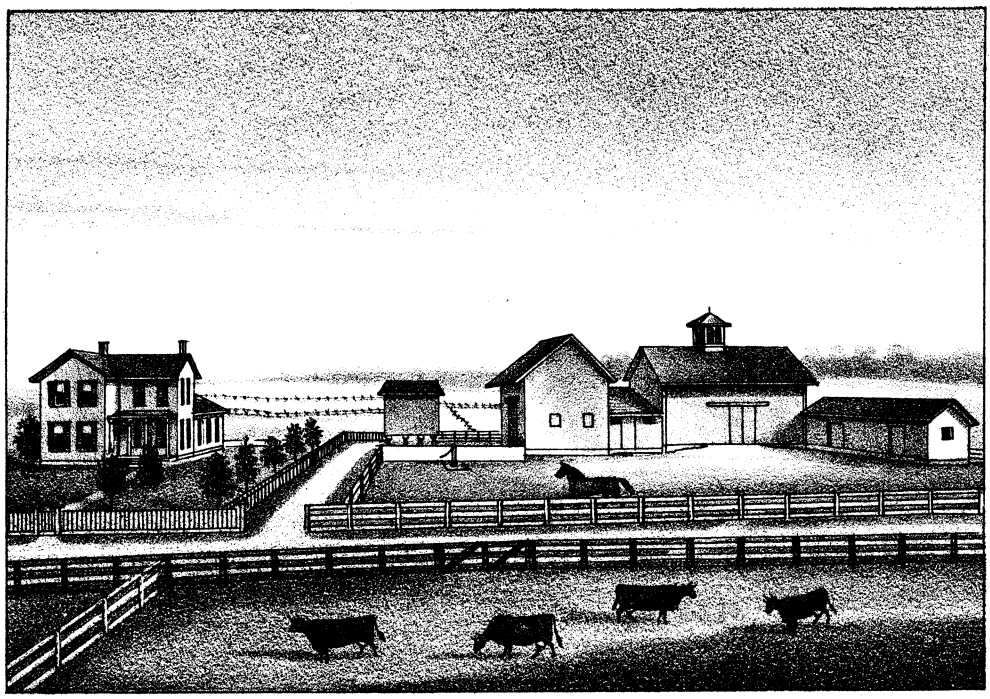
The two who came together stayed but a short time on the place mentioned, and it was afterwards sold to Daniel Densler, who, in company with David Nellis, erected a distillery upon it in 1839. This was the first and only institution of the kind ever built in the township, and was operated three or four years. The business never proved remunerative, even though the use of liquor among the early settlers was more general than is now the custom, and considered less harmful.

B. W. Brockway, during the first years of his residence here, occasionally hauled wheat to Toledo, where it brought the wonderful price of six shillings per bushel. The round trip occupied six days' time, and very little could be made at wheat-raising at that period. At Adrian it sold as low as fifty cents and three shillings per bushel. In one way did the settlers gain on their trips to market with grain. It was generally the case that a load of goods could be secured for the return journey, and the money paid for transporting them about covered expenses, leaving the amount received for the wheat as so much cash in hand.

In the house now owned by Mr. Brockway four generations of the same family have lived for a number of years. These, originally, were Mr. Brockway's mother and Mrs. Brockway's father, Mr. Brockway and wife, and their children and grandchildren. Mrs. Brockway, Sr., is yet living, while Mr. Pettibone is dead.

Roswell Pettibone, the father of Mrs. Benjamin W. Brockway, was from the town of Pembroke, Genesee Co., N. Y. (originally from Massachusetts, and later a resident of Manchester, Vt.). He came to Michigan in 1827, and settled in the township of Farmington, Oakland Co. In 1839 he removed to Hillsdale County and located in Allen township, upon the place now owned by Mrs. Hill, between Allen village and the station. He was among the pioneers of both New York and Michigan, although quite young when he removed to the former State from Massachusetts.

Jonathan Whitney, from Ontario Co., N. Y., removed to Allen, and settled northwest of the village, on the farm



RESIDENCE OF WILLIAM Mc CONNELL, ALLEN, HILLSDALE Co, MICH.



RESIDENCE OF JONATHAN WHITNEY, ALLEN, HILLSDALE CO., MICH.

he now occupies, in 1839. He had been a week in the county in 1837, and was at an election in Reading that year, when there were only six voters, of whom four were upon the town board. His father, Ammi Whitney, had come here from New York about 1835, and entered a large amount of government land, intending it for his children. Jonathan Whitney was the only one of them who came, however. He was accompanied by his wife. They had come from Buffalo to Toledo, with their limited stock of household goods, by boat, being two days and two nights out on Lake Erie. From Toledo the goods were transported by rail to Tecumseh, and thence to Allen in a wagon. Their first night in the township was spent at the house built by Isaac Holbrook, in the south part of town, and occupied at the time by Isaac W. and Samuel T. Sheriff. Mr. Whitney immediately began improving his place, his only resources being what little he had saved from his two years' wages at work by the month. He at first lived in the house already mentioned as having been built by D. P. Brockway and S. T. Sheriff, afterwards converted into a distillery. He erected a log house upon his own place, manufactured the shingles which covered it, and moved into it as soon as it was habitable. He had brought windows with him, but as no lumber could be procured with which to make doors, blankets were hung up in their place. A puncheon floor was laid, the house well banked up, and in that way made quite comfortable. There was then no road to his place, and the present highway leading north and south past his residence was not opened until about eight years later.

Henry M. Keefer, by trade a tailor, was born in Wheatland, Monroe Co., N. Y., and in 1836 came to Michigan, locating first at Colon, St. Joseph Co. On the 2d of April, 1841, he removed to Allen.

David Thomas, from Rowe, Franklin Co., Mass., settled in Allen township in May, 1841, and Lucius Ranney, from Ashfield, Mass., in October of the same year.

Edwin Ford, a native of Cornwall, Addison Co., Vt., emigrated to Michigan in the spring of 1835, and located at Rome, Lenawee Co., removing to Allen, Hillsdale Co., March 27, 1845. His wife came with her father to the site of Adrian in 1827.

Barney Reynolds, of Albany Co., N. Y., settled in 1847, and Hugh Cook, from Schuylkill Co., Pa., in 1840. The latter is now a resident of Hillsdale.

Samuel Watkins, a farmer and brickmaker, came to the United States from Staplehurst, Kent, England, and settled in Allen on the 27th of May, 1837. He is still residing in the southwest part of town, where he has a large brickyard. His brother, Thomas Watkins, settled previously.

John McConnell settled in the township in 1830.

MINUTES FROM TOWNSHIP RECORDS.

The records of the township of Allen previous to 1845 were destroyed by fire, and it is impossible to give names of officers up to that time. Those since have been as follows, viz.:

SUPERVISORS.

1845–47. Luke Hazen.
1848. Samuel T. Sheriff.
1849. David Cutter.
1850–51. Erastus Lake.
1852. Samuel T. Sheriff.
1853. Erastus Lake.
1854. Samuel T. Sheriff.
1855–56. David Cutter.
1857–58. Zimri D. Thomas.
1859–60. Alexander Hewitt.
1861–62. Erastus P. Norton.
1863. Samuel Gillet.
1864. Erastus P. Norton.
1865. Samuel Gillet.
1866. Abram Martin.
1867. Samuel Gillet.
1868. Jonathan Whitney.
1869. Isaac W. Sheriff.
1870–72. Samuel Gillet.
1873. Erastus P. Norton.
1874–77. Albert Prentiss.

TOWN CLERKS.

1845. L. A. Webster.*
1846. Joshua M. Lindsley.
1847. Henry S. Sherman.
1848. Lester R. Watkins, M.D.
1849. Luke Hazen.
1850–51. Dudley Chancy.
1852. Bishop A. Johnson.
1853. Samuel T. Sheriff.
1854–56. Lester R. Watkins.
1857. Levi Clark.
1858. John F. Ellis.
1859. L. R. Watkins.
1860. Andrew Winchester.
1861. Charles Winchester.
1862. Asa Clemens.
1863. Bishop A. Johnson.
1864. Laban A. Howard.
1865–66. Bishop A. Johnson.
1867. Lester R. Watkins.
1868–69. George N. Howe.
1870–72. Robert Mann.
1873. Charles L. Hasbrouck.
1874–77. Bishop A. Johnson.

TREASURERS.

1845–46. Don C. Hewitt.
1847–48. Hiram J. Hanchett.
1849. Robert Clark.
1850–51. Benj. W. Brockway.
1852–53. Wm. H. Layton.
1854. Robert Clark.
1855–56. Lucius Ranney.
1857–58. Samuel Gillet.
1859–60. Joseph A. Mathews.
1861. Lucius Ranney.
1862–63. Andrew Winchester.
1864–65. Charles H. Winchester.
1866. Benj. W. Brockway.
1867–68. Bradley Mosher.
1869–70. Allen C. Howe.
1871. James N. Conklin.
1872–73. Allen C. Howe.
1874. John F. Ellis.
1875–77. Allen C. Howe.

JUSTICES OF THE PEACE.

1845. Uriah B. Couch.
1846. Volney Edgerton.
1847. Abijah Mosher.
Alexander D. Hewitt.
1848. Luke Hazen.
1849. Alexander Hewitt.
Samuel T. Sheriff.
1850. Edwin Ford.
1851. Isaac W. Sheriff.
Bishop A. Johnson.
1852. Jonathan Whitney.
1853. Alexander Hewitt.
Dudley Chaney.
1854. Horace B. Avery.
1855. Erastus Lake.
1856. Jonathan Whitney.
Benjamin W. Brockway.
1857. Hiram A. St. John.
1858. Horace B. Avery.
1859. William H. Layton.
1860. Jonathan Whitney.
Robert Clark.
1861. Robert Clark.
Alexander Hewitt.
1862. Alexander Hewitt.
G. W. Elmore.
1863. Stephen W. Ellis.
1864. Edwin Ford.
1865. Jonathan Whitney.
1866. Alexander Hewitt.
George W. Elmore.
1867. S. W. Ellis.
Charles R. Coryell.
1868. Edwin Ford.
1869. George W. Elmore.
1870. Bishop A. Johnson.
1871. S. W. Ellis.
Charles R. Coryell.
1872. Edwin Ford.
1873. Albert Prentiss.
1874. Alexander Hewitt.
Edwin J. Ford.
1875. Jonathan Whitney.
Franklin Ross.
1876. Isaac W. Sheriff.
1877. Jonathan Whitney.
Silas N. Glasgow.

COMMISSIONERS OF HIGHWAYS.

1845. Lucius Ranney.
Benjamin W. Brockway.
John W. Pierce.
1846. Thomas A. Vinson.
Alanson Koon.
Morris W. Balcom.
1847. Thomas O'Hanlon.
David Cutter.
Horatio Elmore.
1848. Isaac W. Sheriff.
1849. George W. Elmore.
1850. Daniel Nichols.
Wm. Welsh.
1851. Stephen Hickox.
1852. Jonathan Whitney.
1853. Philander D. Harris.
1854. James H. Hunt.
1855. Nicholas Torburn.
Robert Clark.
1856. James M. Hanchett.

* Died in February, 1846, and Don C. Hewitt was appointed to fill vacancy.

1857. Benjamin B. Wells.
1858. Erastus Lake.
1859. Ira Wight.
1860. Laban Howard.
1861. Harrison Beers.
1862. Ira T. Wight.
1863. Albert Prentiss.
1864. Abram Martin.
1865. Lester R. Watkins.
1866. David Thomas.
1867. Samuel J. Watkins.
1868. Elnathan Turner.
1869. E. P. Norton.
1869. Albert Prentiss.
1870. John F. Bond.
Charles Watkins.
1871. Charles Watkins.
Walter C. Browning.
1872. Erastus P. Norton.
Albert Prentiss.
1873. Hiram Osgood.
1874. Horace L. Bishop.
Myron Perry.
1875. Charles Watkins.
1876. Robert Clark.
1877. Arvid S. Thomas.

The officers for 1878 are: Supervisor, Albert Prentiss; Town Clerk, Bishop A. Johnson; Treasurer, Allen C. Howe; Justices of the Peace, John H. Parish, Jonathan Whitney; Commissioner of Highways, Chester E. Hill; Drain Commissioner, John M. Watkins; Township Superintendent of Schools, Erastus P. Norton; School Inspector, Angus Beers; Constables, Darius Johnson, Amari Winchester, Nelson R. Cook, George Martin.

In the year 1845, licenses to keep taverns were granted by the town board to David Winchester, James Peterson, Almond Ames, William Wedge, and Nicholas Van Alstine. Most of these had been in the business for some time. Van Alstine seems to have been a man who could not stay long in a place, for we hear of him first at Moscow village, then at Jonesville, where he kept the old "St. Charles Hotel" for some time, and finally in Allen. Other early tavern-keepers were Henry Whitehead, David Cutter, Andrew Hall, Isaac Eslow, and Orrin Gray.

In the fall of 1845 a couple of mill-ponds, one owned by William N. Nichols and Don C. Hewitt, and the other by William Stone and Ira Latham, were declared public nuisances, and ordered to be cleared of everything which should obstruct the free course of the streams, as in their then condition they were "productive of disease." These mill-ponds were for some time the subject of discussion by the town board, but it does not appear on the records what disposition was finally made of the matter.

It seems that certain individuals living in the township in 1845 had the fault of imbibing too freely of intoxicating liquors, and occasionally getting themselves in trouble. They were complained of in the fall of that year, and the board published them as habitual drunkards and notified proprietors of "licensed taverns or groceries" not to furnish them with liquor.

PHYSICIANS.

Lester R. Watkins, M.D., came from Ontario Co., N. Y., in the spring of 1846, and located at Allen village, where he has since resided. He had graduated in the winter of 1845–46 from the Geneva Medical College, and removed to Michigan to begin practice. Dr. Asa Clemens, from Litchfield Co., Conn., was then practicing in the township. He had attended lectures at Castleton, Vt.

Dr. Peter O. Eastman was also an early physician in this township, and others have been Drs. Alvin Gould, C. Remington, R. Grimes, and E. M. Shaw, the latter now a resident of the village.

One Dr. Perrin practiced here to some extent, and also preached occasionally. Others who were not regularly educated to the profession also practiced at different times.

In the month of April, 1848, the smallpox broke out in the family of Robert Bell, and Dr. Watkins was appointed physician of the town board, to take measures to prevent the spread of the disease. The highway near Mr. Bell's house was temporarily changed to the fields on the south, and travel was not resumed over the old route until after the disease had abated, and it was determined not dangerous to pass so close to the house.

During the early years of the settlement, this town, as well as all others in the region, was subject to malarial disease, and the "fever and ague" scorched the skin and shook the bones of the people until they were nearly ready to believe they were in the most unhealthy locality in the world. They bore the ordeal bravely, however, and since the country has been brought under continued cultivation, and the marshes have become mostly drained, the ague, although occasionally prevalent, is not universally so as in the "days when we were pioneers."

SCHOOLS—EARLY AND LATE.

About 1831 a small log school-house was built at the prairie, very nearly upon the site of the present brick Baptist church. This was the first one in the township, and was covered with "shakes," which were held on by poles. But few children were then living in the neighborhood. Among those attending were four from the family of Thomas Reed, together with their hired man, and those in the family of Ichabod H. Burdick. Hiram Hunt, who married the widow of Moses Allen, was the first teacher, and was very popular. One New Year's Day the boys barred him out of the school-house, and determined not to allow him to enter until he promised to "treat" them. Mr. Hunt was a man of great determination, and concluded that he would prove himself master of the situation. After vainly trying to force open the door, a new idea entered his mind,—the *roof* should be his next point of attack! With action following quick upon thought, he set to work, and in a very short space of time had one side of the roof nearly torn off. Every time he sprang up to climb over the wall, however, the boys smartly rapped his knuckles, and he was finally forced to yield to their wishes. This school-house was not long used.

In what is now district No. 4 the first school was taught in the summer of 1843, by a Miss Lewis, who was an adopted daughter of Benjamin Lewis, and afterwards became the wife of Edward Carpenter, who lived in the north part of the township of Reading, where his father was an early settler. This school was taught in a log dwelling built by Daniel P. Brockway. A frame school-house was erected a year or two afterwards, and a second one on the same site is yet standing, though not used for school purposes. The present brick school-house was built in 1877.

In the locality known as "Arkansaw," near the residence of John Herring, a school was taught as early as 1838–39. Among the first teachers were Miss Ransom and Philena Galloway. The first school in that neighborhood was taught in a small log shanty, built either by William Martin, Esq., or a man named Purdy. Miss Ransom taught in 1839, and Miss Galloway in 1840.

In what was originally known as the "Pratt District,"

—now the Cutter district, in the southeast part of town—the first school was taught in the winter of 1838–39, by Miss Catharine Galligan, or Gallagher, a young lady from Canada, and the second in the summer of 1839, by Miss Sarah A. Pettibone, now Mrs. Benjamin W. Brockway. A board shanty served as a school-house, and three of its corner-posts were three oak-trees which stood in convenient position. A new building was erected in 1840, and Miss Pettibone also taught in that.

The school moneys apportioned to the districts in the township of Allen in 1846 amounted to $58.57, of which $54.87 was from the State fund, and the balance from the township. Of this sum district No. 2, with 67 scholars, received $39.20; joint district No. 3, of Allen and Reading, 59 cents; district No. 4, with 20 scholars, $11.71; joint district No. 8, Allen and Quincy, with 7 scholars, $4.10; joint district No. 6, Allen and Litchfield, five scholars, $2.93. The directors of these districts, in the above order, were at that time I. W. Estus, A. K. Carpenter, Isaac Sheriff, Erastus Lake, F. Norcutt.

The present large and tasty union school building at Allen village is a two-story brick structure, erected in 1869, at a cost of $11,000. A small one-story frame building had previously been in use. The district was organized as a union school district in 1870. The present board consists of the following persons, viz.: Daniel Hall, Moderator; Albert Prentiss, Director; John Parish, Assessor; C. H. Winchester, A. Winchester, A. C. Howe. The school has three departments, and the teachers for the winter of 1878–79 are Dennis Dunn, Principal; Belle Allen, Intermediate; Lizzie Yost, Primary. The attendance averages over 100, and the school well sustains the reputation of the educational institutions of Michigan. It is seldom that a village no larger than Allen is so liberal as to erect so costly an edifice for school purposes.

ALLEN GRANGE, NO. 78, PATRONS OF HUSBANDRY,

is one of the oldest in the county, having been organized in October, 1873. It occupies the old frame school-house in district No. 4, and has a present membership of about 75. The officers are: Master, H. D. Pessell; Sec., H. O. Watkins; Overseer, Lucius Rannèy; Lecturer, Isaac W. Sheriff; Chaplain, E. O. Goodrich; Steward, S. Watkins; Assistant Steward, George Goodrich: Gatekeeper, Charles Shafer; Ceres, Mrs. Nettie Osgood; Pomona, Miss E. Shepherd; Flora, Miss N. Wells; Lady Assistant Steward, Miss F. Thomas.

RELIGIOUS SOCIETIES.

METHODIST EPISCOPAL CHURCH, ALLEN VILLAGE.

From the historical record in the church book the following is copied:

"Allen Circuit was organized in 1856. Rev. E. Hunt (afterwards a merchant at Osseo, Mich.) supplied it as first pastor. It originally formed a part of the Jonesville and Litchfield circuits. At the time of its organization it comprised five appointments, organized as follows, viz.: Allen's Prairie class and Shook's Prairie, in 1840, by Rev. J. H. Pitezell; Brother —— Burdick was appointed class-leader of Allen Prairie, and Brother John Steel of the Shook's Prairie class; North Butler class in 1842, by Rev. I. Bennett, Brother L. Decker, first leader; Northeast Quincy class, organized in 1850, by Rev. N. Mount, Brother H. S. Reed, first leader; South Allen class, organized in 1856, by Rev. William Doust, Brother R. Bird, first leader; North Allen class, organized by Rev. I. Taylor, Brother J. H. Hunt, first leader,—this class disorganized in 1866, by Rev. M. I. Smith, and the remaining members transferred to Allen Prairie and Northeast Quincy classes; Quaker Mills class, organized in 1866, by Rev. M. I. Smith, Brother Charles Williams appointed leader. It was attached to the Litchfield circuit at the close of the conference year of 1866."

From information furnished by different members of this church, it is evident that not all of the foregoing extract is correct. The class at Allen Prairie was undoubtedly in existence in 1839, and was organized as early as 1833, with Tunis Cronk as leader in the former year. James M. Burdick, of Quincy, one of the original members, writes as follows regarding it:

"The names of the first ten members are: my father and mother, Ichabod H. Burdick and Clarinda Burdick, his wife; Ambrose L. Burdick and Margaret Burdick, his wife; Abijah Mosher and Sarah Ann Mosher, his wife; Richard Corbus; Nancy Clark, wife of Henry Clark; James M. Burdick and Eunice Burdick, his wife.

"Revs. Davison and Pilcher were the missionaries sent from the Ohio conference to form our class and to preach for the mission. Rev. Gilruth was presiding elder."

James M. Burdick and his wife are the only ones of the original members who still retain their connection with the church, and six of the ten have passed to their long rest. Thomas H. Vinson was also an early member, and is yet residing in the township south of Allen village.

Allen circuit originally included the townships of Allen and a portion of Litchfield in Hillsdale County, and Butler and a portion of Quincy in Branch County. The circuit at present has three appointments—at Allen village, South Allen, and Northeast Quincy. The pastors since the organization of the circuit have been the following persons: Revs. E. Hunt (supply), J. Hoyt (supply), R. Kirby, J. Taylor (supply), C. T. Van Antwerp, A. Coplin, Joseph Jones (supply), Wilson Gray, L. Rossman (local preacher and supply), I. Bennett, M. I. Smith, J. Clubine, W. M. Ball, J. H. Potts, M. D. Carrell, T. H. Jacokes, J. T. Iddings, E. Marble, and the present pastor, Rev. S. M. Merritt. Rev. Peter Sabin lived and preached here in 1839, having come in 1838. Rev. S. Steele preached here about 1845–46, and is now living at Bean Lake, Manistee Co.

One of the early members of the Allen Prairie class, and an old settler here, was Dr. Asa Clemens, a native of Connecticut, who died Nov. 5, 1865. "He was much esteemed as a physician, and beloved as a neighbor and friend."

The original church occupied by this society was a frame building, which is yet standing in the rear of the post-office. The present elegant brick church was begun in 1872, a subscription of $4500 having been raised. It was finished at a total cost of $10,000, and dedicated Feb. 19, 1873, by Rev. B. I. Ives, D.D., of Auburn, N. Y., and at the time of dedication the deficiency was all made up. A further

sum of $500 was raised the same evening, and with it a bell was purchased of Jones & Co., of Troy, N. Y. The building was furnished by the ladies at an expense of nearly $1000. The parsonage was built in 1868, and stands a short distance west of the church, in the western part of the village.

The number of members in full connection, Sept. 4, 1878, in the whole circuit, was 151; probationers, 24; value of church property on circuit, $11,000; the only edifice for worship being at the village, where is also the largest society. Two Sunday-schools are sustained, one at Allen village and one at Northeast Quincy, having together 28 officers and teachers, and 120 members, with libraries containing 100 volumes; 70 papers and periodicals are also taken.

BAPTIST CHURCH,* ALLEN VILLAGE.

This church was organized in 1841. Its first pastor was Rev. W. G. Wisner, and its first clerk Daniel Nichols. Its first house of worship was built in 1844–45 as a union church, by the Baptists and Wesleyan Methodists, and the present fine brick church was erected in 1871–72, at a cost of $10,000. The old church is yet standing in the northeast part of the village.

Among the original members of the Baptist society in Allen were Ansel Nichols, Susan Nichols, Daniel Nichols, Alvarado Brown and wife, George Boon, Truman Coles and wife, Orson Randall, Alfred Willmoth, Francis Ransom, and Stephen Edmonds.

The pastors of this church from its organization to the present have been as follows: Revs. W. G. Wisner, G. W. Warren, A. Town, L. M. Mack, L. A. Alford, I. D. Hosford, J. Lyon, J. Kelly, J. R. Abbott, A. D. Abbott, L. C. Pettengill, William Prentiss, H. C. Beals, H. M. Gallup, William Remington, S. E. Faxon, and the present pastor, Rev. R. D. Clark.

The membership in December, 1878, was 60, and that of the Sunday-school, 40. The number of teachers and classes in the school is 7, and a library is owned containing 150 volumes.

Grist- and Cider-Mill (South of Allen Village).—The grist-mill now standing was built by John Herring, about 1871. It contains two runs of stone and does both merchant and custom business. Power is furnished by Little Hog Creek, the outlet of Hog Lake. The cider-mill was built by Messrs. Herring and Warner, in 1873. An excellent article of jelly is manufactured by boiling down the cider. Six persons are employed in the mills, and steam is used to run them when the water is low. The property is at present owned by John and William Herring, father and son.

Cradle-Factory.—About 1862, John Herring and Daniel Deusler began the manufacture, on a small scale, of grain-cradles, and Mr. Avery, now Mr. Herring's partner in the business, was employed by them. After that the firm was composed of Messrs. Herring & Warner for three years. The old shop, which was used about twelve years, occupied the site of the present mill, which was built in 1874,—the original one having been torn away to make room for it. The present firm, Messrs. Herring & Avery, employ from three to seven hands, and manufacture annually, including cradles and lumber, from $5000 to $6000 worth of material. The goods are principally disposed of in Michigan, although many are sent into Indiana and Ohio. Three agents are employed, selling to dealers and others.

* By H. J. Koon, church clerk.

MILITARY.

Several of the early residents of Allen were veterans of the war of 1812, and the "Black Hawk" and "Toledo" wars called forth a few from the township. During the war with Mexico one or two enlisted from this town,—one of whom was a Mr. Root. Lee Clark, who afterwards settled in the township, had been a soldier in the regular army, but volunteered and went to Mexico after his time was out. During his service he contracted disease, which resulted in his death after coming to Allen. The war of the Rebellion deprived the township of many of her brave sons, and their bones lie bleaching on memorable Southern fields, awaiting the final summons which shall awake them from their slumber, when they shall stand foremost in the ranks of martyrs, and noblest among them all.

VILLAGE OF ALLEN.

The earliest settlers in the township who are now living in the village have been mentioned. Others who arrived later, but have become prominent citizens, also deserve notice.

Bishop A. Johnson, the present township clerk, came to Allen village in 1846, from Genesee Co., N. Y., and with the exception of two years spent in Hillsdale, has resided here since that time.

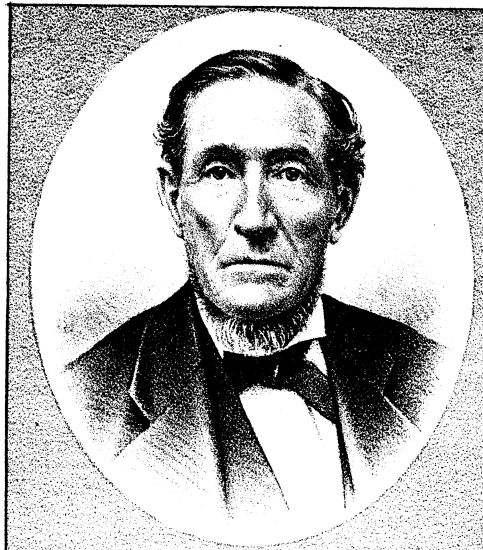
Albert Prentiss, the present supervisor, was also formerly a resident of New York, and came to Michigan from Steuben County, in that State, in the fall of 1845. The village of Allen has been his place of residence since, and he has been prominent as a citizen of the township.

David Winchester, the father of Andrew and Charles Winchester, of the village, removed here from Dutchess Co., N. Y., in February, 1845, and soon began keeping tavern in the building now known as the "Allen House," W. H. Shelp, present proprietor. It has since been largely remodeled and repaired. It was originally built of tamarack poles by a man named Abijah Mosher, probably about 1838–39. Mr. Winchester died in the village at the age of eighty-three. Six children came with him to Allen; also his sister, older than he, who died at the age of eighty-seven.

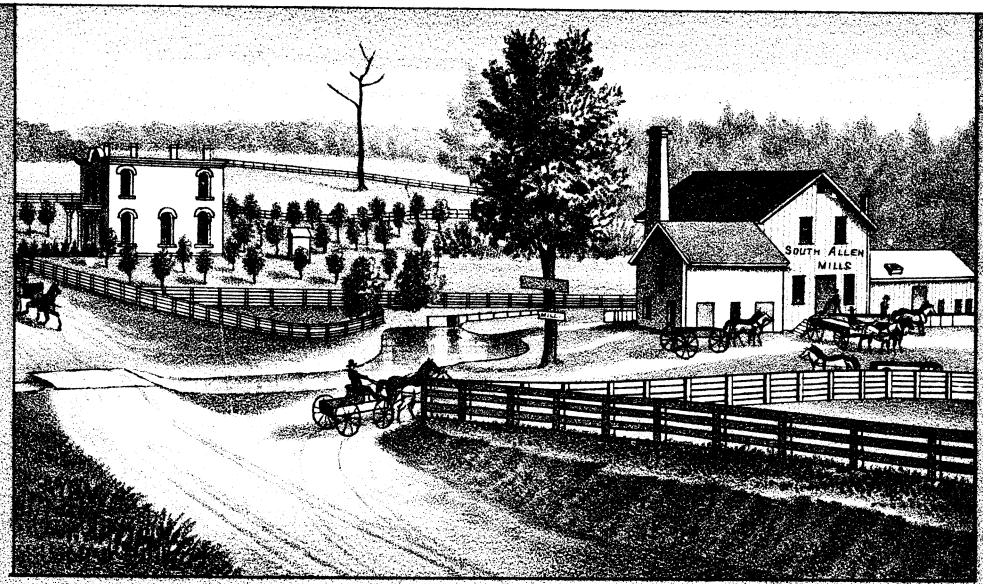
A man named Randall built a small hotel in 1837, now known as the "old Pink tavern," from being painted that color afterwards.

When the Winchesters came to the village, a hotel was kept by Isaac N. Russell, on the ground where Robert Clark now lives. James M. Burdick informs us that he kept the *first hotel* at the village himself. The sign-post in front of the "Allen House" has been in use 43 years, having been first set up by Isaac N. Russell in 1835, at which time he was keeping a hotel on the opposite (south) side of the street from the present one.†

† Information by W. H. Shelp.



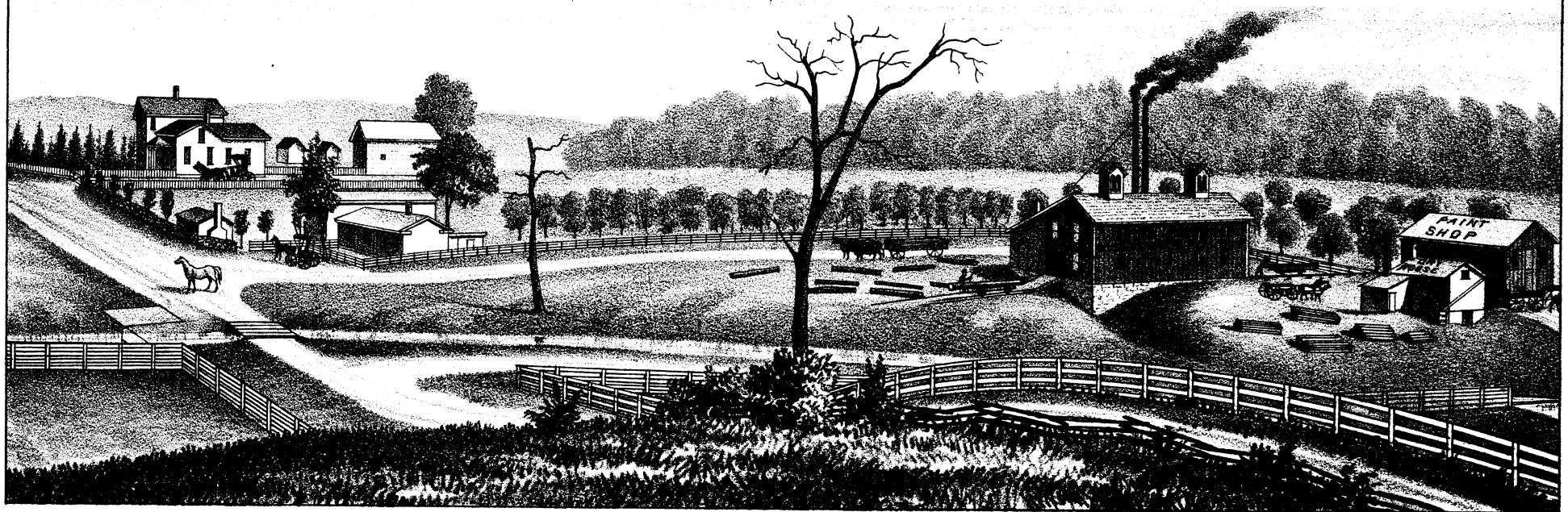
JOHN HERRING.



HERRING AND SON, SOUTH ALLEN.



MRS. JOHN HERRING.



FARM & RESIDENCE OF JOHN HERRING.

ALLEN, HILLSDALE COUNTY, MICH.

HERRING & AVERY.

W. H. Shelp, present proprietor of the "Allen House," came with his father, Henry Shelp, to Branch County, from Lima, Livingston Co., N. Y., in the spring of 1841. The elder Shelp was born on the northern border of the State of Maine, and is now residing in the township of Butler, Branch Co., Mich., aged seventy-eight years. W. H. Shelp was born above his father's birthplace, in the lower part of Upper Canada, and when eleven years old removed with his father to the State of New York. He has occupied the "Allen House" since March 25, 1864.

Mrs. W. H. Shelp is a daughter of Robert Bell, who settled in Allen, on section 8, April 15, 1836. He purchased of Alonzo Standard on that day the northwest quarter of the southeast quarter of the above section. Mr. Standard had built a small house and planted a garden, and was quite comfortably situated when he sold to Mr. Bell. The latter came from the State of Maryland, where he had lived near the shore of Delaware Bay. He died in January, 1878; his widow yet resides in town.

John M. Ford, from Spafford, Onondaga Co., N. Y., emigrated with his family to Michigan in 1837, and located at Adrian, Lenawee Co. From there he came the next year to Moscow, Hillsdale Co. About 1850–51 he removed to Allen, and from thence to Jackson County. He is now living at Allen village with his son, Edwin J. Ford, who came here and established a blacksmith-shop about 1860–62. Another son, Stillman W. Ford, has been in the wagon- and carriage-manufacturing business at this place since October, 1866.

Allen Post-Office.—Hiram B. Hunt was the first regularly-appointed postmaster in Allen township. Previous to that time Richard Corbus, who lived on Sand Creek, had mail left at his house for distribution, this being before a post-office was established. Mail was carried over the route on horseback. The post-office afterwards established at Allen Prairie was in existence as early as 1836–38, and was called Sylvanus, which name it bore until about 1849, when it was changed to Allen, to correspond with the name of the township and avoid conflicting with the office called Sylvania, in Lucas Co., Ohio, north of Toledo. In 1839 it was kept by a man named Randall, a blacksmith by trade, and was then located on the site of the present residence of Andrew Winchester. Mr. Goodwin, an uncle to Goodwin Howard, was postmaster in 1837, the office being located at that time at the corner north of Mr. Howard's present residence, where the Hillsdale road diverges from the Chicago road, east of Allen village. The present incumbent of the office is Andrew Winchester.

One of the first merchants at the village was Don C. Hewitt, who occupied a store on the ground where Allen C. Howe's residence now stands. Lucius A. Webster was also in business here early, on a small scale. The first important mercantile house was established by Messrs. Latimer & Fries, of Tecumseh, who sent Dudley Chaney on with a large stock of goods. Mr. Chaney succeeded his employers in the business, and Andrew Winchester worked in his store as clerk when but thirteen years old. The Latimer & Fries store stood on the site now occupied by Andrew Winchester's house, and Mr. Chaney was in business at the same place. David Winchester subsequently built the frame store now occupied by James N. Conklin, druggist, and rented the same to Chaney. This building yet belongs to Mr. Winchester's estate.

Numerous building lots were sold to individuals before the village was regularly laid out and surveyed, and it was not until 1868 that their owners and the proprietors of the adjacent land made a plat of it and had it recorded. The village lies on sections 9, 10, 15, and 16 of township 6 south, range 4 west, and its proprietors, at the time the survey was made, were the following persons, viz.: J. C. Remington, C. H. Winchester, Hattie Winchester, D. S. Olmsted, M. L. Olmsted, E. J. Ford, S. L. Ford, B. S. Brooks, P. A. L. Brooks, Laura H. Lyon, Hiram A. Davis, Roxenia Davis, George W. Elmore, Emily F. Elmore, E. Johnson, Urbane Shepard, Susan Shepard, David Winchester, Jane Hedge, Andrew Winchester, Bishop A. Johnson, Wm. H. Shelp, J. E. Shelp, Albert Prentiss, May E. Prentiss, F. Sherman, S. B. Sherman, Lester R. Watkins, J. W. Watkins, F. Hamburgh, Jane Hamburgh, E. Coon, C. Coon, J. M. Remington, R. A. Remington, William Stone, J. J. Whitney, R. Clark, Mrs. A. Clark.

On the 4th of January, 1869, an addition was laid out by Albert Prentiss, and May 22, 1871, an addition was platted by Goodwin Howard and Erastus P. Norton.

The village contains at present (winter of 1878–79) one hotel in operation and a second not now kept as such, 5 stores, 2 churches, a fine union school building, 2 millinery-stores, a post-office, 2 wagon-shops, and several blacksmith- and other mechanic-shops, and a stave-factory, owned by John H. Parish. The brick stores belonging to Andrew and Charles Winchester are a credit to the village, and testify to the taste and enterprise of her citizens. Aside from Hillsdale and Jonesville, Allen ranks among the most important villages of the county in the variety and value of her improvements.

Allen Lodge, No. 253, F. and A. M., was organized July 12, 1868, with 29 members. Its first Master was Benjamin W. Brockway. The membership on the 4th of December, 1878, was about 65, and the following were the officers at the same time, viz.: Worshipful Master, C. H. Guy; Senior Warden, A. F. Brown; Junior Warden, C. E. Hill; Senior Deacon, W. F. Shepard; Junior Deacon, E. O. Goodrich; Sec., W. H. Aller; Treas., D. Hall.

The lodge-room is located over the store of Andrew Winchester, and is very neatly fitted up. At

ALLEN STATION,

a mile north of the village, two small hotels and a saloon have been built, and one or two dwellings. Quite an extensive business is done here in the line of buying and shipping stock and grain.

Among early settlers of the township, who have not already been mentioned, are John T. Warn, now living on the Chicago road, east of Allen; William Glasgow, on the east line of the township; A. Hewitt, residing in the southeast part of the township, chosen State Senator at the November election, 1878; and M. W. Balcom, in the same neighborhood. S. George, who lives northwest of the station, is a veteran of the war of 1812, but not among the pioneers of the township.

The general improvements in the township of Allen are of a high order, and there is manifest evidence on every hand that the first comers to its broad fields were not mistaken in their estimate of its character and advantages. The spirit of emigration was innate in the breasts of many of the early settlers, however, and they moved onward to develop other lands and make room for the incoming tide which took possession immediately after their departure. To-day Allen wears as staid an aspect as many older settlements, yet there is withal an appearance of freshness about it, such as characterizes most of the towns in Southern Michigan. Well may the inhabitants of Allen be proud of their home.

Among the many who have furnished information from which the foregoing history has been written are James M. Burdick, of Quincy; John S. Reed, Robert Clark, Andrew Winchester, Dr. L. R. Watkins, A. Prentiss, B. A. Johnson, W. H. Shelp, and numerous others in the village; and Ira and Washburn Wight, Mrs. Roscius Southworth, Mrs. Jesse Pomeroy, Jonathan Whitney and wife, Goodwin Howard, Benjamin W. Brockway and wife, Isaac W. Sheriff, and others in the township; and Mrs. Daniel Bostwick, of Argentine, Genesee Co. To all we ret rn sincere thanks.

BIOGRAPHICAL SKETCHES.

ALEXANDER HEWITT

was born on the 25th day of March, 1818, in Saratoga Co., N. Y. His parents were poor but industrious. His father devoted his time to clearing and fencing new land. His mother was a spinner and weaver, using the wheel and hand-loom, and by unremitting toil converted a good deal of flax and wool into substantial cloth. When quite young he removed with his parents into the new regions of Western New York, and was at an early age inured to the hardships of pioneer life. His advantages for an education were very limited. Books were scarce, but those at hand were read with care.

When fourteen years of age, he chopped cord-wood at twenty-five cents per cord, and used the money to purchase a copy of Webster's spelling-book and Ostrander's arithmetic, which he studied, sometimes in school and sometimes by firelight in the chimney-corner. When grown to manhood he possessed what he had inherited and his surroundings had given him, namely, a robust and healthy constitution, coupled with a determination to do something in the world. He labored several years at farming and school-teaching.

At the age of twenty-six Mr. Hewitt was married to Miss Mary E. Noble, of Honeoye, Ontario Co., N. Y., and in a few months, accompanied by his wife, started westward in search of a new home. He arrived in the township of Allen, Hillsdale Co., in the fall of 1844, and bought the land on which he now resides, which was at that time entirely uncultivated. His wife, who has always given her personal attention to the duties of the household, and her counsel in business transactions, is entitled to a large share of the merit of converting the wilderness into the pleasant home they now enjoy. Mr. H. also attributes a large part of his financial success to a strict adherence to the pay-as-you-go policy.

Mr. Hewitt has enjoyed the confidence of his fellow-citizens in a very marked degree. He has filled the most important offices in his township, was elected to the lower house of the State Legislature in 1872, was re-elected in 1874, and was chosen to the State Senate in 1878. In politics he is a decided Republican, and in religion a Universalist.

Mr. H. has a family of four children,—one son, William Eugene, living at home; Rilla, wife of Frank K. Proctor; Mary, wife of Prof. A. E. Haynes, of Hillsdale; and Hattie, who resides at home. A fine view of his farm of one hundred and eighty acres is given in this work.

THOMAS O'HANLON

was born at Elmira, N. Y., Jan. 30, 1820. He was a son of Owen O'Hanlon, who emigrated from the county of Lowe, Ireland, in the year 1818, and settled at Elmira, N. Y., where he carried on the coopering business until

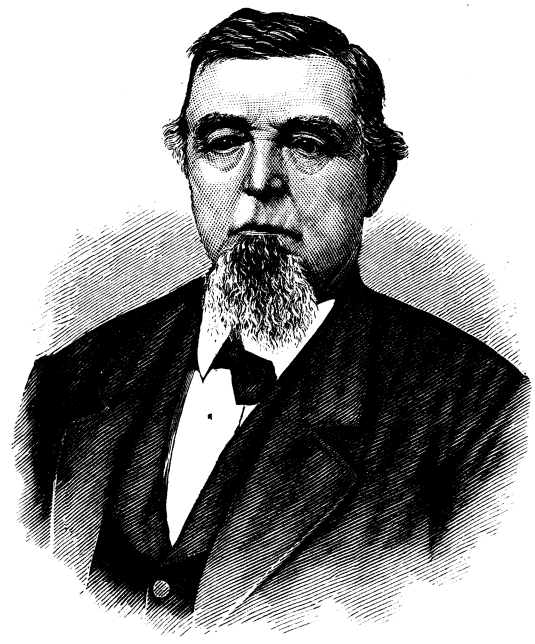


Photo. by Carson & Graham, Hillsdale.

THOMAS O'HANLON.

1837, when he purchased a farm on the Horseheads road, about half-way between that village and Elmira. Here he died about 1860, leaving five sons, of whom the subject of this sketch was the oldest. He lived at home and assisted on the farm until he was twenty-one years of age, when he came to Michigan, purchased eighty acres of timber-land in the town of Allen, and commenced the hardy task of cutting for himself a home from the unbroken forest. This enterprise he pursued diligently, unaided and alone, for six years, when he secured a copartner and helpmeet by marrying Miss Jane Shannon, Feb. 4, 1847. By their united efforts the forest receded, and in its stead have appeared broad fields, a fine residence, and such surroundings as indicate a thrifty farmer and a pleasant home.



JOHN GLASGOW.



MRS. JOHN GLASGOW.



MRS. JOHN GLASGOW, (DECEASED.)



MRS. WM. GLASGOW.



WM. GLASGOW.



MRS. S.W. GLASGOW.



S.W. GLASGOW.

Mrs. O'Hanlon departed this life Jan. 27, 1863, leaving one son, Owen, and one daughter, Mary E. Mr. O'Hanlon was again married, April 4, 1867, to Miss Eliza Ann Crocker, daughter of William H. H. Crocker, one of the early settlers of this county, and now one of the prominent farmers of Reading township. By the second marriage, Mr. O'Hanlon has been the father of two daughters, Belle and Jennie. The latter died when five years of age. As a representative farmer and a pioneer of Hillsdale County, Mr. O'Hanlon has justly earned that distinction.

THE GLASGOW FAMILY

trace their genealogy back to James Glasgow. His wife was a Mitchell. They emigrated from Scotland to the north of Ireland about 1750, and settled in the county of Tyrone, near Cookstown, where, in after-years, the family became numerous and influential.

John Glasgow was the son of James; he was a farmer near Cookstown, raised a family of seven children,—four sons and three daughters. When the second son, William, was twenty-one years of age, the family conceived the idea of coming to America, and William was sent over in 1833 to prospect for a future home. He reported favorably, and in 1837 purchased some land in the town of Fayette, this county, making Auburn, N. Y., his stopping-place. Here he married Miss Eliza Glasgow, Aug. 4, 1836, and in 1842, with his wife and John, his brother, came to this county, built a cabin on the land he had previously purchased, which was some two miles south of Jonesville. Here the two brothers, by their united efforts, commenced laying the foundation for one of the most successful families of Hillsdale County. Here the brothers worked diligently for several years, the young wife sharing the hardships and privations of cabin life in the wilderness, when they saw a better location, and changed to the place where they now reside, each taking adjoining pieces of land, from which they have made two of the finest farms in the county.

Their father, John Glasgow, came with the remainder of the family to Fayette, where the old people died at an advanced old age.

John Glasgow, Jr., was born April 15, 1814. Married Miss Elizabeth Eddy, August, 1845. She died November, 1854. He was again married, Jan. 24, 1856, to Miss Mary Sinclair. She died Nov. 19, 1872, leaving two children,—a son and daughter. By the first wife he had three children,—two sons; both died when young; one daughter, who married James Gould, a farmer in Missouri. Mr. Glasgow was married a third time, to Mrs. Mary Ann Howard, formerly Mary Ann Babbitt.

William Glasgow has three sons and one daughter, Mrs. William Howlett, living in Colorado. W. C., the oldest son, is a lawyer in Indiana; Silas W. married Miss Emma L. Mitchell, of Jonesville; they live at home and work the farm with the father.

Silas W. was born Oct. 2, 1843. Is one of the enterprising men of the day, taking a deep interest in educational matters; has been town superintendent of schools for six years. Politically is a Republican, and a zealous worker in the party; has held various offices of trust and honor under its administration.

The youngest of the family is C. L. Glasgow; he was born Feb. 16, 1858. The Glasgow family have been identified with the Presbyterian Church as far back as their history can be traced. In the family have been several celebrated divines. The present Glasgows continue in that faith, and are active members of the church at Jonesville.

JOHN HERRING

has been closely identified with the material interests of the town of Allen and the county of Hillsdale for more than thirty years. He was born at Virgil, Cortland Co., N. Y., Nov. 8, 1819. He is the son of Samuel Herring, who emigrated to Michigan in 1838, with a family of eight children, of whom John was the oldest. They located in Eaton County, some twenty miles north of Marshall, in an unbroken forest. Here they cut the first tree, where now stands the village of Kalamo, and for twenty years the old gentleman kept a hotel there. The subject of this sketch remained with his father for one year; then, being ambitious to do something for himself, went to Grand Haven, where he worked in a mill one year. Subsequently he came to Homer, where he became acquainted with Miss Nancy J. Brown, to whom he was married March 13, 1841. The next fall he went to Litchfield, in the employ of Monroe & Gardner, milling, where he remained some four years; then leased a saw-mill and contracted for 160 acres of land where he now resides, and began in earnest to make himself a home. Here he has diligently worked, and by his sagacity and perseverance has added other lands, erected other mills, until he is now the most important manufacturer in the township. Oscar N. Avery has been associated with Mr. Herring for more than twenty years.

They built a mill in the Pinery, and in 1875 erected a large mill for the manufacture of lumber and grain-cradles near the residence of Mr. Herring. He and his son own the flouring-mill at South Allen, which has the most improved machinery and is one of the important interests in the town, there being no other mill for several miles. In 1858 he built a steam flouring-mill at Allen's Prairie, ran it for two years, when he sold it. It was carried on for five or six years, when, for lack of business or sagacity in managing, it was dismantled. Mr. Herring has been the father of two children, William and Samuel A.; the latter died Nov. 6, 1861, in his fourteenth year. William is a partner with his father in the mill at South Allen. He served four years in the war of the Rebellion; was a member of 7th Michigan Infantry. He married Miss Anna Hicks; they have five children,—three sons and two daughters.

Coming into the county in its early settlement, Mr. Herring has watched the progress of improvement in the various branches of industry of the county. A man of strong personal character, ambitious in all business operations with which he has been connected, and possessed of good, sound judgment common to all self-made men, by the wise counsels, economy, and frugality of an estimable wife, he has secured a competency as well as the esteem of the community.



L. P. ROODE.



MRS. L. P. ROODE.

L. P. ROODE.

Among the many worthy pioneers and representative people of Hillsdale County, and especially Allen township, none are more deserving of special mention than Mr. and Mrs. L. P. Roode in the history of their county. Having had advantages of early education, they were especially calculated to assist in developing a new country and shaping its future. Mrs. Roode was the daughter of J. C. Fink, of Onondaga Co., N. Y., where she was born Sept. 20, 1813. She formed the acquaintance of Mr. Roode at Weedsport, N. Y., where she was attending school. They were married at that place Oct. 18, 1832. The next seven years was spent in that locality, Mr. Roode cultivating his farm summers and teaching school the winter months, until 1839, when they came to Allen, this county, and purchased land near where he now lives; and as he had done in the State of New York he continued here, working at farming summers and teaching school winters. Mrs. Roode taught the first school in district No. 3; it was a private school, and in her own house. Mr. Roode taught at Allen Prairie the same winter. He taught in district No. 3 in 1854, when his own children were scholars in that school. Upon their arrival in Allen they took a prominent position in society, then forming. While living at Weedsport they both experienced religion, and united with the Presbyterian Church. There being no church of that denomination at Allen, they united with the Methodist Episcopal, and remained in that connection until the slavery question divided its members. The dissenters organized as Wesleyans, under the Rev. Mr. Hovey; Mr. F. L. Roode, the son of L. P. Roode, being the first child baptized in that organization. He married Miss Cora Parker, daughter of Hiram Parker, of Burr Oak, St. Joseph Co., Mich. They live at the homestead with the father, as one family, to cheer and comfort him in his loneliness, Mrs. Roode having departed this life March 8, 1877. Addie, the daughter, married James G. Archer, of Branch County; is in the mercantile business at Quincy, that county. He is the son of Gardner Archer, a pioneer of this county.

ROSCIUS SOUTHWORTH.

The Southworth family dates its settlement in the United States to the arrival of the "Mayflower" at Plymouth, Mass., in December, 1620, a female member being a passenger on that vessel, and afterwards becoming the wife of Governor Bradford, of the colony then formed. Roscius Southworth was born in Windham Co., Conn. (town of Thompson), Aug. 27, 1815, his parents, Royal and Phebe Southworth, having resided there many years. The elder Southworth was a machinist by trade, and is said to have aided in constructing the first spinning-machine made in the United States. In 1820 he removed with his family to Mendon, Worcester Co., Mass., and in 1828 to Oswego Co., N. Y. When nineteen years of age, Roscius Southworth emigrated to Michigan and settled in the town of Litchfield. He purchased of Deacon Harvey Smith forty acres of land, and made shingles to pay for it. In 1838 he was married to Miss Lucinda Murdock, who died in 1839, leaving one child, John Southworth, now a prominent lawyer of Henrietta, Texas. In 1841 he was married to Miss Lucinda L. Wight, daughter of Thaddeus Wight, who settled in Jonesville in April, 1830. By this union Mr. Southworth is the father of four children, three sons and one daughter,—the latter now Mrs. John H. Parish, of Allen. The elder son, Thaddeus M., is managing the old farm, and takes especial pride in his fancy stock,—short-horned cattle and fine-wooled sheep. During the Rebellion he served with distinction in Company M, 2d Michigan Cavalry. Royal A. is an extensive stock-raiser in Colorado, and at present occupies a seat in the Legislature of that State. William R. Southworth is a farmer, residing near Kalamazoo, Mich.

Mr. Southworth is emphatically a self-made man. He arrived in Michigan without a dollar in his pocket, and by industry and shrewdness has worked his way onward and upward, until he occupies a position as one of the most prominent farmers in the township of Allen. Has a large and finely-improved farm. For many years he was a railroad contractor, building portions on the Detroit and Toledo, Michigan Southern, Chicago, Rock Island and Pacific, and Jackson branch of the Michigan Southern Railways. The second horse he purchased in Michigan cost him ninety-five dollars, and he drew flour from Litchfield to Hillsdale at a shilling per barrel to pay for it.

The father of Mrs. Southworth, Thaddeus Wight, was one of the earliest pioneers of the county, and when he arrived with his wife and eight children, had but twelve shillings in money left, with no shelter and no means of supporting them. But the ingenuity and perseverance of the "dweller in the wilderness" triumphed, and in a short time he was one of the wealthiest farmers in the county, and was surrounded with every comfort attainable in that day. Mr. and Mrs. Southworth have witnessed the growth of their adopted land, and its development into one of the most powerful members of the sisterhood of States. Forty-four years' residence on the part of the husband, and forty-eight on that of the wife, have had their varied experiences,—their trials, hardships, privations, reverses, and successes,—and in their age they may rest content amid the blessings their hands have provided, while their children enjoy the noble inheritance built up for them since the pioneer days of long ago.

JONATHAN W. WHITNEY.

Among the early pioneers to Hillsdale County was Jonathan Whitney, a descendant of John Whitney, who was born in Whitney Street, Liverpool, England, in the year 1599. Having determined to emigrate to the colonies, with his wife and family he embarked on the vessel "Elizabeth and Ann," April, 1634, and arrived in Watertown, Mass., in June of the same year. Jonathan, whose name stands at the head of this sketch, was born in Ontario Co., N. Y., Nov. 3, 1816. His grandfather, Jonathan Whitney, was a volunteer in the French and Indian war, and was captain in the war for independence. His father bore the commission of lieutenant in the war of 1812.

Mr. Whitney came in the year 1837 to Michigan on a prospecting tour, and returning in the fall of the same year to his native State, engaged in farming occupations until the year 1839, when he married Ann Jane Garrett, of Niagara, N. Y., who was born on the Isle of Man. They came to Allen, Hillsdale Co., after their marriage, and on the 21st of June of the same year moved into the house known in after-years as the Still house.

In February of 1840 they removed to a house of their own. This dwelling was destitute of many comforts, having no doors or floor, for the reason that no lumber was to be had for the purpose. Mr. Whitney made good use of his axe, and in a short time had cut a puncheon floor, and having hauled a saw-log to the nearest mill, ten miles away, he hoped soon to complete his house, and make it attractive. On going for the lumber, a week later, he was dismayed to find neither lumber nor log. It had disappeared in a manner not unfamiliar to pioneer lumbermen. Mr. and Mrs. Whitney have had four children. The first, William G. Whitney, was born Dec. 13, 1840, and enlisted as a private soldier in the 11th Regiment Michigan Volunteer Infantry Aug. 24, 1861, and was with one exception in every engagement in which his regiment participated. He was slightly wounded at the battle of Chickamauga, and afterwards promoted to a captaincy. He was provost-marshal, military conductor, and railroad inspector, and was mustered out of the service Sept. 30, 1865. In 1874 he married Bessie Kay, and now resides on his farm in Allen. Anna E. was born Dec. 26, 1842, and was married to John M. Watkins in 1868, and died Jan. 2, 1878.

Jonathan C. was born Aug. 19, 1852, and Jennie S. Oct. 10, 1859. They are both living at home with their parents. Mr. Whitney and his family are regular attendants of the Methodist Church, and their house has often been the home of the itinerant minister. Hospitality and good cheer have always been extended to the deserving, and the poor and sick alike find a welcome at their door. Many places of honor and trust have been filled by Mr. Whitney, among them the offices of supervisor, town treasurer, justice of the peace, etc. In politics he is a Republican, and was in early years a Whig.

WILLIAM McCONNELL

was born on the Isle of Barbadoes, Nov. 19, 1818. His father was a soldier in the British army. William came to America when he was fifteen years of age; learned the cooper's trade. Carried on that and the mercantile business in Ceresco, Calhoun Co., Mich., until 1864, when he purchased the farm where he now lives. Aug. 17, 1848, he married Miss Elvira Cunningham. By this union five children have been born, four of whom are now living,—two sons and two daughters. Mrs. McConnell was the daughter of James Cunningham, who came from Cortland, N. Y. Settled in Marshall, 1837.

CAMBRIA.

THE township of Cambria, which lies south and west of the centre of the county of Hillsdale, was originally a part of the township of Fayette. In the year 1840, the territory now covered by the present townships of Woodbridge and Cambria was set apart, and called Woodbridge. This apportionment of the territory extended, however, over a period of but one year, for the year following the present township of Cambria was formed, comprising an area of surface six miles square, and may be described as township No. 7, south of range No. 3 west.

The surface of the land is undulating, being diversified with hills and several small lakes, named successively Bear Lake, Hog Lake, Cub Lake, and a portion of Baw Beese Lake, and having no continuous stretches of level land. The soil comprises a mixture of sand, clay, and gravel, with occasionally some pieces of clay and tracts of sandy loam. It is regarded as one of the most productive towns in the county, and the average yield of its broad acres of cultivated land compares favorably with that of any other township of the same area.

The following list of entries of land will indicate the early settlers in the township previous to 1838, and the section on which they located:

Section 1.—Theron Taylor, Samuel Ford, Center Lamb, J. Ford, Ingham Roberts.

Section 2.—William C. Swift, Louson G. Budlong, Theron Taylor, H. S. Platt, and G. W. Miller.

Section 3.—Julius O. Swift, Beverly Robinson, Caleb N. Ormsbee, A. Wilcox, H. Philips, B. Fowler, and H. J. Olds.

Section 4.—Otho Beall, Caleb N. Ormsbee, Cyrus Whitney.

Section 5.—Otho Beall, E. Banker, Reuben Hoar, John Morgan, John Logan.

Section 6.—H. G. Hubbard, Ira Ingalls, Jesse F. Bangs, Daniel Bangs, Gilbert Bloomer, John W. Talbott.

Section 7.—Ebenezer Raymond, Bowen Whiting, Hiram V. Weaver, Lorenzo D. Weaver, Abel Bailey, John P. Freeman.

Section 8.—Peter Gates, A. Owen, Alfred Brown, Eliphalet Gilbert, John W. Talbott, David Thompson.

Section 9.—Lyman Allyn, Noys and Wm. W. Billings, John Flint, Charles H. Carroll, Epenetus A. Reed, Henry Swisher, Ely and Harvey Hanford.

Section 11.—William Plympton, Daniel Putnam, Samuel F. Hoper, Nicholas Van Alstine, Ralph Pratt, Samuel Chandler, Charles Laumon, Warren Chaffee.

Section 13.—Silas Doty, Wilder D. Hastings, Samuel Chandler, Benjamin J. Kinyon, Charles J. Manning, Samuel Baldwin, William Dixon.

Section 14.—Benjamin Johnson, Charles H. Carroll, Epenetus A. Reed, Edwin Comstock, William Kirbey, William Taylor.

Section 15.—Ebenezer Parker, Charles H. Carroll, Epenetus A. Reed, Samuel Baldwin.

Section 16.—School lands.

Section 17.—Samuel M. Bartlett, Z. M. P. Spalding, Hiram A. Weaver, Hiram Owen, Abel Bailey.

Section 18.—Philip Day, H. H. and George C. Seelye, Pasqua P. Weaver, Charles D. Wilcox, Ira Grosvenor.

Section 19.—Susannah Comstock, Moses Willetts, H. H. and George C. Seelye, Alfred Brown, Jacob Clark.

Section 20.—Susannah Comstock, Barron B. Willits, James Ingersoll, Samuel M. Bartlett, Joseph R. Williams.

Section 21.—James Ingersoll, Samuel M. Bartlett, Joseph R. Williams, Wait Chapin, Isaac Merritt, Epenetus A. Reed.

Section 22.—Samuel M. Bartlett, Moses Brigham, Epenetus A. Reed, Ralph Pratt.

Section 23.—David Hudson, I. Berry, William C. Kelly, Tolbert Sparks.

Section 24.—Lewis M. Gates, Chester Stuart, Charles I. Manning, Warren Chaffee, E. G. and H. Hanford.

Section 25.—William A. Codding, George W. Jermain, B. J. Kinyon, Sally Ann Falkner.

Section 26.—Silas Doty, Dwight Woodbury, W. P. Green, Irvin Camp, E. G. and H. Hanford.

Section 27.—Samuel M. Bartlett, John De Mott, Andrew Palmer, Samuel Baldwin, C. G. and H. Hanford.

Section 28.—John McDermid, Samuel M. Bartlett, Joseph R. Williams, Rollin Brigham, C. C. Jackson.

Section 29.—David Seeley, Melvin Barrett, S. M. Bartlett, Andrew F. Oliver, Gilbert Bloomer, Joseph R. Williams, Chester Stuart.

Section 30.—Lester C. Bennett, Henry P. Sartwell, Samuel Orr, Gilbert Bloomer, Jacob Clark.

Section 31.—William Duffield and W. R. Smith, Wilder D. Hastings, John W. Johnson, Ralph Pratt, H. S. Platt, John W. Miller.

Section 32.—Lester C. Bennett, William Duffield and W. R. Smith, Charles H. Carroll.

Section 33.—John McDermid, Samuel M. Bartlett, Norman C. Baldwin, Center Lamb.

Section 34.—T. B. Van Brunt, Dwight Woodbury, A. S. and Stephen Clark, Center Lamb, John R. Willis.

Section 35.—Anthony Silsbee, Dwight Woodbury, H. S. Platt, Sarah Douglas, Joseph True.

Section 36.—Lewis M. Gates, George W. Jermain, Sally Ann Falkner, Leander Candee, Samuel Lathrop.

The first settlers on the west side were Hiram Weaver and Abel Bailey, who came in 1835. The former located 100 acres on section 7 and the same number of acres on

section 17. The latter located 80 acres on section 7 and 80 acres on section 17. Moses Willets also located 100 acres on section 19 in 1837. With him also came his brothers, Barron B. Willets and Jonathan Willets. The former located 160 acres on section 20. These brothers came from Cambria, in New York State, and named their adopted home Cambria township, in memory of their early associations at the East.

Gaylor Dowd came to this township in the year 1836. The same year Warren Smith emigrated to Tecumseh, from Franklin Co., N. Y., and after remaining three years, purchased 160 acres on section 30, where he now resides. Mr. Smith retains a very vivid recollection of his pioneer experiences. Bears and wolves were abundant at that time, and it was not unusual to see the latter playing in the fields and even approaching the houses of the settlers. Later a bounty of $3 was offered for every wolf's skin, which was afterwards increased to five dollars. Deer were also plentiful, and would frequently eat with the cattle, showing no signs of timidity. They soon became pets with the family, and very seldom were any of them harmed. Wild turkeys were also occasionally seen feeding with the domestic fowls, and they also enjoyed the same immunity from the bullets of the hunter. Mr. Smith remembers traveling three days to reach and return from the nearest point where the grists were ground, and as an evidence of the "hard times" of early days, which were less a fiction than at present, he remarked that he worked three days for a bushel of potatoes, and occasionally indulged in the luxury of a dish of oysters when in Detroit, for which he paid one dollar and a half. He also paid the same price for a bushel of very poor apples.

The first frame house built in the south portion of the township was erected by Lorenzo Rice, of Cambria Mills, and the second by Warren Smith, in 1842. As late as 1839 no roads had been cut, the country being one vast wilderness, and not more than 100 acres having been cleared in the whole township. The settlers lived far apart, and frequently no white inhabitant was to be seen from one week's end to another.

In 1841 the neighborhood was visited with a calamity that caused profound sorrow, in the sudden death by accident of Hiram Weaver, whose name heads this record as the earliest settler. While digging a well upon the land which he had located, the earth caved in and buried him several feet under the surface. Some hours elapsed before the *débris* could be removed, and long ere this life had become extinct.

The first log house south of the Willets' location was built by Samuel Orr, who came in 1837, and was the hospitable abode of many early settlers until their own simple houses were constructed. The log houses of that period were small and inconvenient, and frequently two and three families occupied them at the same time. The first barn was built by Lyman Rhodes in 1838, on land at present occupied by Bani Bishop.

Jacob Hancock, who reviews with much satisfaction his pioneer reminiscences and whose memory of early scenes in which he participated is still very acute, came from Genesee Co., N. Y., Oct. 10, 1839, and located in the southwest quarter of the township. He remembers the first township election, held April 5, 1841, at which the electors were very few in number, and was about casting the first vote on this occasion, when Potter G. Card, one of the early settlers who came in the spring of 1839, from Gates Co., N. Y., and purchased 160 acres on section 8, stepped forward and claimed the privilege on account of his superior years, which was very gracefully conceded him by Mr. Hancock.

The following are the names of voters at that time: Barton Aldrich, John Fogerson, John Ferdig, Ebenezer Banker, Isaac S. Climer, Potter G. Card, Linus A. Carner, Hiram V. Weaver, Job A. Smith, Abel Bailey, Gaylor Dowd, Charles Dowd, Silas Doty, Barron B. Willets, Jonathan Willets, Andrew Westcott, Ira Mead, Jacob S. Hancock, James Wilson, Ira Brown, Alanson Van Vlack, Daniel Weaver, Samuel Orr, Warren Smith, Isaac Wheeler, Albert Dresser, Moses Willets, John I. Van Vlack, Nathan Frink, Lorenzo Rice, John Smith, B. Willard, O. Oliver, Henry Sanford, Rowland Lewis, Alex. Vinicore, William Metcalf.

The following was the valuation of property in 1841: valuation of personal property, $1635; real estate owned by residents, $10,002.80; real estate owned by non-residents, $58,103.11; total valuation of real estate and personal property in the township, $78,640.97; total valuation of the same in 1875, $400,290.

Jacob Clark came early and located on the east side of the township. He made much progress in clearing the wild land and making a comfortable habitation for his family, as, previous to 1836, he had thirty acres cleared and had erected a comfortable frame residence. Among the early settlers on the east side were Samuel Paylor, William French, William Plympton, who located forty acres on section 12; Samuel Chandler, who located 160 acres on the same section, but did not reside upon it; Warren Chaffee, who located eighty acres on section 24; Wesley Burgoyne, Levi Lane, E. G. Salisbury, John Swift, Harvey Southworth, and Peter Beam.

The first sermon was preached at the house of Ira Mead, in 1839, by Rev. Mr. Burroughs. The first school-house was built in 1840, and first taught by Miss D. A. Gload, in District No. 4, on section 19. This lady died in the township in 1878, at Banker's Station. The first marriage was that of Ira Brown to Sarah Wilson, which occurred at the house of James Wilson, Jan. 11, 1842. The ceremony was performed by Ira Mead, Esq., then justice of the peace. The first male child born was Noalee Bailey, Aug. 28, 1839. The first female child born was Rabie O. Weaver, Sept. 2, 1836, who lost her life in the great Chicago fire, in 1871.

The first death in the township was that of Luceene Bailey, wife of Abel Bailey, who died February 22, 1837. This was a very sad and impressive event in the neighborhood.

In February, 1841, the government established a post-office, and appointed Jacob Hancock postmaster. The following is a summary of the amounts paid the mail-carrier for the first four years, when the rates were 6¼ cents, 12½ cents, 18¾ cents, and 25 cents for each piece of paper:

March 31, 1841	$2.84	March 31, 1843	$2.56
June 30, 1841	1.29	June 30, 1843	2.52
Sept. 30, 1841	2.62½	Sept. 30, 1843	1.95
Dec. 31, 1841	2.32½	Dec. 31, 1843	2.01½
March 31, 1842	3.98	March 31, 1844	1.62
June 30, 1842	2.48	June 30, 1844	1.79
Sept. 30, 1842	2.53	Sept. 30, 1844	1.45
Dec. 31, 1842	2.06	Dec. 31, 1844	2.05

The mail matter was at this early date so limited that the postmaster frequently carried it in his pocket.

The most considerable village of the township of Cambria is

CAMBRIA MILLS,

which was founded by John McDermid, and takes its name from the mills which were built by him. He located 120 acres on section 28 and 40 acres on section 33, June 16, 1835, and immediately began the construction of a saw-mill. He was followed soon after by his brother, Andrew Jackson McDermid, who built a grist-mill. These mills have, during a series of years, undergone many improvements, but the original structures still exist as landmarks of the period when Cambria Mills was little more than a vast forest. When John McDermid first settled here there were no traces of civilization to be found, wood and thick underbrush covering the territory now embraced in the little village. The mills since their erection have had successive proprietors. The McDermids sold them to Lorenzo Rice, who again sold them to Wilbur & Wheeler. They passed again into the hands of the McDermids, and were afterwards controlled by one Russell and John Mangold, who sold them to James Hollingshead. Jacob Bush then purchased a half-interest, and Hollingshead sold his interest to Henry Gilbert, who purchased Bush's interest and became sole owner. After conducting them for some length of time he disposed of the property to Western Ramiley, who re-sold them again to Gilbert, who is the present owner.

Cambria Mills was platted in 1878, but has never been incorporated. Among the most imposing structures is the school building, built of brick, and admirably adapted, by its arrangements for ventilation and comfort as well as its spacious apartments, for the purpose to which it is devoted. It is the intention of the trustees during the present year to introduce the graded-school system and give instruction in the higher branches, when the corps of teachers will also be increased in numbers. It is at present conducted by Mr. Samuel Morris and Miss Huldah Chapel.

The village also boasts 1 hardware-store, 2 drug-stores, 2 dry-goods-stores, 1 boot- and shoe-store, 2 harness-shops, 2 blacksmith-shops, 1 cabinet-shop, 1 milliner-shop, 1 market, and a planing-mill, owned by Geo. F. Drake. There are 3 physicians in the place,—James W. Niblack, Charles E. Payne, and Mrs. E. S. Aber.

Among the representative men of the village is George F. Houghtby, who has for the past twenty-two years held the appointment of postmaster. He is also proprietor of the Houghtby House, which was built in the summer of 1875, and is strictly a temperance house. In fact, the temperance sentiment meets a warm indorsement from the residents of Cambria Mills, the only license in the place having been granted to one of the druggists to sell liquors for medicinal purposes. The citizens confess with chagrin that for a brief period a whisky-shop flourished in the village, "but one pleasant day the institution collapsed." While the proprietor thereof—a gentleman standing, we judge, near seven feet in his stockings—had gone to supper, or somewhere else, the outside of this establishment, or at least a part of it, "went in," and the inside—bottles, benches, and casks—"went out," and, strange to say, in such ceremonious haste that not a bottle or cask but was so buried and broken as to lose its precious contents on the ground. Cambria now breathes pure air, thank God! and, with her enterprising, moral, and intelligent citizenship, may look forward to certain prosperity and wealth.

The Methodist Episcopal Church in the village has been in existence since 1866. In that year the classes of the township desiring to have a stated place of worship within their own limits, united their forces with those of Cambria Centre and formed an organization. Soon after recognizing the necessity for a suitable house of worship, they began the erection of the present edifice, under the pastorate of Rev. Mr. Fanner. The building is of brick, convenient and comfortable, with ample room for a congregation of 300. Cambria Circuit includes the society at Cambria Mills, and a society four miles south, at Woodbridge. In the class at the former place are 57 members, the latter numbering 35 in its present membership. Its present pastor is Rev. Marcellus Darling.

CAMBRIA LODGE, NO. 259, OF FREE AND ACCEPTED MASONS,

was organized Dec. 4, 1868. The members who first applied for a charter were S. L. Dart, B. W. Dodge, Christian Fink, James Hollingshead, James Fink, C. T. Gilbert, Jacob Bust, Perry Oderkirk, Lauson Fink, Elkana Brower, Jesse Hilliard, Warren Merritt, and George Farmer. The present membership of the lodge, which is in a flourishing condition, is 56. Its first officers were S. L. Dart, Worthy Master; B. W. Dodge, Senior Warden; C. Fink, Junior Warden; James Hollingshead, Treas.; James Fink, Sec.; C. T. Gilbert, S. D.; Jacob Bush, J. D.; Perry Oderkirk, Tyler. Its present officers are P. H. Oderkirk, Worthy Master; E. Brower, Senior Warden; Charles Marsh, Junior Warden; Judson Chapel, Sec.; Christian Fink, Treas.

This township is the site of the county-house, which is located on section 4, the farm covering portions of sections 3 and 4. Three railroads traverse the soil of Cambria,—the Lake Shore and Michigan Southern Railroad passing through the extreme northeastern point of the township; the Fort Wayne, Jackson and Saginaw Railroad running through the northwestern portion and forming a junction with the Detroit, Hillsdale and Indiana Railroad at

BANKERS' STATION.

This little hamlet, located in the northwestern corner of Cambria, was founded by Horace and George Banker, who located there in 1838, and has derived some importance since 1873 from its railroad connections. It has a hotel, kept by John Burgess, blacksmith-shop, store, post-office,—W. A. Carpenter being postmaster,—saw-mill, and a restaurant connected with the depot. There is also a repair-shop for the use of the railways. The church, which is connected with the Free-Will Baptist denomination, and is also

used as a school-building, is an unpretentious wooden structure, with nearly 200 sittings, which has been erected about four years. Its present pastor is Miss Mary Garard, who resides in Hillsdale while pursuing her studies and preaches at Bankers' on Sabbath.

STEAMBURG

is a small settlement on the east side of the township, and takes its name from a steam saw- and planing-mill located there, owned by Chauncey W. Ferris. It has also a blacksmith-shop, Mr. Lamb being proprietor, and school-house, and a few private houses, but no post-office.

Thus we have given a brief history of one of the fairest townships that Hillsdale County boasts. With a soil remarkable for fertility, a geographical location affording it every advantage, and a population whose intelligence and moral character are universally conceded, it may with reason look forward to a continued growth and prosperity as the reward of its enterprise.

The following are the officers elected since the organization of the township:

1841.—Jacob Hancock, Supervisor; Nathan H. Frink, Township Clerk; Ira Mead, Treasurer; Warren Smith, Collector; Job A Smith, Samuel Orr, Barron B. Willets, School Inspectors; Potter G. Card, James Wilson, Directors of the Poor; Lorenzo Riel, Pardon Aldrich, Silas Doty, Highway Commissioners; Pardon Aldrich, Ira Mead, Samuel Orr, Lorenzo Rice, Justices of the Peace; Alanson W. Van Vlack, Job A. Smith, Abel Bailey, Assessors; Alanson Van Vlack, John Ferguson, Albert Dresser, Warren Smith, Constables.

1842.—Lorenzo Rice, Supervisor; Nathan H. Frink, Township Clerk; Pardon Aldrich, Treasurer; Pardon Aldrich, Justice of the Peace; Daniel Weaver, Jacob Clark, Job A. Smith, Assessors; Alanson Van Vlack, I. P. Wheeler, Job A. Smith, Highway Commissioners; Job A. Smith, Ira Mead, Jacob Clark, School Inspectors; Potter Card, Gaylor Dowd, Directors of the Poor; Warren Smith, Albert Dresser, Henry Sanford, Constables.

1843.—Lorenzo Rice, Supervisor; Nathan H. Frink, Township Clerk; Lorenzo Rice, Justice of the Peace; Pardon Aldrich, Treasurer; Jacob Clark, Barron B. Willets, Assessors; Joseph A. Smith, Isaac P. Wheeler, Moses Willets, Highway Commissioners; Samuel Orr, Job A. Smith, School Inspectors; Jacob Clark, Ira Mead, Directors of the Poor; Luther Finney, Constable.

1844.—Lorenzo Rice, Supervisor; Nathan H. Frink, Township Clerk; Pardon Aldrich, Treasurer; Barron B. Willets, Jacob Clark, Assessors; Thomas H. Stewart, Alanson Van Vlack, Elijah G. Salsbury, Highway Commissioners; Barron B. Willets, School Inspector; Ira Mead, Jacob Clark, Directors of the Poor; Mesbach Terry, Alexander Vinicore, Jonathan Willets, Constables.

1845.—Lorenzo Rice, Supervisor; Nathan H. Frink, Township Clerk; Jacob Clark, Justice of the Peace; Samuel Orr, Treasurer; Pardon Aldrich, Barron B. Willets, Assessors; Levi L. Lane, Thomas S. Thompson, Jonathan Willets, Highway Commissioners; Pardon Aldrich, Ira Mead, Directors of the Poor; Nelson Chittenden, William D. Stout, School Inspectors; Thomas Shall, Constable.

1846.—Pardon Aldrich, Supervisor; Nathan H. Frink, Township Clerk; Pardon Aldrich, Justice of the Peace; Ira Mead, Treasurer; Barron B. Willets, School Inspector; Charles Burr, Frederic Van Tyle, Highway Commissioners; Oliver Walkley, Nelson Chittenden, Assessors; Ira Mead, Austin T. Stone, Directors of the Poor; Jonathan Willetts, Alexander Vinicore, Leander L. Lane, Constables.

1847.—Ira Foster, Supervisor; Elijah J. Salisbury, Township Clerk; Peter Beam, Treasurer; Jacob S. Hancock, Addison H. Mack, Assessors; Alanson Van Vlack, Keith Aldrich, John Swegles, Highway Commissioners; Ira Mead, Pardon Aldrich, Directors of the Poor; William G. Foreman, School Inspector; Leander L. Lane, Daniel Chapman, Edmund Van Vlack, Horace Starkweather, Constables.

1848.—Ira Mead, Supervisor; Nathan H. Frink, Township Clerk; Peter Beam, Treasurer; Lucius H. Gridley, Justice of the Peace; Alanson Van Vlack, George T. Baron, Assessors; Frederic Van Tyle, Horatio Bates, Highway Commissioners; Lucius H. Gridley, John McDermid, School Inspectors; Henry Wilcox, Almond Bird, Directors of the Poor; Lemuel Howe, Amos Marston, John Stuart, Wesley Burgoyne, Constables.

1849.—Daniel Weaver, Supervisor; Ira B. Card, Township Clerk; Peter Beam, Treasurer; Calvin Smith, Wilks L. Stewart, Justices of the Peace; Jacob S. Hancock, Andrew J. McDermid, School Inspectors; E. C. Barnes, Henry Wilcox, Highway Commissioners; Christopher Brock, Director of the Poor; Jonathan Willets, Thomas S. Hall, Wesley Burgoyne, Constables.

1850.—Daniel Weaver, Supervisor; Nathan H. Frink, Township Clerk; Jonathan Willets, Treasurer; Nelson Chittenden, Peter Strunk, Justices of the Peace; Henry Wilcox, Austin T. Stone, Commissioners of Highways; Barron B. Willets, John Swegles, Jr., School Inspectors; Nathan Rich, Levius A. Carner, Directors of the Poor; S. B. Paylor, Alexander Vinicore, Jonathan Willets, Richard Rice, Constables.

1851.—Ira Mead, Supervisor; Nathan H. Frink, Township Clerk; Jonathan Willets, Treasurer; Richard Willets, William French, Highway Commissioners; John Lamb, Nathan Rich, Justices of the Peace; Andrew J. McDermid, William French, School Inspectors; S. B. Paylor, Lorenzo L. Lane, Thomas Hall, Russell Seaman, Constables.

1852.—Daniel Weaver, Supervisor; Nathan Frink, Township Clerk; Kent Aldrich, Treasurer; Horatio W. Bates, Justice of the Peace; Jacob S. Hancock, Warren Smith, Highway Commissioners; Barron B. Willets, Ira B. Card, School Inspectors; Joseph Orr, William French, Assessors; John H. Stephens, Wesley Burgoyne, Directors of the Poor; Jeremiah Sabins, Thomas Stuart, Josiah Levitt, John H. Dunkel, Constables.

1853.—Daniel Weaver, Supervisor; Nathan H. Frink, Township Clerk; Keith Aldrich, Treasurer; Wilks Stuart, Justice of the Peace; William French, Nathan Rich, Highway Commissioners; Barron B. Willets, Bani Bishop, School Inspectors; Jacob Clark, Christopher Brock, Directors of the Poor; Solomon M. Barron, Josiah Levitt, Thomas H. Stuart, Carlisle Smith, Constables.

1854.—Barron B. Willets, Supervisor; Nathan H.

Frink, Township Clerk; Samuel Foust, Justice of the Peace; Hubbard German, Treasurer; Barron B. Willets, Decatur Barnum, School Inspectors; John J. Cheney, Henry Wilcox, Highway Commissioners; John McDermid, Christopher Brock, Directors of the Poor; Carlisle Smith, John H. Stage, James E. Wilson, Orlando White, Constables.

1855.—Andrew J. McDermid, Supervisor; Nathan H. Frink, Township Clerk; Hubbard German, Treasurer; Ira Mead, Justice of the Peace; Warren Smith, Calvin Smith, Highway Commissioners; Magor Barritt, Bani Bishop, School Inspectors; Nathan Rich, Keith Aldrich, Directors of the Poor; Samuel B. Paylor, William Hanson, Jonathan Willets, William T. Fleming, Constables.

1856.—William French, Supervisor; Nathan H. Frink, Township Clerk; Josiah Leavitt, Treasurer; Barron B. Willets, William G. Barnum, School Inspectors; Strickland Adams, Charles Shattuck, Highway Commissioners; Ira Mead, Justice of the Peace; Job Cole, Amos Green, Robert W. Paylor, Andrew J. Fuller, Constables.

1857.—William French, Supervisor; Nathan H. Frink, Township Clerk; Wells Whitney, Treasurer; Ira Hill, Justice of the Peace; Bani Bishop, J. B. Morris, School Inspectors; Abel Wolcott, Henry Southworth, Highway Commissioners; Ira Mead, John W. Johnson, Directors of the Poor; George W. Lane, Walter R. Frink, Job Cole, David Leighman, Constables.

1858.—Ira Mead, Supervisor; William S. Barclay, Township Clerk; Jonathan Willets, Treasurer; Lorenzo Russell, Justice of the Peace; Orlando White, Justice to fill vacancy; Francis Andrews, Highway Commissioner; Charles G. Robertson, School Inspector; John H. Johnson, Franklin Cook, Directors of the Poor; Job Cole, John Houghtby, George W. Lane, Constables.

1859.—William French, Supervisor; William S. Barclay, Township Clerk; Levi Lane, Treasurer; Charles Shattuck, Justice of the Peace; Ira B. Card, School Inspector; Joel B. Norris, John Mead, Highway Commissioners; Peter Beam, Harvey Southworth, Directors of the Poor; George Lane, Russell Randall, Job Cole, Charles Hanna, Constables.

1860.—Barron B. Willets, Supervisor; Ira Hill, Township Clerk; Perry Sebring, Treasurer; Wells Whitney, Justice of the Peace; Charles G. Robertson, School Inspector; Amos Green, Highway Commissioner; Sylvester Clark, Asa B. Hanna, Bennet Gregg, Job Cole, Constables.

1861.—Barron B. Willets, Supervisor; Ira Hill, Township Clerk; Perry Sebring, Treasurer; Tibbets Nichols, Justice of the Peace; Bani Bishop, School Inspector; Ira Mead, Highway Commissioner; George W. Lane, John Houghtby, Job Cole, Asa B. Hanna, Constables.

1862.—Barron B. Willets, Supervisor; Ira Hill, Township Clerk; Perry Sebring, Treasurer; Richard Willets, Justice of the Peace; Orlando Parker, Justice, to fill vacancy; David B. Taylor, School Inspector; Nicholas S. Adams, Commissioner of Highways; Orlando White, Andrew B. Fleming, Palmer Rowley, Geo. W. Lane, Constables.

1863.—Barron B. Willets, Supervisor; Ira Hill, Township Clerk; Perry Sebring, Treasurer; Philip De Pay, Justice of the Peace; Orange Porter, Justice, to fill vacancy; Bani Bishop, Joseph Arnold, School Inspectors; Amos Green, Highway Commissioner; Acander Sanders, Andrew B. Fleming, Orlando White, Geo. W. Lane, Constables.

1864.—Barron B. Willets, Supervisor; Joseph Snyder, Township Clerk; Worlin C. Barritt, Treasurer; Orlando White, Justice of the Peace; Joseph Arnold, School Inspector; Ira Mead, Highway Commissioner; Andrew B. Fleming, Stephen Osborn, Geo. W. Lane, Constables.

1865.—Charles G. Robertson, Supervisor; Worlin Barritt, Township Clerk; Wells Whitney, Treasurer; Tibbets Nichols, Justice of the Peace; Bani Bishop, School Inspector; John Chappell, Highway Commissioner; David Simmons, Andrew B. Fleming, William Wilson, Warren Smith, Constables.

1866.—Charles G. Robertson, Supervisor; Worlin C. Barritt, Township Clerk; Wells Whitney, Treasurer; Chester Farmer, Justice of the Peace; Orange Porter, Highway Commissioner; William Wilson, Perry Sebring, Ira A. McBain, Alphonzo Sanders, Constables.

1867.—Charles G. Robertson, Supervisor; Worlin C. Barritt, Township Clerk; Dennis Mead, Treasurer; Philip De Pay, Justice of the Peace; Bani Bishop, School Inspector; Ira Mead, Highway Commissioner; Charles Marsh, Ira A. McBain, Job Cole, Lewis Piersen, Constables.

1868.—Bani Bishop, Supervisor; Worlin C. Barritt, Township Clerk; Dennis W. Mead, Treasurer; Charles McDermid, School Inspector; John Chappell, Highway Commissioner for term, A. B. Prentice to fill vacancy; John McNorten, Justice of the Peace; Charles S. Marsh, Hiram M. Clark, John H. Stage, John F. Peterson, Constables.

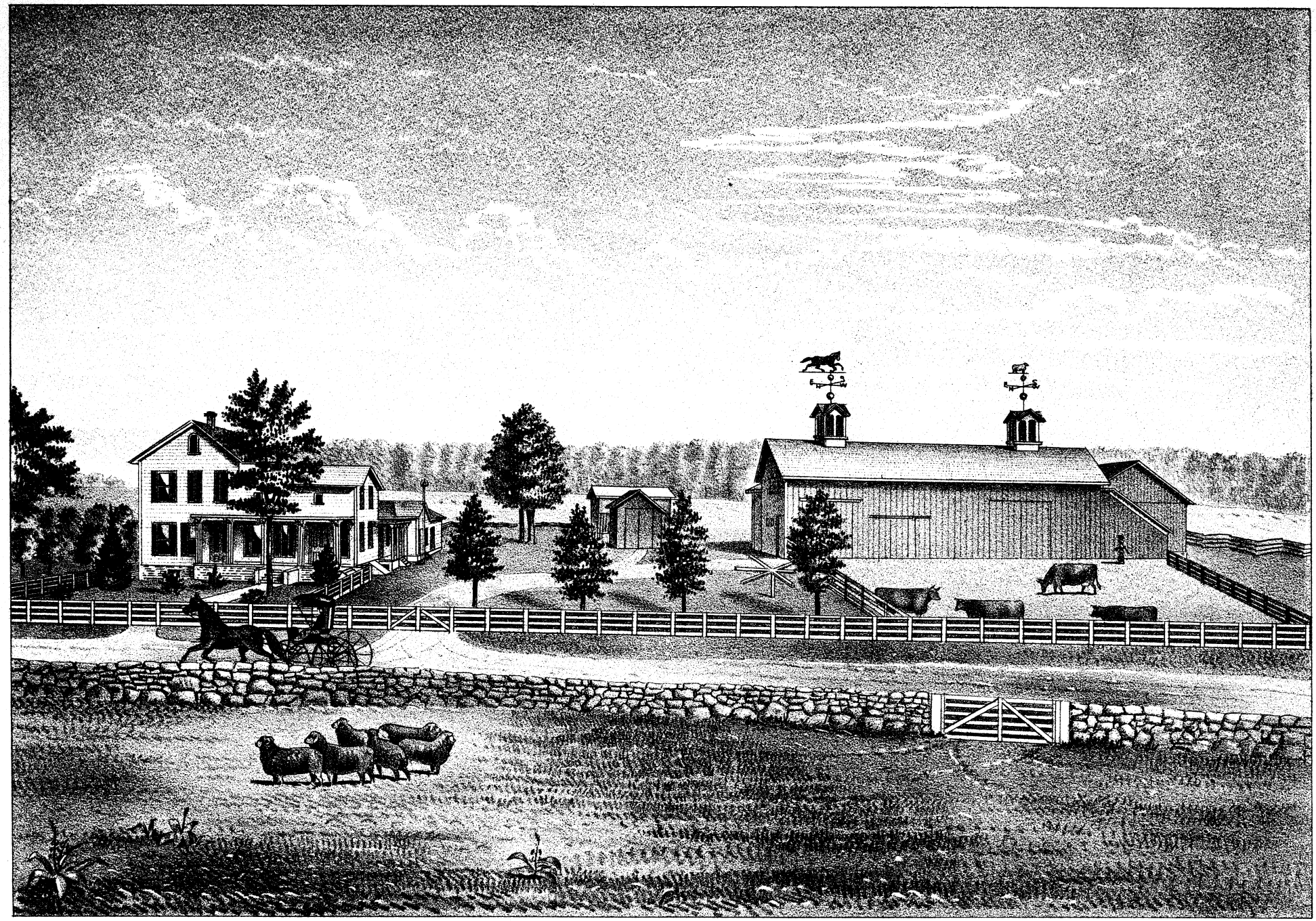
1869.—Bani Bishop, Supervisor; Charles C. McDermid, Township Clerk; Dennis W. Mead, Treasurer; George E. Ferris, Justice of the Peace; Bani Bishop, School Inspector; Orange Porter, Highway Commissioner; William A. Case, Hiram A. Clark, John H. Stage, George W. Lane, Constables.

1870.—Bani Bishop, Supervisor; Worlin C. Barritt, Township Clerk; Dennis W. Mead, Treasurer; Leander Brown, Justice of the Peace; A. B. Prentice, Justice to fill vacancy; Amos Green, Highway Commissioner; Franklin Cook, School Inspector; Loren Benson, Charles S. Marsh, John H. Stage, H. M. Clark, Constables.

1871.—Perry Sebring, Supervisor; Samuel Foot, Township Clerk; Avery Smith, Treasurer; John Cole, Justice of the Peace; Henry D. Baldwin, School Inspector; Job Card, Highway Commissioner; Hiram Clark, Simeon Bliss, Andrew Hall, S. C. Stage, Constables.

1872.—Perry Sebring, Supervisor; James A. Chandler. Township Clerk; Avery A. Smith, Treasurer; John M. Norton, Justice of the Peace; John J. Chappell, Highway Commissioner; Charles L. Northrup, Drain Commissioner; Samuel Foot, School Inspector; Lester Baldwin, Charles March, James Fink, Nelson Benedict, Constables.

1873.—Perry Sebring, Supervisor; James A. Chandler, Township Clerk; Charles Marsh, Treasurer; A. B. Prentice, Justice of the Peace; Amos Green, Highway Com-



RESIDENCE OF HOSMER AND PEARCE, CAMBRIA, HILLSDALE COUNTY, MICH.

missioner; Henry Baldwin, School Inspector; Charles L. Northrop, Drain Commissioner; Hiram Clark, Lester Baldwin, Nelson Benedict, John W. Cronk, Constables.

1874.—Orange Porter, Supervisor; Christian Fink, Township Clerk; Charles Marsh, Treasurer; Luther B. Wolcott, Justice of the Peace; John Dryer, Highway Commissioner; James Fink, Highway Commissioner to fill vacancy; Worlin C. Barritt, School Inspector; Wells Whitney, Drain Commissioner; George Barbe, Oliver Bement, William Lathrop, Constables.

1875.—Perry Sebring, Supervisor; George F. Houghtby, Township Clerk; Charles S. Marsh, Treasurer; William A. Carpenter, Justice of the Peace; Orlando White, Justice, to fill vacancy; Judson D. Chappell, Superintendent of Schools; Henry D. Baldwin, Inspector of Schools; A. B. Bennett, Highway Commissioner; Amos Green, Drain Commissioner; Henry Sanders, Loren Benson, Charles Marsh, Israel N. Gregg, Constables.

1876.—Perry Sebring, Supervisor; George F. Houghtby, Township Clerk; David Simmons, Treasurer; John M. Norton, Justice of the Peace; Henry Cheney, School Superintendent; Henry D. Baldwin, School Inspector; Christian Fink, Highway Commissioner; Horace Titus, Drain Commissioner; Charles S. Marsh, Orlando White, John D. Burgess, Edwin Foust, Constables.

1877.—Perry Sebring, Supervisor; George F. Houghtby, Township Clerk; Charles S. Marsh, Treasurer; A. B. Prentice, Justice of the Peace; Ira Green, Highway Commissioner; Henry D. Cheney, Superintendent of Schools; D. W. Mead, School Inspector; Charles Marsh, John Burgess, John French, Edd Gregg, Constables.

1878.—Edwin A. Jones, Supervisor; James W. Niblack, Township Clerk; David F. Watkins, Treasurer; Marvin Jones, Highway Commissioner; Luther B. Wolcott, Justice of the Peace; David E. Chesnut, School Superintendent; Charles D. Boa, School Inspector; Horace W. Titus, Drain Commissioner; Lewis Eddy, James Dow, John G. Chesnut, Zachariah Kamp, Constables.

BIOGRAPHICAL SKETCH.

WILLIAM S. HOSMER AND ABNER W. PEARCE.

The lives of Mr. Hosmer and Mr. Pearce have been so inseparably connected, and afford such a beautiful example of fidelity and constancy, that it is almost impossible to tell the story of one without weaving in all the essential points in the history of the other. Both are descended from sturdy New England stock, Abner W. Pearce having been born in Torrington, Conn., Aug. 23, 1813, his parents having emigrated to that State from Rhode Island. He remained at home until his seventeenth year, and followed the occupation of a blacksmith until the removal of the family to Oneida Co., N. Y., when he became a farmer and lumberman, only occasionally pursuing his original trade. On the 11th of November, 1838, Mr. Pearce married Thankful Tuttle, who resided at Vienna, N. Y., and together followed farming pursuits. In the spring of 1844 Mr. and Mrs. Pearce moved to Hillsdale township, being accompanied by their faithful colaborers, Mr. and Mrs. W. S. Hosmer. They settled upon a tract of land which had been acquired by an advantageous trade before leaving New York State.

They live in their attractive home, surrounded by every comfort that industry and perseverance has brought to them, and cheered by the presence of friends and relatives who are a part of their home circles.

Under the same hospitable roof live Wm. S. Hosmer and wife. Mr. Hosmer was born in Craftsbury, Vt., May 20, 1809. At the age of five years he moved to Oneida Co., N. Y., with his parents, and aided them in farming occupations until his sixteenth year, when he learned the trade of a carpenter, which he followed until his removal to Michigan.

He married, Dec. 13, 1836, Alma Tuttle, of Vienna, N. Y. She and Mrs. Pearce were the daughters of Deacon Tuttle, of that place, a man of much influence in the community in which he resided. They have had six children. Emily A. is the wife of Edwin Phelps, and resides at Hillsdale. Hiram died Nov. 9, 1868. Mary resides with her parents. Sophia died May 26, 1866. Abner P. also lives with his parents, and manages the farm. Etta is the youngest, and resides at home.

These gentlemen, with their families, have never been separated since their advent in the State of Michigan. The same roof has sheltered them, and the same lands have supplied them an abundant subsistence. A view of their fine farm-building is given in this volume. Both Mr. Hosmer and Mr. Pearce have held several positions of trust in their township, and are known as consistent Democrats of the Jackson type.

JEFFERSON.*

On the 20th day of April, 1835, a citizen of the famous town of Woodstock, in Windham County, in the State of Connecticut, bade adieu to the scenes of his early life, and, gathering his family about him, shook the dust of the land of "wooden nutmegs" from his feet, and started forth on a Western pilgrimage to the rich and heavily-timbered lands of Southern Michigan, which were then being opened to settlement, and whose fame had reached even to "Yankee land." They first went to Norwich, where they embarked on a vessel that was about to sail for Albany, and, without any unusual experiences on the voyage, arrived there in due time. That great wonder of the age, the Erie Canal, was then in its glory, and its supremacy as a means of transportation and travel was not disputed by the great tramways of internal commerce that now thread the forests, cross the plains, leap the rivers, climb the mountains, and form an intricate maze of steel and iron lines upon the breast of the continent. The traveler in those days stood trembling upon the packet's deck with his hands nervously clasping some convenient means of support, and, with eyes dilating with nervous uneasiness, was whisked through the country by three span of horses at the terrific speed of from six to eight miles an hour. On one of these boats the travelers rode from Albany to Buffalo, where they embarked on a steamer, and, running the length of Lake Erie, reached Detroit on the 12th day of May, having consumed a little more than three weeks on the way. The father and his two eldest sons then started out to locate a farm, leaving the rest of the family behind them at Detroit. They finally reached the Bean Creek Valley, and passed through it till they got into the hilly lands in the east part of this town, near the Pittsford line, and about a mile south of the present village. There they found a spring gushing from the hillside, and the man threw himself on the ground beside it and drank deeply of the cool and sparkling water. It seemed like the old hills of Connecticut, and, rising to his feet, he exclaimed, "This is my land!" and set about the work of ascertaining its location and having it entered at the land-office at Monroe. On the 1st day of June a clearing was commenced, and on the 8th the family all arrived and were installed in their new home. This family was that of John Perrin, and consisted of himself and wife, five sons and four daughters. To him and to them belongs the honor of being the first resident settlers of the town. Others, of whom we shall speak, had before this entered lands, but none had occupied them or moved their families here. Mr. Perrin built the first house, and for some weeks, if not for months, was the only white settler in the town. He also built a saw-mill at an early date, which was used up and replaced by another, and, when the need of it was lessened by the erection of other mills in the vicinity, the water-power was used to run a grist-mill, which has been in operation down to the present time. At the time of Mr. Perrin's settlement the nearest neighbor was Samuel Cooley, three-quarters of a mile north, in Pittsford. There were two other log houses in that town, four and a half miles east, and Richard Fowler lived in Adams, eight miles northwest. The city of Hudson then boasted three log houses and a saw-mill. The hardships that always have to be met and endured by settlers in a new country soon began to tell upon this family. The father died within four years of the date of their settlement, and the mother survived him but a little more than two years. There are now but six of the children living, five in this county and one in Kansas.

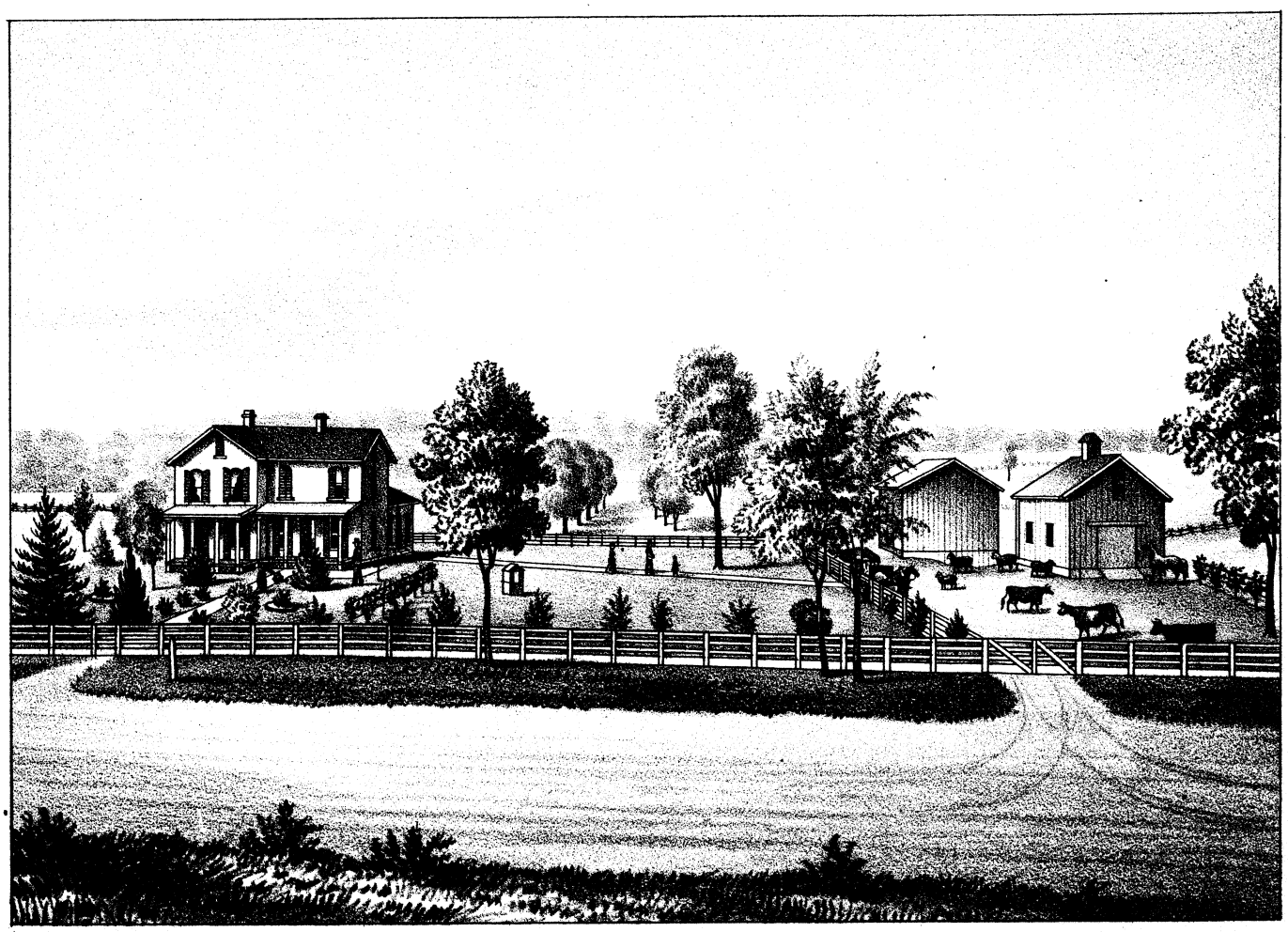
During the summer of 1835 two young men named Quaid (one of them being Christopher Quaid, Jr.) came on to work the land taken up by their father in May previous. They came to Richard Fowler's, in Adams, and stopped with him while they broke up some land and built a shanty. Their farm was on the "burnt openings," and required but little work with the axe before the plow could be started. They finished the shanty, and had plowed a few times around the field, when one night's solitary rest in their new home, where nothing broke the silence save the howls of wolves and the hooting of the owls, so disgusted them with pioneer life that they returned to their home in Niagara Co., N. Y., having, however, previously sold their team and implements to Mr. Fowler, and contracted with him to put in 10 acres of wheat on their land. They did not return again, as the land was soon after bought by Warren Thompson.

In the early autumn of this year two men, living at places widely separated in the State of New York, broke up their homes there and started for this new country, to settle where they could get larger farms than their means would enable them to purchase at the East. Starting with their respective families, without any knowledge of one another or of one another's movements, they pursued their westward courses, and finally landed here at about the same time and but two miles apart. The first of these was William Duryea, who was of Dutch descent and formerly resided in Montgomery Co., N. Y. He was accompanied by his wife and six sons, some of them nearly grown to manhood. He had entered his land, the northwest quarter of section 3, in the month of May previous, and immediately upon his arrival put up a log house near the southwest corner of his farm, and on the south side of the Territorial road, which crossed it. He was an industrious, economical, hard-working man, and, in addition to his farm-

* By C. W. Brown.



CHARLES D. LUCE.



RESIDENCE OF CHARLES D. LUCE, JEFFERSON, HILLSDALE Co. MICH.

ing operations, did considerable teaming in the line of drawing flour from Jonesville and other places. He was also an ardent as well as consistent member of the Methodist Church, and contributed to its support. Some of the earliest meetings were held at his house, and the preaching was done by Rev. R. Parker, of Cutter's Corners, who always brought his gun along as a protection against the wolves. He was quite prominent in town affairs, and held the offices of supervisor, treasurer, justice of the peace, and commissioner of highways. It is related of him that being elected one of the first justices of the peace, and the code at that time being made up more of tradition than of statutory enactments, he had a somewhat exaggerated idea of the responsibilities and powers vested in him. A poor wretch was brought before him charged with stealing an axe. The plaintiff proved that the accused had taken the axe and that it was found in his possession. The prisoner offered no defense, and the court passed sentence in a very impressive and solemn manner, condemning the prisoner to confinement at hard labor in the prison at Jackson for a term of two years. The commitment was made out, and a constable took possession of the prisoner and started for Jackson with him. Arriving at Jonesville, the officer called on the sheriff for accommodations for the night for his charge, and presented the commitment as his authority. The sheriff very coolly tore the document to shreds, and asked the astonished officer where the prisoner was. He was told; and, desiring the officer to remain where he was, he went out to interview the culprit. After looking at him a moment, he said,—

"What offense was you convicted of?"

"Stealing an axe, sir," was the reply.

"How did you happen to do that?"

"I borrowed the axe and intended to return it but didn't do so, and when I was arrested with it in my possession, why, I was, of course, found guilty."

"But you did not intend to steal it?"

"No, sir!"

"Well, my man, you do not look like a bad or vicious fellow and I believe what you say, and, if you will promise me to leave the county and never return, I am going to give you a chance to get away. Will you do it?"

"You'd better believe I will," said the overjoyed prisoner; and, as soon as the sheriff's back was turned, he disappeared through a convenient door, and never returned to plague those who had, however inadvertently, exceeded their authority, and thereby rendered themselves liable to a suit for damages.

Mr. Duryea remained an honest and respected citizen of this town for upwards of thirty-five years, and died here surrounded by friends. One son, W. H. Duryea, is now living in the southwest part of the town.

The other settler referred to was Horatio Hadley, who was a native of Vermont, but had spent the years of his boyhood and youth in the town of Sandy Creek, in Oswego Co., N. Y. He was married there, and with his wife and one child, a daughter less than a year old, started for Michigan about the middle of the month of September, 1835. His route was over the Territorial road leading from Maumee to Jonesville, and his wagon, drawn by an ox-team, very often sank to the hubs in the muddy road, which the thick forest prevented the sun from drying up. He left his wife and child at Samuel Cooley's, in the town of Pittsford, while he located his land, which he selected on sections 10 and 11, taking up 160 acres. As soon as possible he put up a "10 by 12" log hut on the north side of the road, a few rods from the present site of his farm buildings, and brought his family from Mr. Cooley's to their new home about the middle of October. Soon after he was fortunate enough to discover a "bee-tree," and from it took about 50 pounds of very nice honey. His wife, who remembered with regret the comforts of her Eastern home, said that this was probably intended to make her contented with her home in the woods. At any rate it was a welcome addition to their larder, and served to sweeten their food if it did not their lot in life. During the first winter of his residence here, Mr. Hadley captured a large wolf by means of a trap, and stuffed the hide with hay, after which he set it up beside his house to show the passing traveler what kind of foes the settlers had to contend with. One day two Indians who were passing stopped, and pointing to the wolf said, in guttural tones, "kill much plenty wolf, make Great Spirit mad." *They* killed the wolves only in self-defense or when pressed by hunger, and thought the Great Spirit would be angry at what they deemed the wanton destruction of his creatures. They also deprecated the killing of rattlesnakes, especially if they gave the warning rattle, which they interpreted as the serpent's mode of begging for mercy. Mrs. Hadley succumbed to the hardships of her pioneer life and the unhealthiness of the climate, and died about four years after her arrival here. Mr. Hadley then married Sarah Bullard, and both are still living on the farm which shows such evidence of his toil and careful thrift, surrounded by friends, and blest with the comforts of competency. He was one of the earliest magistrates of this section, and only through his reluctance to accept official positions has he escaped the cares of office. He has, ever since its formation, been an influential member and a liberal supporter of the Osseo Methodist Church.

In the following winter, 1835–36, Robert McNeal, with his wife, one daughter, and four sons,—Robert, Jr., William, Alonzo, and Samuel,—settled in the town. It being winter, and the ground covered with snow, they selected a farm between Lake Pleasant and Baw Beese Lake, thinking it was a level prairie; but when the spring came, and the snow and frost disappeared, they discovered that they were on a marsh, or filled lake, and had to remove.

Robert lived only about two years before he succumbed to the hardships of pioneer life and passed away. His son, Robert, Jr., remained a resident of this town until he died, about 1850, and was a prominent citizen. His neighbors' respect for and confidence in his probity of character is attested by their act in retaining him for nine consecutive years in the responsible office of treasurer of the town.

William was at that time a young man of twenty-one, and in the spring of 1837 was married to Jane Decker, a girl of fifteen. He was a carpenter by trade, and, together with his father, worked at that businesss. The money he thus earned he invested in small tracts of land, on which he erected houses, and then sold them to new-comers as opportunity offered. He continued to live in this way,

moving several times before he settled down permanently, about 1845. He died two or three years ago. One of his sons, Seth D. McNeal, is now engaged in the practice of the law in Jonesville. Of the other sons of Robert McNeal, we can only say that Alonzo died here some thirty years ago, and Samuel removed from the town in a few years after his arrival.

James H. Thorn was the first person to enter any of the land in this town. He was a young man living in Otsego Co., N. Y., and came West to make his fortune. After his arrival in this State he worked for a while at Detroit and Ypsilanti, and in the fall went to Farmington, Oakland Co., where he taught school during the winter of 1834–35. In the spring he had money enough due him to purchase 80 acres of land; but was able to collect only half, and consequently had to content himself with a forty-acre farm. Coming to the Bean Creek Valley, he made his selection, and traveling on foot to Monroe, entered it on the 22d day of May, 1835, the receiver at the land-office remarking, "You have the entire township to select from." The land he took up was the northeast quarter of the southeast quarter of section 13, near the present village of Pittsford. After paying for his land and the fee for administering the oath he had but ten cents left, and this he invested in crackers and cheese, and started on foot for Tecumseh, where he had a friend living, of whom he hoped to be able to borrow a little money till he had the opportunity to earn some. Upon his return to this town he hired out to Ozen Keith, who lived a mile and a half west of Hudson, and while in his employ, and engaged in logging, received an injury that incapacitated him for labor. He then went to Grand River, where he remained until the spring of 1836, at which time he returned here and went to work on his place. His first plowing was done with three yokes of oxen, and he had to go to Medina, in Lenawee County, to get teams to help. A son of Elder Warner came back with him, and assisted in the breaking up of a five acre lot, which was sowed to wheat in the fall. In October, 1836, he was married to Mary Monroe, who died in 1852. He was married a second time in April, 1853, and, with his second wife, is still living on the homestead, now increased to 160 acres. During his residence here Mr. Thorn has been one of the leading citizens of the town, a successful farmer and merchant, and has repeatedly been called to official positions, filling, among others, the office of supervisor for five years, and justice of the peace for thirteen years.

Another settler in the spring of 1836 was William Hecox, who arrived from Maumee, Ohio, in the month of March, and located on a farm of 80 acres, it being the west half of the southwest quarter of section 2. He was a farmer, and made for himself and family a comfortable living by that pursuit. The Methodist Church in this town owed its organization, existence, and prosperity more to his efforts and generosity than to those of any other person. For many years he was a zealous and consistent member, and a liberal contributor to its support. His death occurred in this town in 1876. His widow and a married daughter survived him, and are living on the homestead.

Peter Failing, in the fall of 1836, settled on the southeast quarter of section 4, and built a log house near the northeast corner of his land. In the fall he brought his family from their former home in Orleans Co., N. Y. He did not after the first few years devote his time to farming, but worked for the State upon the railroad, and upon its completion became a "section boss." After about thirteen years of life in this town, he received a cut in his knee by a blow from an adze, from the effects of which he died soon after. His widow is still living on a portion of the farm, and a daughter, Mrs. Warren Thompson, is also living in town. He was the first tax collector, and in 1841 was elected town treasurer.

Amba Orcutt was a son-in-law of William Duryea, and followed him to this town, in the spring of 1836. His daughter, Phebe Orcutt, now Mrs. Robert Jones, of Piqua, Ohio, was born on the 26th of October, 1836, and was the first white child born in the town.

Four brothers, named Chauncey, William S., Matthias A., and Henry B. Leonard, came to this town in the spring of the same year. The first of these settled on the southeast quarter of section 9, and at once rose to prominence among his fellow-townsmen. In addition to his farming business, he was active in political matters, and was repeatedly called to take official trusts. He was supervisor two years, town clerk four years, town treasurer three years, justice of the peace ten years, and held other town offices at different times. On account of some unfortunate financial embarrassments, he removed from the town a couple of years since, and is now living in Sand Lake, Kent Co., Mich. William S. and Matthias A. are still living on their farms a short distance southwest from Osseo. The other brother, Henry B., died about five or six years after settling here.

James and Henry Bullard, with their mother, younger brother Charles, and sister Sarah, also settled here in the year 1836, the first in the spring and the others in the fall. Their location was about a mile west of Osseo. Sarah Bullard (now Mrs. Horatio Hadley) taught the first school kept in the town, in the summer of 1839, in a log schoolhouse that stood about a half-mile east of the present school building. James Bullard remained here but a few years.

Another of the emigrants of the year 1836 was Owen B. Coffin, who took up a farm of 80 acres on the northwest quarter of section 2. He was an excellent citizen and a prominent Methodist, and his neighbors deeply felt his loss when he died, about 1850.

James P. Howell settled here Aug. 29, 1836. He came from Minnesink, Orange Co., N. Y., and was married to Emily Perrin on the 9th of November following. This was the first wedding celebrated in the town of Jefferson. He was a Baptist, and a candidate for the ministry, and was called upon to officiate at the first funeral in the town, that of a child of William Green, who died in September, 1836. He was ordained to the ministry in Wheatland, on the 8th of January, 1838. He is now a resident of the adjoining town of Pittsford. Four of his brothers also settled here about the same time. Their names were Michael B., William, Alser, and Walter. The first remained here until after the late war, but the others removed from the town within a few years after coming here.

In September of this year Harvey Black, with his family of a wife and nine children, came from Ridgefield, Huron Co., Ohio, and settled on a tract of 320 acres lying in sections 23, 26, and 27. He was a resident of the town at the time of his death, in 1853, and three sons, Harvey P., Philancourt, and Marquis D., are still living on parts of the original homestead.

Orrin Anderson located on the east half of the northeast quarter of section 22, in 1836. He was one of the first highway commissioners, and the second tax collector of the town. His widow and son are now living on the homestead.

Wait Chapin was another settler in that year, on section 10. About 1841–42 he built a saw-mill on the stream near his house, and this mill sawed a good share of the lumber used in the new settlement for several years. He was an industrious, hard-working man, a good citizen, and possessed the respect and good-will of all who knew him. He died some eight or ten years ago, leaving his farm to his two sons, Loren and Lucius, who still occupy it.

William Green, the Nimrod of this town, was one of the emigration of 1836, and came in the spring of the year, locating on the west half of the southwest quarter of section 3, where he lived till his death, in 1862, and where his widow and one son still reside. His clearing and farm work was done mornings and evenings, and the days were devoted to hunting. The crack of his rifle rang the death-knell of the unlucky deer which chanced within its range, and the number of them that fell victims to his prowess as a hunter, while he resided in this town, is variously stated at from 1000 to 1500. His son, William W. Green, studied law, and became quite prominent in town affairs. He is now practicing law at Fairwell, in this State.

James Wallace settled in town in 1838, and is now living on the farm he has cleared and improved on Bird Lake.

Some time in the winter of 1836–37 Jacob and Erasmus D. Ambler, two brothers, came into the town. Jacob went into partnership with Henry P. Adams, and built a saw-mill that spring where Lamb's grist-mill now stands. He was a Baptist minister, but while he remained here was engaged in the lumber trade. He was the first supervisor, and held the office three years, until he removed to Hillsdale. Erasmus D. settled on section 3, and died there some twenty-five or thirty years ago.

Isaiah Green, with his wife and two children, came from the town of Barre, Orleans Co., N. Y., and arrived here May 10, 1837. He purchased lands in Genesee Co., Mich., as early as 1835. His settlement was with the Bullards, who were his wife's relatives. Soon after his arrival here he hired out to work a farm in Jackson County, and lived there for a year and a half, when he returned here. The Osseo Village Company gave him a lot if he would put up a hotel, which he did in the spring of 1840. He has been a hotel-keeper from that time till the present, and by nearly twoscore years' experience is well qualified to cater to the wants of the traveling public. He has been active in building up the village, and has several times been called to official positions in the town.

Warren Thompson purchased of Christopher Quaid the 240 acres he had taken up in sections 3 and 10, in the winter of 1836–37, and sent George Jenkins, to whom he had sold 40 acres, to look after it. Dec. 25, 1838, he brought his wife, three sons, and two daughters, and became a permanent resident. He hired a vacant log house near William Duryea's, and lived there until spring, when they moved into a new house he had built on the east half of the southwest quarter of section 3. Mr. Thompson was a native of Warrensburg, Warren Co., N. Y., and was named after that county. After living several years in Vermont he removed to Niagara Co., N. Y., and from there came to Adrian, Mich., in 1837. Since his settling here he has been one of the leading men of the town, and has held office many years. He has been engaged in agriculture principally, though he was for several years engaged in the grocery trade at Osseo, and is now retired from business, enjoying that rest and repose of mind and body that a busy life so well merits. One son, Francis W. Thompson, resides in Osseo, and another, the youngest, George W. Thompson, is a rising and successful practitioner at the bar of Kent County, having his residence at Grand Rapids.

Besides those we have mentioned, we find that George Jenkins (now living at North Adams, at the age of eighty-four years), Henry P. Adams, William Scoon, and Perez Dimmick resided here previous to the spring of 1837; Albert Vredenburgh (the first shoemaker in town), Gustavus Stevens, and Israel S. Hodges, before the spring of 1838; Matthew Armstrong, Marlin Parsons, William D. Stout, Hezekiah Marvin, Miles and Harvey Lyon, Joseph Bailey (now living at Pittsford), Abel Bailey, Charles Ledyard, Isaac Ambler, and Orrin Cobb, before the spring of 1839; Ralph and Alvin Hamilton, Hiram and Erastus C. Decker, Alanson Driscoll (an early blacksmith), Finley McArthur, Rufus Davis (a carpenter and joiner, who worked for the railroad company for several years), Willet Green, Julius Richards, Henry Sherman, David K. Chase, Levi H. Durgee, and William P. Darrow, before the spring of 1840; Silas S. Lindsley, Albert Blount, Henry Trumans (still living on section 31), Aaron W. Nichols, William Way (still living on section 1), John Bullard (who enlisted as a soldier in the Mexican war and died there), and Pelatiah Hyde (who died in the army during the late war), before the spring of 1841; and Hiram Howe, Solomon Fenton, Peter Conrad, Isaac Doty, Joseph W. Ashley, Philo A. Wells, and Joseph G. Howe, before the spring of 1842.

Of these settlers nearly all are dead or have removed from the town.

Among the later settlers was Charles D. Luce, who settled in 1846, on section 20, and has been one of the most prominent and substantial citizens of the town. A more detailed sketch of his life will be found in another part of this work.

E. D. Ford was an early settler in the State. He was from Wayne Co., N. Y., removed to Medina Co., Ohio, in the spring of 1833, and in the fall of 1836 settled in the south part of the town of Adams. He lived in Indiana several years, returned to Michigan in 1849, locating at Hillsdale, and removed to this town in 1854, where he has continued to reside till the present. His farm, showing marks of careful culture, is a part of section 18.

Amasa and Avery Blunt, who have long been ranked as substantial citizens of the town, are sons of Lemuel Blunt, an early settler in the town of Woodbridge. Amasa came to this town in 1841, and his brother, Avery, some years later. They were originally from Barre, Orleans Co., N. Y.

James Leonardson, who settled here in the fall of 1843 (having been a resident of the State from 1836), came from Montgomery Co., N. Y. He has been a leading and influential citizen, has served in the most important town offices, was Deputy United States Provost-Marshal for Hillsdale County during the war, and is now living at Pittsford village, near which place he owns a fine farm of 170 acres.

This town is designated in the United States survey as township 7 south, of range 2 west. It is six miles square, lies south of the town of Adams, of which it formerly was a part, is bounded east by Pittsford, south by Ransom, and west by Cambria, and is the most hilly of all the towns in the county. The surface may be described as generally rolling, rising into hills in the southeast and subsiding to level lands in the southwest. A strip some two miles wide, crossing the town diagonally from northwest to southeast, lying a little north of the centre, and following the general direction of the principal water-course, is of the kind of land known as "oak-openings," and has a sandy or gravelly soil, which is poorer in quality than the timbered lands which border it, and occupy the northeast and southwest parts. In the eastern part, south of the centre, there was originally a considerable area of tamarack swamps, some of which have not yet been reclaimed, and in the northwest there was considerable marshy land, much of which by improved drainage has become tillable land. The soil is varied in its character, being mainly sandy or gravelly, with some clay in the south and west parts, and occasionally loam or alluvial deposits in the bottom-lands. It is well adapted to all kinds of crops, and on many farms the best grade of wheat is successfully grown.

The largest body of water in the town is Bird Lake, in the central southern part, on sections 27 and 28. It was named after Rowland Bird, of Ransom, who was, at the time, the nearest settler to it. It is longest from east to west, is divided into two parts by a peninsula jutting out from its southern shore, and the outlet, called Burt Creek, is situated at the southeastern extremity. Its waters cover an area of some 125 acres, and are very deep. Lake Pleasant, covering an area of about 70 acres, lies chiefly in the northwest quarter of section 8, with its outlet at the western end, connecting it with Baw Beese Lake, in Cambria. The shores of this lake are surrounded by wide marshes, and the bottom, which is of a muddy character, shelves rapidly a few feet from the shore and sinks to the depth of over 70 feet in some places. Deer Lake is the largest of a chain of eight small lakes and ponds that envelopes the western part of Osseo village in a semicircle, and stretches away to the southeast two or three miles. It lies just south of the village, and in form resembles an axe. It is very deep in some parts, having been sounded to a depth of 120 feet without finding the bottom. The name was, in all probability, derived from its being a favorite place for the deer to come for water and to feed on the marshes. Mud Lake is a small body of water near the town line, in sections 34 and 35, and is so called because of the muddy character of its banks and bottom, and the muddy tinge of its waters. It covers about 3 acres, and its outlet flows into Burt Creek. Near the northwest corner of section 28 is a pond of about 1 acre, called Mabb's Lake. Its peculiarity is that it is surrounded to a considerable distance by a bog, which seems to lie upon the water, showing that the land is encroaching on and gradually filling up the lake. The outlet of this lake is called Acorn Creek, a name given it by the Indians, and flows south into Ransom, where it is called Ransom Creek. In all there are 17 lakes and ponds within the limits of the town, the rest of which do not appear to have been christened. A small part of Bass Lake and Baw Beese Lake lie across the western boundary in section 6. The waters of Lake Pleasant and its tributaries find their way to Lake Michigan through the St. Joseph's River, while the rest of the lakes empty their waters through the Little St. Joseph's and Maumee Rivers into Lake Erie. The principal stream is the outlet of Deer Lake, which flows through the town in a southeasterly course, entering Pittsford near the north line of section 25.

Previous to its settlement by the whites, and for a few years after, there were a good many Indians living here, who belonged to Baw Beese's tribe, and subsisted by hunting and fishing and cultivating a little corn on the openings along the shores of the lakes. They were always peaceable and friendly towards the whites until about the time of their removal to the Indian Territory, in 1839, when the killing of an Indian's dog by one of the white settlers made bad blood between them, and this was used as an argument to hasten their removal from this locality. Every winter the Indians were in the habit of setting fire to and burning the grass and bushes that covered the marshes along the north shore of the lakes, and each year the fire extended a little farther into the timber, and formed the "burnt openings" that occupied a considerable portion of the land north and east of Osseo village.

Along the north shore of the chain of lakes, and also on the shore of Bird Lake, are found a considerable number of mounds, which tend to show that this country was once inhabited by a race now unknown to man save by the relics they have left behind them. That these have not been explored and examined by scientific men is a wonder, for they are rich magazines of proofs of the residence of the mound-builders in this region. They are of various sizes, from 4 to 10 feet in diameter, and 2 or 3 feet high, and all contain the skeletons of a number of people, some more, some less. Those that have been opened by curious people hereabouts have furnished many specimens of pottery, such as pipes, bowls, etc., that are treasured as relics by those finding them. Mr. Andrew Vanarsdale, who lives in the south part of the town, opened one a few years since, from which he took the skeleton of a man, who must have been about 5 feet 3 inches high. He was buried in a sitting posture in a small mound a short distance from a larger one; from which we are led to infer that he was a person of distinction, and that he was a warrior is shown by a hole in the skull above the right eye, evidently the effect of a wound, which is about three-eighths of an inch in diameter and half an inch deep. The skull does not

possess the high cheek-bones of the Indian, and differs from theirs in other respects. In the tomb was a clay vessel, evidently moulded in a sort of wicker-frame, smoothed on the inside with the fingers, and then hardened by exposure to great heat. It is about 5 inches high, and nearly the same in diameter. These mounds and their contents were not of Indian origin, for the tribes of this region knew nothing of them, and the implements and utensils were totally dissimilar from any ever used by them.

In section 18, and extending quite a distance to the northeast, evidences are found of the track of the mighty tornado that many years ago swept through the forest with resistless force, and in a few seconds of time felled to the earth as many of the forest monarchs as it would have taken one man a lifetime to demolish. The path it took was at the time of settlement plainly indicated by the strip of second-growth timber it bore. Only a surmise can be made as to the time when it occurred; but in one instance a basswood-tree having between sixty and seventy concentric rings, each supposed to indicate the growth during one year, was cut down, which stood on the same ground formerly occupied by an ash-tree which was blown down by the wind. This would indicate that the storm which did such harm to the forest must have occurred nearly or quite a century ago.

In the settlement of the town the north part was first settled, because it was nearer the old Chicago road, and the Territorial road ran through it. It was also good timber land, and attractive to settlers for that reason. The settlement rapidly extended south and west, however, and clearings were begun in almost every section within five years of the arrival of the first settler. The land entered for speculative purposes by non-resident capitalists was mostly situated in the southwest part, and was not generally transferred into the hands of actual settlers until from ten to fifteen years afterwards.

The early pioneers had many hardships and dangers to encounter, wolves and bears being quite numerous and troublesome, and for a few years provisions and clothing were both scarce and costly. Flour and meal had often to be brought from a distance, and other supplies too, while meat had to be furnished by hunting or trade with the Indians. But this state of affairs did not long exist, for as fast as the land was cleared crops were planted, and the area of tillable lands constantly increasing furnished an abundance of the fruits of the earth. Orchards were started, often from seeds brought with them by the emigrants, but it was necessarily several years before they came into bearing, and meantime fruit, especially apples, was scarce. Now all is changed, and fruitful fields and orchards occupy the site of the ancient forest, testifying to the beneficence of the Creator and the sturdy toil and ceaseless care of the tillers of the soil. What a grand testimonial to the physical and mental domination of the human race over all other animate or inanimate nature!

The project of building a railroad by aid from the State was being urged at the time of the settlement, and the work was undertaken in the fall of 1838 and continued until it was completed to Hillsdale in 1843. This enterprise furnished considerable employment to the settlers along the line, who engaged in cutting and hauling lumber and ties, building trestles and bridges, and took contracts for grading portions of the road-bed. A station was established at Osseo, which village had been laid out in 1840, and trains began running through the town in October, 1843. The highest point reached by the Michigan Southern Railroad is in this town.

This town was set off from Adams by a special act of the Legislature of 1837. It was the practice among the early settlers to allow the first settler to give the town in which he lived a name. In this town that honor was, however, conferred upon William Duryea, and he chose to name it Florida, after the town of Florida, in Montgomery Co., N. Y., where his former home was. It continued to bear that name until the year 1850, when, at the instigation of Warren Thompson, it was changed to Jefferson, in honor of the illustrious framer of the immortal Declaration of Independence. The desire to change the name is said to have grown out of the use of a teasing expression by the citizens of Hillsdale and Jonesville, who called the citizens of this town "Florida Indians," much to their dissatisfaction.

The first town-meeting was held at the log house of William Duryea, on the 3d day of April, 1837. The following is a copy of the record of that meeting:

"*Florida, April* 3, 1837.—At the first township-meeting of the electors of the town of Florida, Hillsdale County, State of Michigan, held at the house of William Duryea, in said town, the house was called to order by H. Hadley, Esq., Chauncey Leonard chosen Moderator, and Henry P. Adams, Clerk for the day. William Duryea, Perez Dimmick, and Rowland Bird constitute the Board of inspectors of Election, and chose by Ballot the following Persons to fill the Several town offices as follows: Supervisor, Henry P. Adams; Town Clerk, Chauncey Leonard; Assessors, James Bullard, William Hecox, Alonzo McNeal; Collector, John M. Duryea; Directors of Poor, Horatio Hadley, Michael B. Howell; Commissioners of Highways, Orrin Anderson, Frederick Duryea, Robert McNeal, Jr.; Constables, John M. Duryea, Orrin Anderson; School Inspectors, Wate Chapin, William Scoon, John Perrin, Jr.; Justices of the Peace, Horatio Hadley, Henry P. Adams, William Scoon, William Duryea.

"WILLIAM DURYEA,
"PEREZ DIMMICK,
"ROWLAND BIRD,
"*Inspectors of Election.*"

After the election, Henry P. Adams refused to serve either as supervisor or justice of the peace, and a special election was held at "the house of Adams and Ambler," on the 4th of May following, at which Jacob Ambler was chosen to both positions. The following list shows all the principal officers of the town from its organization to the present time:

CIVIL LIST OF THE TOWN OF JEFFERSON.

SUPERVISORS.

1837–39. Jacob Ambler.	1843. William Hecox.
1840. William Hecox.	1844. Chauncey Leonard.
1841. William Duryea.	1845–46. James H. Thorn.
1842. Chauncey Leonard.	1847–48. Warren Thompson.

1849–50. James H. Thorn.
1851–62. Charles D. Luce.
1853. William Hecox.
1854. James H. Thorn.
1855–56. Henry F. Sutton.
1857. Moses Rumsey.
1858–59. Henry F. Sutton.
1860. Charles D. Luce.
1861. Joseph Slaght.
1862. Silas A. Wade.
1863–64. James Leonardson.
1865. Moses Rumsey.
1866–68. James Leonardson.
1869–71. Charles D. Luce.
1872. Moses Rumsey.
1873. James Leonardson.
1874–77. Charles D. Luce.
1878. Andrew L. Davis.

TOWN CLERKS.

1837–39. Chauncey Leonard.
1840. Warren Thompson.
1841–42. Erasmus D. Ambler.
1843. Chauncey Leonard.
1844–45. Isaiah Green.
1846. Stephen L. Gilbert.
1847–50. Isaiah Green.
1851. William Messenger.
1852. James D. Salisbury.
1853. William D. Jones.
1854. Ebenezer Hunt.
1855. William D. Jones.
1856. Charles Bullard.
1857. S. P. Van Akin.
1857. William D. Jones (appointed to fill vacancy).
1858–59. Nelson W. Thompson.
1860. Isaiah Green.
1861. Nelson W. Thompson.
1862–64. William W. Green.
1865. Jonathan Green.
1866. Isaac N. Green.
1867. C. B. Wiley.
1868–70. George W. Cooper.
1871. Zelora Phillips.
1872. William W. Green, Jr.
1873–78. J. H. Mann.

TOWN TREASURERS.

1839. William Hecox.
1840. William Duryea.
1841. Peter Failing.
1842–50. Robert McNeal.
1851. George Jenkins.
1852–54. Chauncey Leonard.
1855. Moses Rumsey.
1856. Jeremiah Odell.
1857. Alanson Driscoll.
1858–59. Charles D. Luce.
1860. Harrison Van Akin.
1861. Hiram Decker.
1862. James H. Davis.
1863–64. David Wines.
1865–66. Charles D. Luce.
1867. Ebenezer Hunt.
1868–69. Morris Lamb.
1870. Francis M. Hunt.
1871–72. Isaac N. Green.
1873. Robert J. Nichols.
1874–75. Zela Hadley.
1876–77. Dexter Hadley.
1878. Aaron Bush.

JUSTICES OF THE PEACE.

1837. William Duryea, 4 years.
William Scoon, 3 years.
Jacob Ambler, 2 years.
Horatio Hadley, 1 year.
1838. Rowland Bird, f. t.
James H. Thorn, v.
1839. James H. Thorn.
1840. Perez Dimmick, f. t.
Chauncey Leonard, v.
1841. Warren Thompson.
1842. Chauncey Leonard, f. t.
Aaron W. Nichols, v.
1843. James H. Thorn.
1844. Aaron W. Nichols.
1845. Warren Thompson.
1846. E. K. Parmelee.
1847. Stephen W. Perrin.
1848. Aaron W. Nichols.
1849. Warren Thompson.
1850. E. K. Parmelee.
1851. Stephen W. Perrin.
1852. Aaron W. Nichols.
1853. E. C. Adams.
1854. Charles D. Luce.
1855. James H. Thorn, f. t.
1855. Adin T. Ayres, 3 years.
Warren Thompson, 2 years.
1856. Robert J. Nichols.
1857. Warren Thompson.
1858. Daniel B. Woodward.
1859. Silas A. Wade.
1860. Robert J. Nichols.
1861. Chauncey Leonard.
1862. Daniel B. Woodward.
1863. Serring N. Wade.
1864. Charles H. Smith.
1865. William W. Green.
1866. Hiram Decker.
1867. Daniel B. Woodward.
1868. Moses Rumsey.
1869. Jonas B. Cooper.
1870. Hiram Decker.
1871. Daniel B. Woodward.
1872. Serring N. Wade.
1873. Seth D. McNeal.
1874. Henry Decker.
1875. Daniel B. Woodward.
1876. Moses Rumsey.
1877. William H. Kimball.
1878. William D. Jones.

COMMISSIONERS OF HIGHWAYS.

1837. Orrin Anderson.
Frederick Duryea.
Robert McNeal, Jr.
1838. Owen B. Coffin.
Erasmus D. Ambler.
Rowland Bird.
1839. William D. Stout.
Michael B. Howell.
Israel S. Hodges.
1840. Alanson Driscoll.
Finley McArthur.
James H. Thorn.
1841. John Bullard.
George Jenkins.
Henry Trumans.
1842. George Jenkins.
John Perrin.
Erasmus D. Ambler.
1843. Julius Richards.
William Green.
Hiram Howe.
1844. Stephen W. Perrin.
William Duryea.
John Paterson.
1845. Joseph Bailey.
Almon Bird.
Alanson Driscoll.
1846. Robert J. Nichols.
Stephen W. Perrin.
Hiram Howe.
1847. Hiram Howe.
Robert J. Nichols.
James H. Thorn.
1848. Joseph Slaght.
1849. Israel S. Hodges.
1850. M. D. Black.
1851. George Duryea, f. t.
Hiram Howe, v.
1852. Adin T. Ayres, f. t.
Warren Thompson, v.
1853. Clarkson Soper.
1854. Elijah Perrin, f. t.
George W. Densmore, 2 yrs.
Isaiah Green, 1 year.
1855. Chauncey Leonard.
1856. James Leonardson.
1857. Daniel B. Woodward.
1858. Michael B. Howell.
1859. James Leonardson.
1860. Daniel B. Woodward.
1861. Albert B. Loomis.
1862. Elihu Hubbard.
1863. Anthony Van Arsdale.
1864. William Trivett.
1865. David Green.
1866. James A. Cole.
1867. Charles D. Luce.
1868. Robert J. Nichols.
1869. James A. Cole.
1870. Charles Mulikin.
1871. William C. Howell.
1872–77. James A. Cole.
1878. Peter Schneider.

ASSESSORS.

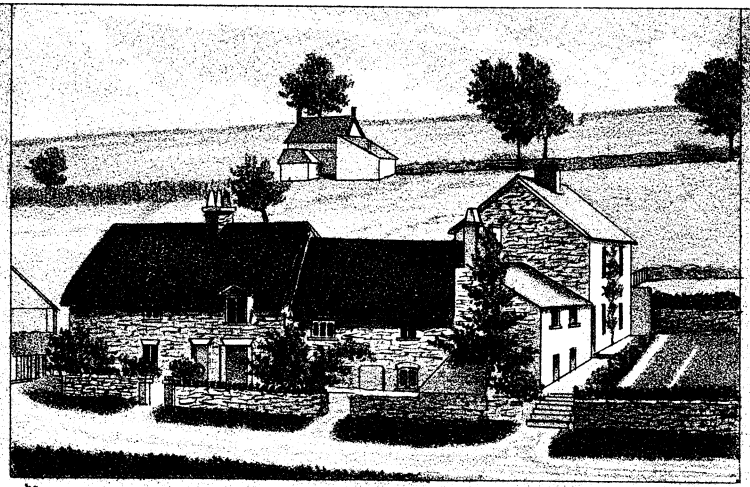
1837. James Bullard.
William Hecox.
Alonzo McNeal.
1838. William Hecox.
Peter Failing.
Perez Dimmick.
1839. William Hecox.
Perez Dimmick.
Matthew Armstrong.
1840. Erastus C. Decker.
James H. Thorn.
William Duryea.
1841. Chauncey Leonard.
Aaron W. Nichols.
William Hecox.
1842. Stephen W. Perrin.
Hiram Howe.
1843. Isaac Doty.
Almon Bird.
1844. John Perrin.
Almon Bird.
1845. Erastus K. Parmelee.
George L. Monroe.
1846. Marquis E. French.
George L. Monroe.
1849. Owen B. Coffin.
Robert J. Nichols.
1850. James H. Lewis.
Owen B. Coffin.
1852. Alanson Driscoll.
William P. Darrow.
1853. Moses Rumsey.
Robert J. Nichols.

OVERSEERS OF THE POOR.

1837. Horatio Hadley.
Michael B. Howell.
1838. Horatio Hadley.
Michael B. Howell.
1839. Horatio Hadley.
Wait Chapin.
1840. Perez Dimmick.
Wait Chapin.
1841. William Green.
Wait Chapin.
1842. William Hecox.
Wait Chapin.
1843. Chauncey Leonard.
Warren Thompson.
1844. Chauncey Leonard.
Warren Thompson.
1845. Isaac Doty.
Ely Farnsworth.
John W. Merriott.
1846. Owen B. Coffin.
Chauncey Leonard.
1847. Ely Farnsworth.
1847. Joseph Bailey.
1848. Chauncey Leonard.
Wait Chapin.
1849. George Jenkins.
Owen B. Coffin.
1850. Wait Chapin.
James H. Thorn.
1851. William P. Darrow.
Ely Pettis.
1852. Warren Thompson.
Chauncey Leonard.
1853. Warren Thompson.
Chauncey Leonard.
1854. William Hecox.
Aaron W. Nichols.
1855. Alanson Driscoll.
Stephen W. Perrin.
1856. Alanson Driscoll.
Ransom Cole.
1857. Silas A. Wade.
1858. Jehiel H. Lockwood.
George L. Monroe.

COLLECTORS.

1837. Peter Failing.
1838. Orrin Anderson.
1839. Erasmus D. Ambler.
1840. Alanson Driscoll.
1841. Robert McNeal, Jr.



OLD HOME IN SUMMERSET, ENGLAND.

RESIDENCE OF THOMAS HUTCHINGS, JEFFERSON, HILLSDALE Co. MICH.

The town is now and has for many years been Republican in politics. The elections are held at Osseo.

The first post-office was established Aug. 20, 1839, through the efforts of Warren Thompson, who circulated a petition, obtained a number of signatures, forwarded it to the Department, and was commissioned as postmaster on the date above mentioned. He retained this position nearly twenty-two years, although the office was kept several years by deputies appointed by him. Upon the election of Abraham Lincoln to the presidency, Mr. Thompson was removed and Ebenezer Hunt appointed in his stead. During the administration of Andrew Johnson the office was transferred into the hands of Isaac N. Green, who held it until the winter of 1873–74, when William H. Kimball superseded him. In 1875, William R. Davis was appointed, and held it for eight months, and was succeeded by the present incumbent, L. H. Elliott, who was appointed in the summer of 1876. At first the office was a station on the Hillsdale and Maumee post-route, and was kept at Mr. Thompson's log house. Soon after the completion of the railroad it was changed to Osseo village, and was first kept in the tavern of Isaiah Green. It was first known as Florida post-office until the name of the town was changed, and then it was called Osseo. Another post-office was established in the south part of the town, six or seven years ago. It is called South Jefferson post-office, and is kept at the house of the postmaster, Mr. A. Van Arsdale.

The village of Osseo lies in the north centre of the town, or portions of sections 4 and 9. At the time of the building of the railroad Jonesville was the county-seat, and the citizens of Hillsdale were making an effort to have the county-seat removed to their village, claiming that it was nearer the centre of the county and more convenient to the whole population. This movement was seen to be gaining strength, and a few of the citizens of Jonesville conceived the idea of starting a village nearer the centre of the county, to contest with Hillsdale the possession of the county seat, and thus, by dividing the forces of the opposition, to keep things as they were.

In pursuance of this scheme, "The Osseo Village Company" was formed, and purchased a tract of land of 130 acres, on which they surveyed a village plat of about 6 acres, which was recorded in the register's office March 11, 1840. So sanguine were the people of this vicinity that the county-seat would be removed to this village that the sites of the county buildings were selected, and preparations made to build. But when they found out the ruse of the Jonesville people, they sided with the citizens of Hillsdale, and assisted in changing the county-seat to that place.

The original proprietors of the plat were Hervey Smith, James K. Kinman, William W. Murphy, Benjamin F. Smith, and George C. Munro. An addition was made to the village August 2, 1866, by Warren Thompson, Jonathan Silcox, Francis Ogden, and three others who owned lots at the northeast of the village.

The name "Osseo" is of Indian origin, said to mean "fiery plumes," and was derived from the appearance of the marshes and woods when the annual burning of them took place.

The first building erected in Osseo was the tavern of Isaiah Green, which still stands on the northwest corner of Monroe Avenue and McClelland Street. It was also the first frame building in the township. Wm. Hecox had previously erected a frame addition to his log house, but this was the first built entirely of framed timbers. It is now used as a store. The succeeding summer Mr. Green erected a small building on the opposite corner, which he rented for store purposes to Philo A. Wells, who kept a small grocery there. A short time after, this building was sold to Thomas Silver, who moved it to the south side of the railroad, where Hunt's store now stands. In 1857, Silver sold the building to Ebenezer Hunt, from whose hands it passed into the possession of Fred Silver, and lastly into the hands of Thomas Porter, the present owner. Mr. Green, in a short time after the removal of this building, put up another small store on the same site, which he occupied as a dry-goods and grocery-store. This is now owned by William D. Jones and used for a dwelling. About a year later, in 1843, a warehouse was built at the east side of the railroad crossing, which was afterwards fitted up for a store and occupied by Isaiah Green. Two or three years later it was removed to its present site, just east of the hotel. The first dwelling-house in the village was in the west part, and was built by Peter Conrad.

From this small commencement Osseo has grown to its present size. The growth has been slow and steady up to the panic of 1873, since which time it has, as in nearly all other villages, practically ceased. At present, indications of renewed activity in building are making their appearance. Of the business places opened at a later day than those already mentioned, we name a few. Ebenezer Hunt opened a store here in 1854, and in 1859–60 he put up the building he now occupies. He has been connected in business partnerships with other persons a part of the time, and John N. Miner is now a partner in the business. The first blacksmith-shop was that of William S. Leonard, standing north of the old tavern. In 1853, Isaiah Green erected a new hotel opposite the old one, which was converted into a store, and is still keeping a public-house there. He has been the only innkeeper in the town from the time of settlement, a period of 43 years, and is now completing his 25th year in the present house. The first hardware-store and tin-shop was opened in 1868, by George W. Cooper. J. H. Mann is the present merchant in that line of trade. The first, and at present the only brick business block, was erected in 1863, by Zelora and Dorr Phillips, and is used as a drug-store. The second story is occupied by the Masons as their lodge-room. A brick-yard was started by Phillips Brothers about 1863. The first church in the village was the Methodist church, built in 1860. The second, a brick structure, was built by the Free Baptists in 1873.

At present the village contains about 60 dwellings, one dry-goods and grocery-store, two drug- and grocery-stores, one hardware-store and tin-shop, one boot- and shoe-shop, two carriage- and blacksmith-shops, one blacksmith-shop, one brick and tile-factory, one hotel, a fine brick schoolhouse, two churches, and the depot and warehouse of the L. S. & M. S. Railroad Co. Its population is about 350.

A small portion of the village of Pittsford, containing the Christian Church, lies in this town. The history of

that village will be found in connection with that of the town of Pittsford.

We have heretofore made mention of the first school in the town, kept by Sarah Bullard in 1839. As the town became settled more thickly, new districts were organized, until at present there are 10 whole and 2 joint districts in the town. These schools are all maintained on a liberal footing, and are furnishing educational facilities of no mean character to the children of the town. In District No. 2 is a school and building of which the citizens of Osseo may well be proud. It was changed from a common to a graded school in December, 1867, upon the completion of the new house, and commenced at that time under the charge of George W. Thompson and Adaline G. Darrow. The present teachers are C. B. Derthick and Alice Darrow. The building was erected in 1867, at a cost of about $4000. It is 30 by 50 feet, and built of brick, and, standing as it does on an eminence in the east part of the village, presents a pleasant and attractive appearance, adding very much to the looks of the village. There are about 90 pupils in attendance, and the school census of 1878 shows that there are but 103 persons of school age (between five and twenty years) residing in the district, demonstrating the fact that nearly 90 per cent. of the children are in school.

The following is a list of the first and also of the present officers of the district, viz.:

First Officers.—Moderator, H. H. Harring; Director, F. W. Thompson; Assessor, G. W. Cooper; Trustees, Ebenezer Hunt, F. W. Thompson, Morris Lamb, James King, H. H. Harring, Joseph Slaght.

Present Officers.—Moderator, A. R. Whitney; Director, Dorr Phillips; Assessor, James King; Trustees, L. H. Elliott, William E. Burnett, James Rose.

Aside from agriculture and the usual mechanical pursuits, the business of the town is limited. There are two saw-mills and two grist-mills now in operation, and these, with those already mentioned, complete the list of mills and factories. One enterprise we wish, however, to make a more special mention of, and that is the

OSSEO BRICK AND DRAIN-TILE WORKS.

About fourteen years ago, while the citizens were improving the grade of the road leading south from the village, they cut through the surface soil of sand and gravel, and struck a vein of clay that looked as if it might be excellent for the purpose of manufacturing brick. Subsequently, by the digging of wells at different places along the hill, it was discovered that the clay formed an extensive bed, underlying the whole hill on which the village stands. Phillips Brothers established a brick-yard soon after this, and about 1869 added the manufacture of drain-tile on a small scale.

The business constantly increased, as the tough and durable nature of the tile became recognized, and in 1873 the premises and business was purchased by William H. Kimball, who, in the spring of 1878, sold a half-interest to Dexter Hadley. The bed of clay is seemingly almost inexhaustible and of a very superior quality, being plastic and easily worked and remarkably free from impurities. It is well adapted to the manufacture of coarse pottery if not for the finer grades, and that branch is soon to be added to the manufactures of the company. It is the largest and best tile-factory in the county, and ranks well with any in the State. During the past year the works have turned off 225,000 tile and have employed on an average eight men. The Tiffany Tile-Machine is used, and the capacity is about 300,000 a year. A 25 horse-power steam-engine is used to run the works.

A serious railroad accident occurred at Osseo, about the 20th of December, 1864, by which three persons lost their lives and many others were more or less injured. It was in the early morning. A freight-train had passed through in the night and the switch-tender had depended on the conductor of that train to close the switch after he had passed, but this was not done, and when the express-train came dashing along at a high rate of speed it was thrown from the track and badly wrecked, and the unsuspecting passengers were hurled into a promiscuous heap, from which they were rescued as speedily as possible and received the care and attention of the villagers. The three who were killed were buried here, until their friends came and removed them. The switchman and the conductor of the freight-train immediately fled, and were never called to account for their criminal negligence.

The Masonic fraternity has an organization in this town. It is known as

STAR LODGE, NO. 93, F. AND A. M.

It was instituted on the 16th day of January, 1857, under the auspices of Fidelity Lodge, No. 32, F. and A. M., of Hillsdale, with ten members. Their names were Lewis Hagadorn, Chauncey Leonard, Samuel P. Vanakin, William M. Clark, Samuel B. Paylor, Abel Wolcott, Horatio W. Bates, Marvin W. Thatcher, Milo Bell, and Ichabod Steadman.

The first officers were installed Jan. 29, 1857, as follows, viz.: Lewis Hagadorn, W. M.; Chauncey Leonard, S. W.; Samuel P. Vanakin, J. W.; M. W. Thatcher, S. D; H. W. Gere, J. D.; Alanson Driscoll, Treas.; William M. Clark, Sec.; Samuel B. Paylor, Tyler. The installation ceremonies were conducted by Franklin French, W. M. of Fidelity Lodge, of Hillsdale.

The Masters of the lodge in the order of their service have been Lewis Hagadorn, David H. Lord, Chauncey Leonard, Francis W. Thompson, Samuel S. Hinkle, Zelora Phillips, Caleb Green, N. W. Thompson, S. M. Huntington, Samuel S. Hinkle, and William E. Burnett. The membership at present is about 60.

The lodge owns the hall, in the second story of the Phillips block, and have fitted it up in handsome style. The entire expense of hall and furniture has been about $1500. The present officers are William E. Burnett, W. M.; Guy Kingsley, S. W.; Sanford Leonardson, J. W.; Thomas Porter, S. D.; A. G. Mosher, J. D.; George W. Rumsey, Treas.; Sanford F. Greene, Sec.; H. H. Harring, Tyler.

Living in the north part of the town is an aged couple seventy-eight years of age, both born on the same day, and who have been living in the relation of husband and wife upwards of fifty years. It is remarkable as a coincidence

of ages, as an instance of longevity, and as a more than usually prolonged term of wedded life. This worthy couple, who are held in high esteem by all who know them, are Mr. and Mrs. Arnold Knight.

The churches of this town are four in number: two of them, the Methodist Episcopal and Free Baptist churches, at Osseo; another, the Adventist church, in the south part; and the last, the Christian church, at Pittsford. We have obtained as full histories of each of them as we were able to, which we here present.

OSSEO METHODIST EPISCOPAL CHURCH.

The first service held in connection with the organization of this society was a sermon preached at the house of Horatio Hadley in 1836. The congregation consisted of five persons, and the minister, Rev. Mr. Wilcox, received for his services a "five-dollar gold-piece." In 1837 a class was formed, consisting of thirteen persons, and the society was attached to Bean Creek Mission. It was afterwards changed to the Hillsdale Circuit, and some years later was established as a separate charge.

Four of the original members are still living in the town. They are Mr. and Mrs. Horatio Hadley, Mrs. Sarah Hecox, and Mrs. Rebecca Failing.

The pastors have been as follows, viz.: 1837, J. Scotford and A. Staples; 1838, P. Sabin and Z. C. Brown; 1839–40, J. Scotford and P. Sabin; 1841, C. Babcock and G. C. Shurtliff; 1842, G. C. Shurtliff; 1843–44, W. Jackson and A. Minnis; 1845, W. P. Judd and Thomas Seely; 1846, J. Jennings; 1847, H. Worthington; 1848, W. Kelly; 1849, R. McConnell; 1850, I. Taylor; 1851–52, James Maguire; 1853, I. Card; 1854, J. Dobbins; 1855, B. N. Sheldon and J. Clerbine; 1856, N. Mount and J. Hoyt; 1857, I. Finch and William Doust; 1858–59, E. C. Chambers; 1860–61, A. W. Torrey; 1862, A. L. Crittenden; 1863, C. T. Van Antwerp; 1864–65, G. D. Palmer; 1866, A. J. Russel; 1867–68, B. W. Smith; 1869–70, W. J. Swift; 1871, A. M. Hunt; 1872–74, J. Clerbine; 1875, S. George; 1876, M. Browning; 1877, A. M. Fitch; 1878, M. I. Smith.

The first church edifice was erected, in the year 1860, at a cost of about $2000. It was repaired and enlarged, in 1873, at a further cost of $2000, and will now comfortably seat about 300 people. The membership is now 84. The officers of the church and Sabbath-school are L. W. Chapin, Class-Leader; Robert Hill, Levi Vanakin, Loren W. Chapin, William E. Burnett, and William H. Kimball, Trustees; W. H. Kimball, Superintendent.

FREE BAPTIST CHURCH OF OSSEO.

The records of this church begin with a meeting held August 13, 1873, though it is possible there was an organization prior to that time. It was organized through the efforts of Rev. A. A. Myers, of Hillsdale, who was also the first pastor, and continued in that relation, being assisted by Rev. John Mitchell, a student at Hillsdale College, until January, 1878, when Rev. C. B. Mills was settled as pastor, and remained six months. Since that time the pulpit has been supplied, Elder Myers preaching most of the time.

The number of members at the time of organization was about 30. Among them we mention John S. Alder, Marcus Van, Robert Purchase, Lawton Taylor, A. J. Goodell, S. D. McNeal, Elliott W. Church, James Fowler, Minor Knight, John D. Burghdurf, J. H. Mann, Guy Kingsley, and William W. Green. The present membership is about 75.

The society is connected with the Hillsdale Quarterly Meeting and the Michigan Yearly Meeting.

The society purchased a lot of J. S. Alder for $200, and at once set at work to build a church, which was erected in 1873, at a cost of $5000. It is built of brick, and is a fine-looking edifice. It was dedicated Oct. 28, 1877, by Prof. Dunn, of Hillsdale College.

The first officers were Moses Rumsey, E. G. Parker, William Van Wert, Warren Thompson, Lawton Taylor, Seth D. McNeal, Trustees; Marcus Van, Miner Knight, Deacons; Robert Purchase, Caleb Green, Lawton Taylor, Building Committee.

The present officers are Miner Knight, Lawton Taylor, George Rumsey, Nathan J. Randall, Marcus Van, J. H. Mann, Trustees; A. J. Goodell, Clerk; John Decker, Treasurer; E. W. Church, J. D. Burghdurf, Deacons.

There is a large and flourishing Sabbath-school connected with the church.

SEVENTH-DAY ADVENTIST CHURCH.

In the early spring of the year 1875, an Adventist minister named Rev. Hiram St. John, who resided at Clyde, Ohio, came to this town for the purpose of holding a series of meetings to propagate the doctrines of that sect. The place selected at which to hold the meetings was the Black school-house, in the south part of the town, and they were kept up for a period of about six weeks, with good success, and resulted in numerous conversions. From among these converts the church was formed in June following, and had a membership of 43. Among these members were Amasa Blunt, F. D. Snyder, Philancourt Black, George B. Taylor, Andrew Cook, Mary J. Snyder, Jonathan Iden, and George Hodgson. The church has had many additions to its roll of members, and has lost by removal and other causes sufficient to offset them, so that the membership is about the same now that it was in the beginning.

For a year after the formation of the church regular weekly meetings were held at the school-house; but in the summer of 1876 a church was built, under the charge of G. Hodgson, F. D. Snyder, and E. Forte, building committee, on a lot donated by Mr. Snyder. It is a plain, neat, wooden structure, capable of seating 200 people, and cost about $700.

The ministers who officiate at these Adventist churches are not settled as pastors, but are sent, as occasion demands, to hold meetings at different points. Those who have preached at this church are Revs. Hiram St. John, H. M. Kenyon, W. H. Littlejohn, M. S. Burnham, and M. B. Miller.

The first officers were F. D. Snyder, Amasa Blunt, Andrew Cook, Trustees; Philancourt Black, Clerk; Amasa Blunt, Elder; George N. Monroe, Deacon.

The present officers are F. D. Snyder, Amasa Blunt,

Jonathan Iden, Trustees; Esther Cook, Clerk; F. D. Snyder, Elder; George Hodgson, Deacon.

There has been a Sabbath-school from the commencement, with an average attendance of about 30 scholars. Amasa Blunt was the first Superintendent. F. D. Snyder is the present Superintendent, and Alice Kingsbury is the Secretary.

FIRST CHRISTIAN CHURCH OF PITTSFORD.

During the year 1867, Rev. W. W. De Geer, a minister of the Christian denomination, was induced to come to this place to preach by Mr. and Mrs. Sanford Haynes, who were acquaintances of his. The meetings thus instituted continued for about a year, and then it was thought desirable to form a church society, there then being about a dozen members of the sect who were anxious to unite their efforts for the furtherance of the interests of the cause of Christ. As a consequence of this desire on their part, a meeting was held at the Wesleyan church, in Pittsford village, on Saturday, the 28th day of April, 1868, for the purpose of organizing the church. The meeting was attended by about twenty persons, and proved an interesting and profitable occasion. After a sermon preached by Rev. W. W. De Geer, he instituted the church, receiving into its fellowship the following persons, viz.: Sanford Haynes, Sarah A. Haynes, James H. Filkins, Jane Filkins, from the Adams Church; Matthew A. Willitts, from the Free-Will Baptist Church of Pittsford; John C. S. Burger, Fanny Burger, Amos D. Olds, Ann O. Olds, James H. Salmond, Tryphena Salmond, Sarah A. Debingham, and Jane A. Converse.

Sanford Haynes was elected deacon, and James H. Filkins clerk.

The meetings were first held at the Wesleyan Methodist church, and subsequently at the school-house, and for a while in the store now occupied by J. B. Wilson. In the winter of 1869–70 it was decided to build a church, and a meeting was held for the purpose of incorporating the society, on the 1st of January, 1870. This meeting adopted the following as the legal name of the body, viz.: "The First Christian Church in the village of Pittsford, in the towns of Pittsford and Jefferson, Hillsdale Co., State of Michigan." Sanford Haynes, M. A. Willitts, J. C. S. Burger were elected as trustees, and they together with Charles Boley and H. B. Mead constituted the building committee to superintend the erection of the church. A subscription paper was started, and a sufficient sum being pledged, work on the church was begun in the spring or summer following. The church was so far completed as to allow of its being occupied as a place of worship in the winter following. It was then furnished with temporary seats, and the meetings, which had for a short time been held at the house of J. H. Filkins, were changed to the church, the first one being held there on the 1st of January, 1871.

In the spring of 1874, Rev. G. T. Sullivan, an Evangelist, from Iowa, was engaged to conduct a series of revival meetings, which commenced on the 13th of March, and continued for several weeks, resulting in a widely extended and powerful revival of God's work, by means of which one hundred and thirty-four persons were converted and joined the church. Strengthened by this large addition to their numbers, steps were at once taken to finish the church by putting in permanent seats and pulpit. This was accomplished at a cost of $400, and the dedicatory services were held at two o'clock P.M., Sept. 18, 1874, the sermon being preached by Mr. Sullivan. The sum of $336 was raised to pay off the indebtedness of the church. In the evening a meeting was held, which was addressed by Rev. H. K. Stamp.

The church is a brick building capable of seating about 250 persons, stands on the west side of Main Street, in the north part of the village of Pittsford, and was erected at a total cost of $3200.

The pastors of this church, in the order of their service, have been Revs. W. W. De Geer, M. W. Tuck, John Wilcox, P. W. Sinks, and N. L. Swank. Since the 1st of December, 1878, the church has been without a pastor.

At present the membership of the church is 71.

The present officers are James H. Filkins, G. S. Patterson, Alonzo F. Webster, Trustees; James H. Filkins, Clerk; G. C. Maxson, Treasurer.

The Sabbath-school connected with this church was organized as a union school some time before the formation of the church. It has been well maintained throughout, and has at present an average attendance of about 40 scholars. William Perrin was the first superintendent, and Rev. N. L. Swank is the present one, though since his pastorate terminated, the duties of the position have devolved mostly upon the assistant superintendent, Jas. H. Filkins.

BIOGRAPHICAL SKETCHES.

HON. CHARLES D. LUCE.

Among the early settlers at Martha's Vineyard were the Luces. Portions of the family emigrated to other States. Joseph Luce, the father of the subject of this narrative, was a native of New Jersey, where he was born in the year 1786. He followed the calling of a miller in the earlier part of his life, but in his later years he turned his attention to farming. He was an officer in the war of 1812, and served on the frontier. He was a sober, industrious man, of excellent principles, and led a comparatively uneventful life. He died in the year 1842, in Erie Co., Pa., whither he had removed from Arcadia, Wayne Co., N. Y. In 1811 he was married to Miss Betsey Soverhill, by whom he had a family of twelve children, Charles D. being the fifth. He was born in Arcadia, Wayne Co., N. Y., April 6, 1820. His early life did not differ materially from that of farmer boys generally. Work upon the farm during the summer was succeeded by the usual term at the district school in winter. By dint of energy and application, he obtained a thorough knowledge of the English branches, and his education he made practically useful to himself and others by teaching. In 1846 he came to Hillsdale County, and purchased, on credit, the farm where he now resides. The land was entirely unimproved, and the construction of a farm

and the liquidation of the debt incurred was a work of no small magnitude. In February, 1850, Mr. Luce was married to Miss Sylva R., daughter of Daniel S. and Rhoda Brown, of Erie Co., Pa. The paternal grandfather of Mrs. Luce was a soldier in the Revolutionary war, while her father served in the war of 1812. Mr. and Mrs. Luce have been blessed with one child, a son, Ernest M., who was born December, 1850, in the town of Harbor Creek, Erie Co., Pa.

In his political belief Mr. Luce is a Republican, and has been prominently identified with the politics of his district and county, although not a politician in the common acceptation of the term, never having sought political advancement. He has filled many positions of trust and responsibility, the duties of which he has discharged with fidelity to the trust reposed in him, and with honor to himself and to the satisfaction of the public. In 1850 he was elected supervisor of Jefferson, re-elected in 1851, and since that time has served seven terms. On the Board he was regarded as an efficient member, and served on important committees. For four years he served his fellow-townsmen as treasurer, and for seven years was on the Board of County Superintendents. In 1872 was elected to the representative branch of the Legislature, serving on the committees of Education and Engrossment and Enrollment. Having acquired an enviable reputation for integrity and business ability, he was urged to accept the position of president of the Farmers' Mutual Fire Insurance Company of Hillsdale County, which position he now holds.

Mr. Luce is emphatically a self-made man. Commencing life with only his natural resources for his capital, he has attained success in every department of life, and his career is an example to young men of the capabilities of character and manhood.

THOMAS HUTCHINGS.

This gentleman, one of the substantial farmers of Jefferson, was born in Somersetshire, England, Sept. 16, 1820. He learned the trade of a shoemaker, which occupation he followed until his emigration to this country, in 1850. For several years preceding his settlement in Hillsdale County he was engaged in farming in the State of New York; but, his means being limited, he came to Michigan in order to attain the acme of his ambition, the possession of a home of his own. He first purchased, in company with his brother-in-law, Mr. Trivett, the farm now owned by the latter gentleman. The copartnership existed about ten years, when Mr. Hutchings sold his interest, and purchased and cleared the farm now owned by Henry Duryea. Mr. Hutchings has been a sober, industrious man, and in his chosen calling has been very successful, and is considered to be one of the thorough, energetic farmers of Jefferson. He attributes much of his success to the substantial aid rendered him by his worthy wife, whom he married Sept. 5, 1855. Her maiden name was Elida A. Betts. She was born in Barry, Orleans Co., N. Y., Dec. 3, 1829. Her parents were farmers, and came to Michigan in 1849, and settled in Jackson County. On another page will be seen a view of the home of Mr. and Mrs. Hutchings, and of the birthplace of Mr. Hutchings, which is situated in a little hamlet in Somersetshire, about five miles from the city of Chard. The house is built of stone. The central part was built by the elder Hutchings, the subsequent additions being made by the members of the family. The left-hand portion of the building is used for the manufacture of shoes, and is thatched with straw. The building in the background is one of the ordinary English tenant-houses, immediately in front of which is the holly hedge. Altogether it affords a very pretty view of English scenery.

RANSOM.

THE township of Ransom includes sections 1 to 30 of congressional township 8 south, range 2 west, and its municipal genealogy may be traced as follows: When, on the 17th of March, 1835, the county of Hillsdale was divided by ranges into four separate townships, range 2 west was given the name of Moscow. March 23, 1836, the town of Adams was formed, including all of the range from what is now Moscow south to the Ohio line. March 11, 1837, that portion south of what is now Adams was given the name Florida, from part of which—townships 8 and fractional 9 south—was formed Rowland, Jan. 28, 1840. The remaining portion of Florida was changed to Jefferson, March 17, 1849, which name it still retains, including township 7 south, range 2 west. The name of Rowland was given in honor of the first settler of the township, Rowland Bird. Several years after the death of Mr. Bird a second act was passed, through the influence of certain parties living in what is now Amboy, and by this the name of the township was changed to Ransom; this was on the 9th of March, 1848. The inhabitants were not satisfied with this, and desiring that the name of the pioneer of the township should be duly honored, they secured the passage of an act the next year (April 2, 1849) changing the name to Bird. The strife was not yet at an end, for in the succeeding year (March 28, 1850) the act was passed which changed the name finally to Ransom, which has since been retained. By the same act the east half of Amboy was formed from fractional township 9 south (range 2) and the south tier of sections of township 8, the west half being taken from the south part of Woodbridge in the same manner.

Three considerable streams, with their lesser tributaries, furnish abundant water for this township. These are Silver

Creek, entering from Woodbridge on section 7, and flowing in a general southerly course, furnishing very good power, and discharging into Amboy at the south side of section 29; Ransom Creek, flowing southerly through the centre of the township, entering Amboy from section 26; and Burt Creek, the outlet of Bird Lake, in Jefferson, which flows south through the eastern part of the town. The latter stream is named from the family which early located near it,—that of Thomas Burt. All three of these creeks finally mingle their waters with those in the St. Joseph's fork of the Maumee, flowing through Williams Co., Ohio, and into Indiana, uniting with the St. Mary's at Fort Wayne, in the latter State, and forming the Maumee, which takes a northeasterly course and enters Maumee Bay ten miles below Toledo. Silver Creek is also known as the west branch of the St. Joseph, the two branches uniting in Williams Co., Ohio.

The surface of this town is greatly varied. In the southern and eastern portions it is comparatively level, while the balance is considerably broken by hills and ravines. The channels of the streams are deeply cut, and their currents usually quite rapid. But a small proportion of the township contains marsh, the most extensive having been originally a mile and a half north of Ransom Centre, at what is called "Tamarack Corners." Here was a considerable swamp, filled with tamarack timber, but it has been mostly drained and rendered productive. The system of underdraining has been introduced by the farmers of the township, and with marked success; different varieties of drain tile are used.

When Ransom was first settled, nearly its entire area was covered with a dense and heavy growth of timber, the only exception being a small portion in the north, which was "timbered openings." Much of the original timber yet remains, and the want of wood for fuel is not likely to be felt for many years. In this town are to be found, in the dwellings of its inhabitants, many of the wide fireplaces, such as cheered the hearts and warmed the log cabins of her first settlers, and the same charm attaches to them which they possessed in years agone, when the forest reached to the doorway, and the huge back-log was brought in from only a few steps away and deposited in its place to act as a support to the pile of smaller sticks placed in its front, while the jolly sparks raced with each other up the capacious chimney.

The soil of Ransom is generally of a clayey nature, but little sand abounding, and is well adapted to the growth of wheat and the various grains raised in this region. An idea of the resources of the township will be gained by perusing the following items, taken from the State census for 1874:

Population (763 males, 776 females)	1,539
Number of acres of taxable land	19,042
" " land owned by individuals and companies	19,075.50
" " improved land	12,074
" " land exempt from taxation	33.50
Value of same, including improvements	$10,900
Number of acres in school-house sites	3
" church and parsonage sites	4
" burying-grounds	6
Property used or intended for other public purposes	.50
Number of farms in township	306
" acres in same	18,604
Average number of acres in same	60.79
Number of acres of wheat sown in 1874	2,359
" " " harvested in 1873	1,962
" " corn " "	1,852
" bushels of wheat " "	24,871
" " corn " "	99,660
" " all other grain " "	16,787
" " potatoes raised "	7,856
" tons of hay cut "	2,080
" pounds of wool sheared "	16,079
" " pork marketed "	183,505
" " cheese made "	49,882
" " butter made "	89,580
" " fruit dried for market "	11,562
" barrels of cider made "	423
" pounds of maple-sugar made in 1874	1,610
" acres in orchards in "	522
" bushels of apples raised in 1872	21,750
" " " " 1873	16,420
" " pears " 1872	10
" " " " 1873	10
" " cherries " 1872	63
" " " " 1873	76
" cwt. of grapes " "	5
Value of these productions for 1872	$5,691
" " " 1873	$4,215
Number of horses, one year old and over, 1874	577
" mules, 1874	5
" work-oxen, 1874	46
" milch cows, "	886
" neat cattle, one year old and over, other than oxen and cows	448
" swine over six months old	1,138
" sheep " "	1,848
" " sheared in 1873	3,385
" lumber, lath, and shingle-mills in 1874	2
" persons employed in same	8
Amount of capital invested in same	$7,000
Feet of lumber sawed	600,000
Value of products of these mills	$9,700
Number of cheese- and butter-factories in 1874	1
" persons employed in same	2
Amount of capital invested	$1,100
Value of products	$4,653

As a dairying township Ransom ranks second in the county, according to the census, Reading only being ahead. Three cheese-factories have at different times been built in town, the first by Jacob Lozier, on section 22; the next by Silas P. Boothe, on section 1; and the third by Thomas Burt, on section 24. The only one now in operation is that of Mr. Lozier. The Boothe factory was only conducted part of one season, and is now used as a barn. That of Mr. Burt was the most extensive of the three, and is yet standing. Mr. Lozier manufactures from the milk of his own cows only.

The inhabitants of Ransom take just pride in their choice stock. Thomas Burt, who owns one of the best farms in the township, has as good—perhaps the best—conveniences for wintering stock as any farmer in the vicinity, and his herd of choice cows and fat young steers is certainly the best in the township.

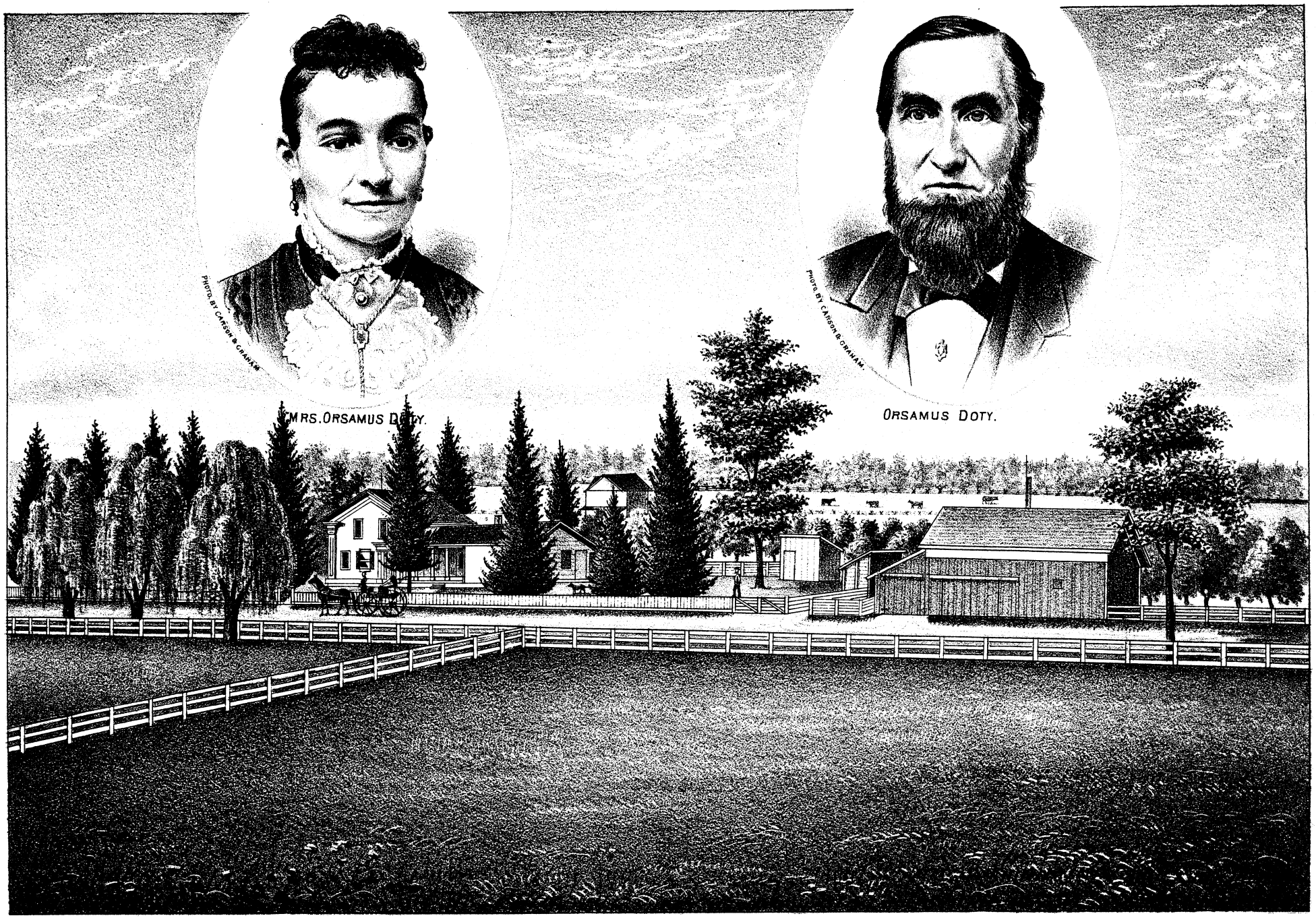
LAND ENTRIES.

Much of the land included in what is now Ransom was entered by speculators before a solitary person had settled within its limits, and the greater number of the early arrivals purchased from second hands. The following is a record of the entries previous to the 27th of April, 1838, as transcribed to the county books from the records of the land-office at Monroe:

Section 1.—David Margas, William Wolcott, William B. Bristol, Gardner Cooper, John F. Taylor, John M. Lickley.

Section 2.—Gilbert Howland, Joseph R. Williams, Lorenzo Bailey, Lothrop & Buck, Bronson Hopkins.

Section 3.—Lorenzo Bailey, Lothrop & Buck, Bronson



RESIDENCE OF ORSAMUS DOTY, RANSOM, HILLSDALE COUNTY, MICH.

Hopkins, Alonzo Bailey, Edward S. Baker, R. T. Davis, James Bellows.

Section 4.—John Allen, Gershom Willmarth, Lothrop & Buck, Wilder & Hastings.

Section 5.—John Palmer, Rowland Bird, Lothrop & Buck, James Guion.

Section 6.—Samuel Young, Wilder & Hastings, William P. Green, James Guion.

Section 7.—Lothrop & Buck, Wilder & Hastings, A. S. & Stephen Clark, Orrin Cobb, Charles J. Manning, Watson Childs, Hiram Darrow.

Section 8.—Asahel Kimball, Lothrop & Buck, William Burnham, Henry Fowler, Erastus Gaylord.

Section 9.—Stephen F. Warner, Asahel Kimball, A. & E. Willis.

Section 10.—Franklin Lakey, Joseph R. Williams.

Section 11.—William H. Chilson, Christopher Perkins, William B. Bristol.

Section 12.—Henry Cornell, David Short, Parley J. Spalding, Aaron D. Carroll, William H. Chilson, A. W. Nichols.

Section 13.—Gabriel H. Todd, A. McCow, David Short, Ransom Ferris, Otis Johnson, Elizabeth Sprague.

Section 14.—Lyman Doolittle, Ransom Ferris, Joseph R. Williams, Wilder & Hastings.

Section 15.—Gabriel H. Todd, Franklin Lakey, Joseph R. Williams.

Section 17.—Benajah Barker, Lothrop & Buck, W. P. Green, George L. Perkins, Erastus Gaylord.

Section 18.—Theron Skeel, Lothrop & Buck, Green, Hubbard & Lester, Charles Darrow, Charles H. and William Harroll.

Section 19.—Joseph R. Williams, T. B. Van Brant, Isaac Knapp, Jr., B. F. Van Dake, Charles Helm, Leonard Carlton.

Section 20.—Seth Brewster, Lothrop & Buck, M. L. and Aaron Lincoln, Ira R. Grosvenor.

Section 21.—Henry Jessup, Jr., Lothrop & Buck, M. L. and A. Lincoln, C. Howell, Deborah D. Field, George Crane.

Section 22.—J. E. Fletcher, Isaac French, Russell Whitney, Joseph R. Williams, Center Lamb, John R. Willis.

Section 23.—Gilbert Sherman, Sylvanus Rowles, Thomas Burt, Wilder & Hastings, John R. Willis.

Section 24.—Hiram Doolittle, Salmon Laird, Joseph R. Williams, Benjamin Harrington, Archibald McVickar.

Section 25.—Charles H. Carroll, Epenetus Howell, A. S. Clapp.

Section 26.—Salmon Laird, Green, Hubbard & Lester, William P. Green, Harvey Cobb, Isaac A. Calvin.

Section 27.—Isaac French, Russell Whitney, Noram C. Baldwin, J. D. Huntington, N. Bassett, Jr., Ama B. Cobb, Harvey Cobb.

Section 28.—J. J. Snidecor, Irwin Camp, William P. Green, Robert Parker, James Bellows.

Section 29.—Asa D. Reed, John Babcock, Samuel S. Brown, Ira R. Grosvenor.

Section 30.—James H. Babcock, Green, Hubbard & Lester, Edward L. Baker, William P. Green.

EARLY SETTLEMENT.

From a historical sketch of this town by Samuel B. Brown (at present occupying a seat in the State Legislature), read July 4, 1876, the following extract is made regarding the first white settler of what is now Ransom:

"Rowland Bird, a native of Massachusetts, who had previously lived in Wayne Co., N. Y., in the year 1832, in October, moved into Michigan and located in the town of Sylvania, now in the State of Ohio. From Sylvania he came to Ransom, where he arrived March 8, 1836. With him came his wife and seven children, four daughters and three sons; also a young man by the name of Leander Candee, as a man-of-all-work. What his wages were, or for what he served, the only record we have is that, four years after, to wit, March, 1840, he took to wife Lorinda Bird, and no doubt considered himself amply repaid for all the privations and hardships he had endured."

The marriage of Mr. Candee and Miss Bird was the first which took place within the present limits of Ransom. The first death was that of Allen Bird, a sixteen-year-old son of Rowland Bird, who died March 8, 1839, just three years after the family settled in the township, and a year before his sister was married to Mr. Candee. The funeral sermon was preached by Rev. Jacob Ambler, of Osseo, and was the first sermon delivered in town. The first birth was that of a child of Mr. and Mrs. James H. Babcock, and occurred also in 1839.

For one or two years after his settlement Mr. Bird's family had no neighbors save the prowling beasts of the wilderness, and the only occasions when they were permitted to gaze on one of their own color were the visits of parties looking for land upon which to locate at some future time.

The second family which settled in Ransom was that of Orrin Cobb, who made a home on the western border. Mr. Cobb became prominent in town, and held numerous offices, among them that of assessor, to which position he was elected at the first town-meeting.

The first frame barn in the township was built by Rowland Bird, in 1838, and among those who were present to assist in raising it were a few Indians, and several persons from Jonesville, who had come purposely to aid in the work. This was but one of many instances of the same character, and it was often found necessary to go even farther for help. "Indeed, the settlers of the town know what hardships and privations mean. One of them, desiring sash for the windows of his new log house, walked to Jonesville, bought five sash, paid all his money, lashed the sash to his back, and returned without having a mouthful to eat. Another man, desiring some seed-oats, started out, accompanied by his thirteen-year-old boy, in search of some. He bought three bushels three miles west of Hudson. Two bushels were put in one bag, and one bushel in the other. The bags were shouldered respectively by father and son, and carried the whole distance home."*

A wonderful mortality developed itself in the Bird family in the year 1840. Mrs. Candee, the bride of only a month, sickened and died on the 9th day of April, and the grave which was dug to receive her remains was the

* Hogaboam's History of the Bean Creek Valley.

second for a white person in the township. Mrs. Candee's youngest sister, Eunice Bird, died the same day, and on the 18th of September following, the youngest son of Mr. Bird died, aged six years. Four days later, September 22, Mr. Bird himself succumbed to the great destroyer of all things earthly, and at the age of forty-seven was laid to his long rest in the forest where he had made his home for four short years. A daughter of Mr. Bird became the wife of Nelson Doty, and is yet residing on the old farm taken up by the latter. Another daughter resides in Sylvania, Ohio.

The year 1839 witnessed the arrival of the three brothers, Orsamus, Nelson, and Aaron Doty, who came from the town of Wallingford, Rutland Co., Vt. They reached the house of Rowland Bird in the month of November. Orsamus and Nelson located land on the southeast quarter of section 8, west of the present residence of the former. Aaron did not at that time purchase, and after about a year in Michigan returned to Vermont, where he remained until after the death of his parents, when he removed to Ransom and bought the farm on section 16, now owned by A. J. Emmons and Truman Ramsey.

After Orsamus and Nelson Doty had located their land they went as far east as Tecumseh, where the latter remained one year and the former two, both returning to Ransom at the expiration of those periods. Nelson Doty's farm is widely noted for its excellence as a wheat-growing tract, having produced in a single year 3500 bushels.

Nelson Doty died in January, 1859, and his widow yet occupies the place. Aaron removed to Edgewood, Effingham Co., Ill., where his death occurred.

When the Dotys arrived in town the residents in its northern portion were Rowland Bird, William and Joseph Phillips (father and son), Israel Hodges, Matthew Armstrong,—now all deceased,—and Alexander Palmer, who still resides north of Tamarack Corners. Leander Candee lived with Mr. Bird, as stated, and Cornelius Deuel, Henry Cornell, and the Burts were living in the eastern part of town. Joseph Webster and Danforth Bugbee came a few years later. The latter at present resides a short distance south of Ransom village.

John J. Andridge, a Methodist preacher, was also a later arrival; he purchased the place in the northwest part of town, which had been entered by Israel S. Hodges, now of Ogden, Lenawee Co.

The brothers Thomas and Charles Burt are natives of "Merrie England," from whose wave-washed shores the former emigrated to the United States in February, 1833, and the latter at a subsequent date. They came together to Michigan in 1838, arriving in Ransom in the month of December. Charles Burt was unmarried and not yet of age. His brother was accompanied by his wife and four children,—one of them having been born on a place near Toledo, Ohio, upon which Mr. Burt lived during the five years of his residence in the country previous to removing to Ransom. Arriving on his place in the latter town (he had left his family at a place near the northwest corner of Pittsford until he could prepare shelter for them), he built a small shanty on the site of his present cheese-factory, and moving into it on Christmas-day, occupied it two years, when a second log house was built on ground where the east part of his present residence stands. Mr. Burt's first purchase in Ransom included the northeast quarter of section 23, upon which he still resides.

When the Burts settled the only family living in their neighborhood was that of Cornelius Deuel, a mile north. Among the first who came later were Henry Cornell and Harvey Higley. William Allen located still later; Giles Taylor lived a short time in the vicinity, but owned no land; Richard Kelley and Thaddeus Bailey were among the early settlers of this portion of the town,—the former is now a resident of Pittsford.

Morris M. Laird came in about 1841–42, and for a few weeks stayed with Thomas Burt, locating soon on his own place. Mr. Laird in a few years was seized with a desire to try his fortune in the newly-developed land of Ophir, and removed with his chattels to California, where he amassed a respectable fortune. The charms of a life in Michigan proved too tempting for him, and he was ere long back to his home in Ransom. His speculative and roving disposition, however, refused to content itself here, and numerous other ventures made and lost fortunes for him. He is at present residing probably in the city of Utica, N. Y.

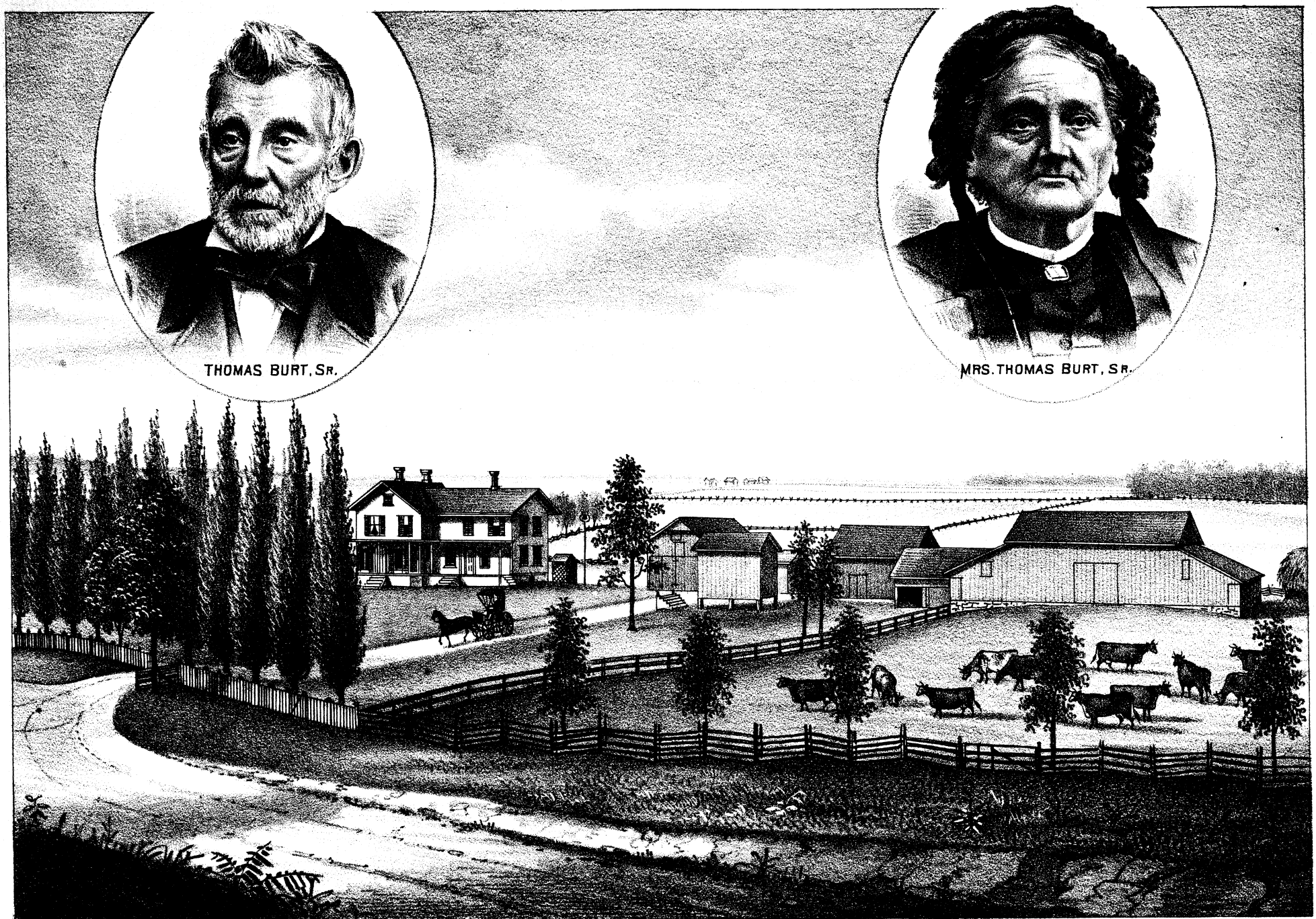
The settlement of the eastern part of town was quite slow, and when Mr. Burt came he was surrounded entirely by non-resident land. For about fifteen years he was obliged to keep in good condition a half-mile of road alone.

John Crommer settled quite early north of the Burt place, and Gilbert Howland located still farther north about 1842. One of the most prominent residents of the township of Ransom, although not an early settler, was Oliver T. Powers, who removed here from Buffalo, N. Y., in 1851. His widow is yet occupying the farm, her husband's death having taken place in March, 1875.

A remarkable and somewhat amusing incident is related by Thomas Burt. His wife gave birth to twin daughters in September, 1839. The only person in the neighborhood who could render aid was Mrs. Deuel, and she was promptly on hand. In some manner, during the excitement, the babes were changed around so that the matter of their age has ever since been a problem with no solution,—their parents being utterly unable to say which is the elder of the two. They are both living,—having families of their own,—one in this township and the other in Hillsdale. The veteran hunter and woodsman, Jesse Smith, who called at Mr. Burt's a few days after the twins were born, is said to have stated that "the prettiest sight he ever saw" was Mrs. Burt and her babies, one on each arm, dressed neat and clean in observance of the Sabbath; and it is further known that Mrs. Burt was a remarkably handsome woman in those days, while many traces of her beauty are still retained.

E. H. Goodrich, a native of Morris township, Washington Co., Pa., removed to Marion Co., Ohio, in 1833, and to Michigan, in February, 1848. He settled on section 20, in Ransom, where he still resides. Even at as late a period as 1848 the township was sparsely settled, especially in the southern portion, and Mr. Goodrich encountered many of the difficulties of a pioneer life.

George Coppins, originally from England and for some time a resident of Vernon, Oneida Co., N. Y., came from the latter place to Ransom in 1842, and located on his pres-



PHOTOS. BY CARSON & GRAHAM.

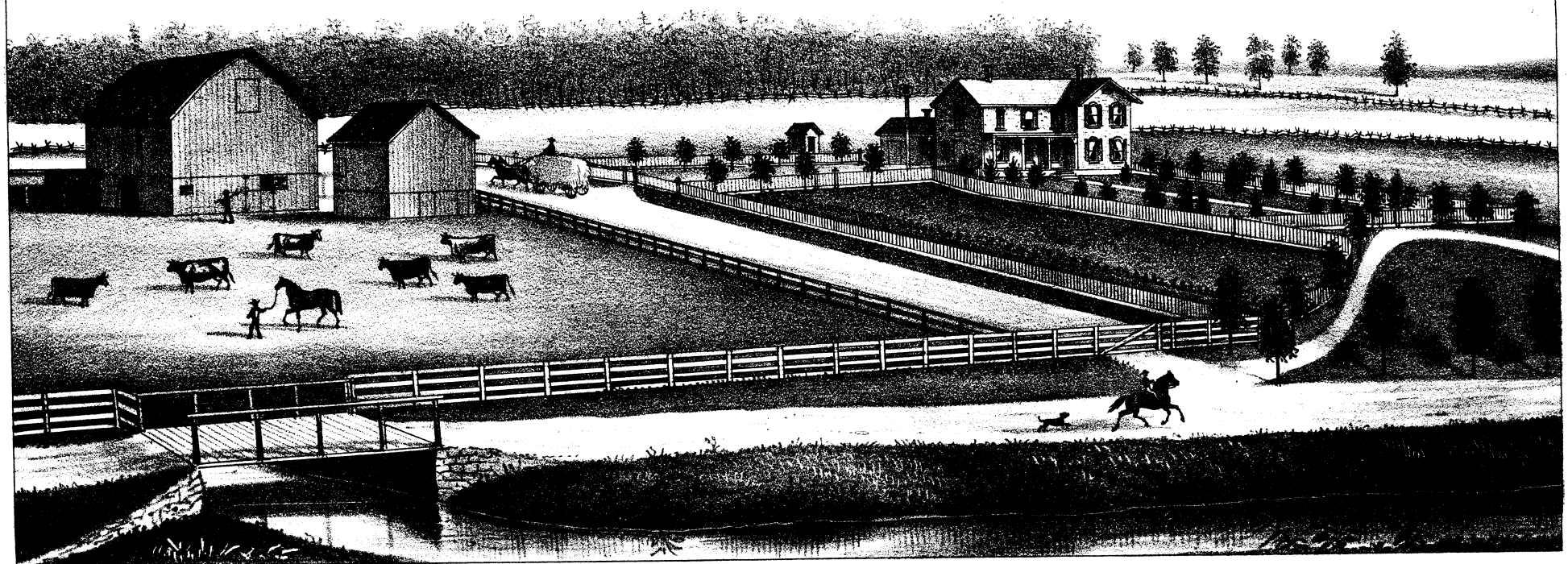
RESIDENCE OF THOMAS BURT, RANSOM, HILLSDALE CO., MICH.



THOMAS BURT, JR.



MRS. THOMAS BURT, JR.



RESIDENCE OF THOMAS BURT, JR., RANSOM, HILLSDALE CO., MICH.

ent farm, having purchased it at the earnest solicitation of Thomas Burt. He was fearful that he never could pay for the place, but through Mr. Burt's efforts he was induced to take the risk, and his present improvements and the order in which his farm is kept tell of his success.

For thirteen years Mr. Coppins has been sexton of the township cemetery on section 23, opposite his residence, and has spared no pains to make it the most beautiful of the three cemeteries the town contains. Evergreens have been set out and walks and drives arranged to the best advantage, and Mr. Coppins takes just pride in the appearance of the grounds. The first person buried here was Betsey Giar, wife of Henry Giar, whose interment dates Oct. 11, 1864. The other two cemeteries are known respectively as the Doty and Andridge burying-grounds, the former on section 5, and the latter on section 7. The Doty ground is the oldest in the township, the first person buried in it having been Rowland Bird's son, Allen, who died, as mentioned, March 8, 1839.

The first fire in the township occurred in the fall of the year 1841. Caleb B. Shepard, then living in Adams, was preparing to move to Ransom. He had built and covered a house, and the lumber was on the ground for the floors and doors thereto. He occupied a small, temporary shanty near by while at work. One Saturday afternoon he went to Adams to stay over Sunday, intending to bring a load of household goods back with him. Monday, upon returning, his surprise was great at finding his house and lumber pile in ashes. A clue was obtained to the cause of the fire when Mr. Shepard remembered leaving some gunpowder in the bottom of a boiler which was filled with tin pans and cooking utensils. Scraps of torn and twisted and blackened tin confirmed his suspicions, and people living five or six miles away claimed to have heard an explosion in that direction about sundown Saturday. Mr. Shepard set about rebuilding at once, and on the 14th of December, 1841, moved his family into his new house. For want of lower floor, doors, and windows they were obliged to live up-stairs through that winter.

Several fatal accidents have occurred in Ransom. A Mr. Featherly was killed, in 1851, by a falling limb, while in the woods east of Bugbee's Corners. In 1860, Mr. Joles was killed by lightning, and about the same time old Mr. Siddall (or Siddle) met his death while felling a tree, in the southwest part of the town. A young man named Ward fell upon the tines of a pitchfork, causing his death; and in 1872 the boiler of a steam saw-mill, on the farm of Charles Burt, exploded, killing four persons and wounding several others. Once only has the crime of murder been perpetrated in the town; this was on the 6th of February, 1876, when Jacob Stevick assaulted and killed Horace A. Burnett.

The first physician who settled in what is now Ransom was Dr. Baldwin, who came here about 1841–42. He had previously practiced in Hudson, Lenawee Co., and was an excellent physician for that time. The next medical professor who located was Dr. Lee, who, in 1851, established the first store in the township. Dr. Wilford Bates, now a resident of Ransom village, has practiced here with great success for over twenty years, and beside accumulating considerable property, has won an enviable place in the esteem of his neighbors, and a reputation for thoroughness and reliability not possessed in all cases by physicians. He is spoken of as an earnest, hard worker.

RECORD OF TOWNSHIP OFFICERS, ETC.

"At the first meeting of the electors of the township of Rowland, holden at the house of A. Palmer, on the 6th day of April, 1840, James H. Babcock was chosen Moderator, and Israel S. Hodges, Secretary; Roland Bird, Orrin Cobb, Rufus H. Rathbun, and Joseph Howe, Inspectors of Election; and Thomas Burt, Poll Clerk.* The number of officers to be elected was twenty-three,† and the number of electors was but eighteen, yet the difficulty was obviated by giving several offices to one man. Those elected were the following: Supervisor, Leander Candee; Town Clerk, Israel S. Hodges; Treasurer, Rowland Bird; Assessors, Matthew Armstrong, Rowland Bird, Orrin Cobb; Collector, Alexander Palmer; School Inspectors, Matthew Armstrong, Israel S. Hodges, James H. Babcock; Directors of the Poor, Joseph Howe, William Phillips; Commissioners of Highways, James H. Babcock, Alexander Palmer, Henry Cornell; Justices of the Peace, Rowland Bird, James H. Babcock, Matthew Armstrong, Henry Cornell; Constables, Alexander Palmer, Joseph Phillips, Amos S. Drake, Alexander Findley

"At this meeting it was "*Voted*, That there be paid five dollars for each and every full-grown wolf that is killed by the residents of the township, and two dollars and fifty cents for each and every wolf's whelp.

"*Voted*, That there be twenty-five dollars raised for the purpose of destroying bear.

"*Voted*, That there be paid five dollars for every full-grown bear that is killed within the township by actual residents, and two dollars and fifty cents for each and every cub that is killed by the residents of this township."

The township was divided into five road districts, and the following persons appointed their respective overseers: William Phillips, Leander Candee, James H. Babcock, Amos S. Drake, Alexander Findley.

After the death of Rowland Bird, in the fall of 1840, Leander Candee was chosen at a special meeting to fill his place as treasurer, and Israel S. Hodges was selected to the position of justice of the peace to take his place. This meeting was held Nov. 4, 1840; at the same time it was "*Voted*, that there be a set of measures and weights provided for the township; that there be a set of measures of wood for dry measure; and that there be a set of measures of tin to measure liquids; and that there be a set of scales of iron and tin." Matthew Armstrong was appointed town sealer.

The list of jurors appointed from Ransom in 1840 included James H. Babcock, Rowland Bird, Matthew Armstrong, Henry Cornell, Orrin Cobb, Israel S. Hodges, Leander Candee, and Nelson Doty.

On the 29th of January, 1841, Nathaniel S. Dewey was licensed to keep a tavern in the dwelling-house where he was then living, on the east half of the southwest quarter

* Township records. † Twenty-eight, including pathmasters.

of section 5, township 9 south, range 2 west. This was in what is now Amboy, and he was not allowed under the license to sell "ardent spirits, beer, ale, cider, or wine."

The principal officers of the township from 1841 to 1877, inclusive, will be found in the following list:

SUPERVISORS.

1841. Nelson Doty.
1842. Thomas Burt.
1843–44. Nelson Doty.
1845. Israel S. Hodges.
1846–47. Thomas Burt.
1848. Leander Candee.
1849. William Burnham, Jr.
1850. Thomas Burt.
1851. John J. Andridge.
1852. William E. Warner.
1853. Thomas Burt.
1854–55. Jared B. Norris.
1856–57. Nelson Doty.
1858. Lemuel J. Squier.
1859. Ephraim C. Turner.
1860. Warren McCutcheon.
1861. Henry W. Russell.
1862–68. Warren McCutcheon.
1869–70. Miles G. Teachout.
1871–72. Warren McCutcheon.
1873–74. Samuel B. Brown.
1875–77. William H. H. Pettit.

TOWN CLERKS.

1841–45. Henry Cornell.
1846. William Burnham, Jr.
1847. William D. Stout.
1848–49. Albert T. Kimball.
1850. George A. King.
1851–54. Lemuel J. Squier.
1855. Cyrus Lee.
1856–57. George A. Brown.
1858. Henry Cornell.
1859. Lemuel J. Squier.
1860. Cyrus Lee.
1861–63. Ira W. Bell.
1864–67. Lemuel J. Squier.
1868. Samuel D. Proctor.
1869–70. Charles Fitzgerald.
1871–72. Chas. D. Schermerhorn.
1873. M. A. Thompson.
1874–77. Lewis Thompson.

JUSTICES OF THE PEACE.

1841. Joseph G. Howe.
1842. Joseph Phillips.
John Sloan.
1843. Thomas Stetson.
Orsamus Doty.
1844. William Gay.
1845. —— ——.
1846. James H. Babcock.
1847. Caleb B. Shepard.
1848. Amos S. Drake.
1849. William Palmer.
1850. Z. D. Hammond.
1851. Andrew Hermance.
Orsamus Doty.
William E. Warner.
1852. Cyrenus Powers.
1853. Joseph Miller.
Phineas Perham.
1854. Orsamus Doty.
James D. Salisbury.
1855. Alden Siddall.
1856. E. C. Turner.
C. B. Shepard.
1857. Ferris Hill.
1858. Jared B. Norris.
1859. Jonathan E. Ingersoll.
George A. Brown.
1860. E. C. Turper.
William E. Warner.
1861. William Siddall.
1862. George A. Brown.
1863. Jonathan B. Bailey.
Isaac B. Mapes.
1864. E. C. Turner.
John W. Warner.
Peter Croup.
William Siddall.
1865. Z. D. Hammond.
Henry L. Russell.
1866. Enoch H. Goodrich.
Samuel B. Brown.
1867. Samuel B. Brown.
1868. Ephraim C. Turner.
1869. William R. Peck.
1870. Reuben B. Mason.
1871. Samuel B. Brown.
1872. Ephraim C. Turner.
1873. David T. Carpenter.
1874. Newton Russell.
1875. Harvey Higley.
Charles G. Palmer.
1876. Ephraim C. Turner.
1877. D. M. Worden.

TREASURERS.

1841. Alexander Palmer.
1842. —— ——.
1843–45. Caleb B. Shepard.
1846–47. Leander Candee.
1848. Zopher D. Hammond.
1849. C. B. Shepard.
1850–51. Henry Cornell.
1852. James Denney.
1853. Oliver T. Powers.
1854. James Denney.
1855. John L. Andridge.
1856. Harvey Higley.
1857. Caleb B. Shepard.
1858. Moses E. Bailey.
1859. Ferris Hill.
1860. Gordon H. Wilcox.
1861–62. William W. Haviland.
1863–64. Wilford Bates.
1865–68. Jonathan W. Harrison.
1869. James D. Cornell.
1870–71. Jehu W. Pennock.
1872–77. Jacob Pettit.

ASSESSORS.

1841. Amos S. Drake.
Orsamus Doty.
Joseph Phillips.
1842. Caleb B. Shepard.
G. Cramton.
1843. G. Cramton.
Sidney S. Drake.
1844. A. Palmer.
S. S. Drake.
1845. Alexander Palmer.
William Sloan.
1846. G. Cramton.
Solomon Fenton.*

COLLECTORS.

1841. Daniel Saxton.*

COMMISSIONERS OF HIGHWAYS.

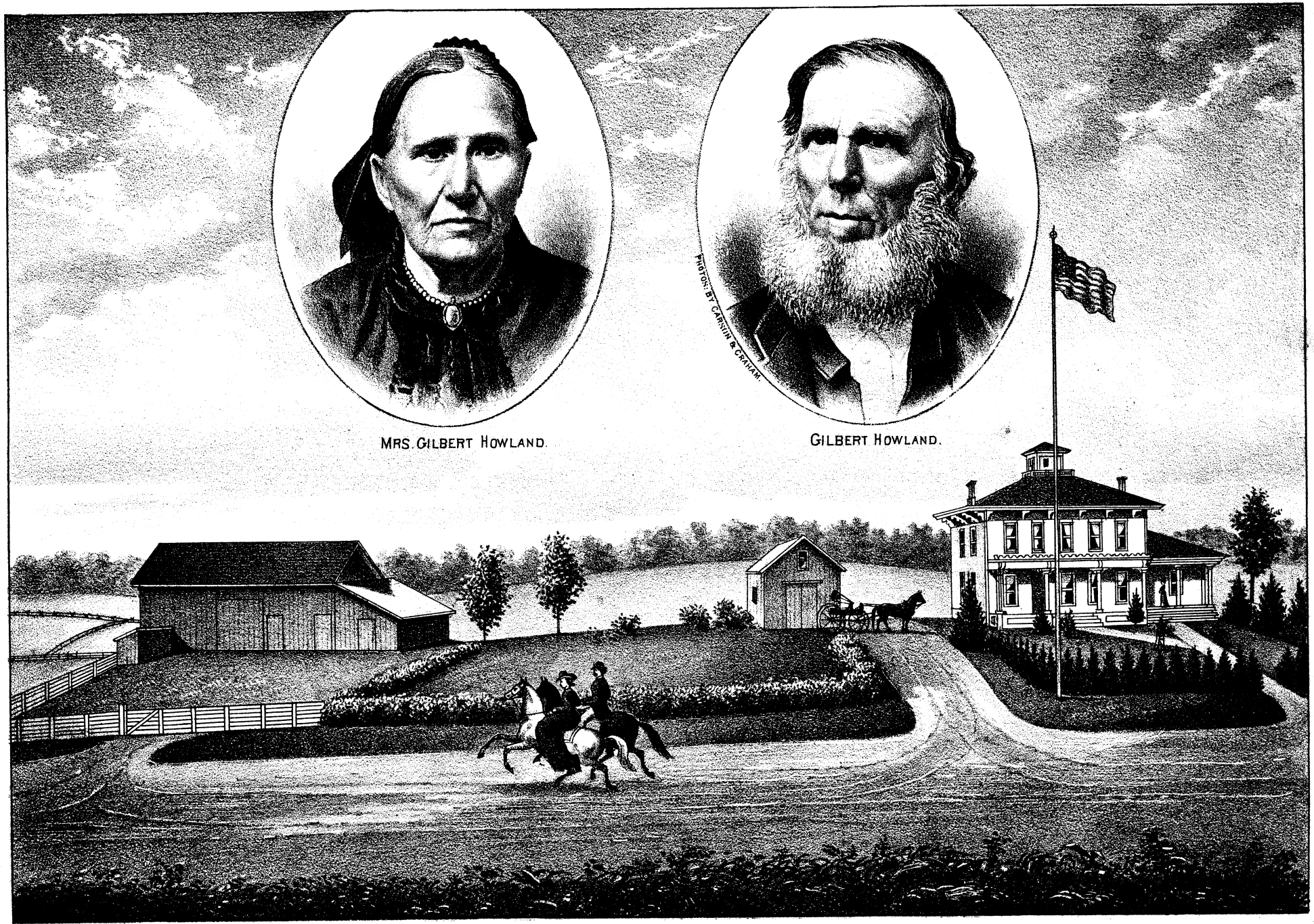
1841. Hiram Howe.
Nelson Doty.
Joseph Phillips.
1842. Caleb B. Shepard.
George W. Densmore.
Gurdon Cramton.
1843. Gurdon Cramton.
Amos S. Drake.
Leander Candee.
1844. Amos S. Drake.
John Perkins.
Daniel Saxton.
1845. S. S. Drake.
John Hammond.
John Carter.
1846. Christopher Perkins.
Uri Cramton.
Daniel Saxton.
1847. S. S. Drake.
W. D. Stout.
James Denney.
1848. Gilbert Howland.
Joseph Webster.
1849. Daniel Saxton.
1850. Nelson Doty.
1851. Lemuel Howe.
1852. Thomas Burt.
1852. William Palmer.
1853. Nelson Doty.
1854. Danforth Bugbee.
1855. Isaac Doty.
1856. William R. Peck.
E. H. Goodrich.
1857. Orsamus Doty.
1858. Jacob Pettit.
1859. Moses E. Bailey.
1860. James Cooper.
Chauncey Casterline.
1861. George Camp.
1862. Elijah S. Field.
1863. Jacob Pettit.
1864. George Coppins.
1865. Oliver T. Powers.
1866. William Hile.
1867. George Coppins.
1868. Oliver T. Powers.
1869. Orsamus Doty.
1870. Richard Hart.
1871. Harvey Higley.
1872. David Crommer.
1873. Richard Hart.
1874. Gardner Vincent.
1875–77. Moses E. Bailey.

The following are the officers of Ransom chosen at the annual town-meeting for 1878, viz.: Supervisor, William H. H. Pettit; Town Clerk, John Squier; Treasurer, Jacob Pettit; Justice of the Peace, J. B. Phillips; School Inspector, Andrew J. Cornell; Township Superintendent of Schools, Alfred F. Hart; Commissioner of Highways, Hiram Miller; Drain Commissioner, Thomas Dennis; Constables, David Stoner, Ambrose H. Baldwin, James C. Bailey, Charles H. Moore.

EARLY SCHOOLS.

The first school in the township of Ransom was taught in the summer of 1838 by Lucinda Bird, in a shanty on the northwest quarter of section 8, on land now owned by George W. Boothe. The three families who sent children to Miss Bird for instruction were those of Rowland Bird, Orrin Cobb, and Israel S. Hodges. The first school-house was a log building erected in 1839 or 1840, in district No. 2, near the present structure, in the same district. A frame school-house, the first in town, was built in 1844 in district No. 7, where now stands the brick building. In what is now district No. 9 the first school-house was a log building erected about 1851–52, and the teacher was Hannah McCarty. A frame building afterwards put up was destroyed by fire, and the present one, also frame, has taken

* None since chosen.



MRS. GILBERT HOWLAND.

GILBERT HOWLAND.

RESIDENCE OF GILBERT HOWLAND, RANSOM, HILLSDALE CO., MICH.

its place. The township has very good schools and school buildings, three of the latter being constructed of brick.

About 1844 a log school-house was built on land owned by Thomas Burt. Probably the first teacher was the wife of Thomas Lee (brother of Dr. Lee), and another who taught here early was Amanda Birch. A frame school-house is now standing in the district, on section 24.

RELIGIOUS SOCIETIES.

FIRST CONGREGATIONAL CHURCH, RANSOM.*

This church was organized May 19, 1848, by a council called for that purpose, at the house of C. B. Shepard, two and a half miles northeast of the Centre. The council consisted of Rev. S. R. Laird, preaching at Hudson and Wheatland; Rev. Roswell Parker, of Adams; and laymen Jacob Robins, of Wheatland; A. Wade and David Bagley, of Adams; and B. H. Lane, of Hudson. The church was organized with seven members,—three males and four females,—six of whom came with letters from other churches. These persons were Stephen Ingersoll and Joan, his wife; C. B. Shepard and Mary E., his wife; Jacob T. Service and Ann, his wife; and Sally Perkins. The church assumed the name of the "First Congregational Church of Ransom" on the day of its organization, and voted to invite Rev. R. Parker, of Adams, to preach for them one-half of the time. A committee was also appointed to solicit aid from the American Home Missionary Society, and it was granted. The church was first represented in the Southern Michigan Association, by C. B. Mott, at a meeting held at Clinton, on the fourth Tuesday in June, 1848.

Rev. Roswell Parker closed his labors with this church in November, 1850, having remained two and one-half years. Soon after this Rev. William E. Warner (Wesleyan), a resident of the town, was employed for half of the time, and remained about two years. For eight or ten months subsequently the church was not supplied except occasionally, when Rev. W. Wolcott, of Adrian, came and preached one-third of the time for some two years. Mr. Wolcott labored as a minister at large for the Massachusetts Home Missionary Society. His successor was Rev. T. W. Davis (Wesleyan), of Ransom; he began in the spring of 1856, and continued one year. The church was again unsupplied for some six months, and then secured the services of Rev. M. Tingly, a recent graduate of Oberlin. He came in November, 1858, and remained three years. After a vacancy of a few months the church was supplied for three years by Rev. George Barnum. In August, 1864, Mr. Barnum was obliged to cease preaching in consequence of the failure of his voice. He was succeeded, in September, by Rev. J. F. Boughton, of Geneva, Ashtabula Co., Ohio.

The records show that delegates have very generally been appointed to represent the church at meetings of associations. During the first of the eighteen years of the history of the church there were additions of members nearly every year, chiefly by letter. Four of the members of the church served during the war of the Rebellion, and of these but one returned. They were John Schermerhorn, killed Sept. 24, 1864, at Athens, Ala.; Henry Mabbs, died also in 1864; Collins J. Wilcox, died July 29, 1864, of wounds received in the battle of the Wilderness, Virginia; and Ovid M. Thompson, the only one who returned.

For the first seven years the congregation held its meetings in what was known as the "red school-house," two miles northeast of Ransom village. At a meeting held at that place April 12, 1853, a society was organized called the "First Congregational Society of Ransom." Five trustees were chosen, and instructed to take measures preparatory to building a meeting-house. During the next year and a half several meetings were held, but no decisive action relative to building took place. Those interested had but limited means, and all were not agreed as to the best site for a house. On the 2d of November, 1854, the society convened at the house of A. Thompson, when the latter was appointed a building committee, and it was decided to build at the Centre. Application was made for aid from the church erection fund, and $250 procured. The balance, $950, was raised by subscription, and all paid within three years. About the middle of the following summer the building was so far completed as to be occupied for worship. In the spring of 1865 the house was repaired and improved on the interior, at an expense of $100.

June 18, 1848, Caleb B. Shepard was elected church clerk, and held the office twenty-four years. Lemuel J. Squire was elected a deacon in this church April 6, 1850, and has continued to hold that office to the present. The only ones of the original members of this church who are still connected with it are Caleb B. Shepard and wife. L. J. Squier and wife became members in 1849, and Mrs. Nancy Thompson in 1854, and are yet connected with it.

Rev. Mr. Boughton preached here nearly five years, and for about sixteen months after he left the church was without a pastor. Rev. J. F. Husted assumed charge Jan. 1, 1871, and preached about eighteen months. Oct. 1, 1872, Rev. Charles Warburton became pastor, also remaining about eighteen months. Rev. Reuben Everts began his labors here Oct. 25, 1874, and stayed one year. April 1, 1876, Rev. K. H. Crane took charge. At present there is no regular pastor.

The membership of the church in January, 1879, was 58. A good Sabbath-school is sustained, with a large attendance; its superintendent is J. W. Hile.

METHODIST EPISCOPAL CHURCH, RANSOM.

The present society at the Centre was organized in 1857, during which year John F. Schermerhorn built the dwelling which he afterwards sold to the society for use as a parsonage. The present frame church was built in 1868–69, and dedicated July 4 of the latter year, by Rev. Mr. Doust, of Hillsdale. Previous to that time meetings had been held in the school-house. The present membership is about 50, and the pastor, Rev. George Donaldson. Before the church was built here meetings were also held in the Hall school-house, in the northwest part of the town. The oldest class in the township was organized in the Doty neighborhood, and had a considerable membership in 1848. One of the early ministers was Rev. John J. Andridge, still a resident of the township. It is related of him that after a hard week's work upon his farm, he would start

* By Lewis Thompson, clerk; prepared in 1878.

Sunday morning and walk to Jonesville, where his first appointment was, and hold services at 10.30 o'clock in the forenoon; thence walk to Litchfield and preach before an afternoon audience; travel from there to Allen Prairie and hold evening services; and finally walk back to his home in Ransom and be ready early Monday morning to take his axe into the woods and swing it uninterruptedly till nightfall; and in the language of an old settler, "it took a good man to keep up with him." His second year was attended with a trifle less travel, his appointments being at Hudson, Pittsford, and Osseo. Rev. William E. Warner was also an early preacher of this denomination, and a very eloquent and much-esteemed man. Mr. Andridge preached at the time the class was organized at the Centre.

UNITED BRETHREN CHURCHES.

Of these there are three in the township. The oldest is located in the southern part of the township, where a society was organized about 1863–64, by Rev. Joseph Gear, and has a present membership (January, 1879) of 47. The frame church in which its meetings are held was built about 1868–70. A second church, to which has been given the name "Otterbein," stands on the east town-line, adjoining Wright, where a society was organized at a somewhat later date than the one first mentioned. It has a membership of 79. The third and latest society was organized at the village of Ransom about 1875, by Rev. Wesley Lilly, and a brick church built in 1876. The membership of this latter society is 19. Rev. G. W. Crawford is pastor of all three churches, and also of two others on his circuit,—one at Pioneer, Williams Co., Ohio, and one called "Olive Branch," east of Pioneer.

THE FREE METHODISTS

have a class near "Tamarack Corners," organized in 1878, and another south of the Centre, which has been in existence ten or eleven years. The membership is small, and meetings are held in school-houses. Rev. Mr. Lynn is the present pastor.

SEVENTH-DAY ADVENTISTS.*

One of the two churches of this denomination in Hillsdale County is located at Ransom village, the other being at Hillsdale. The society in Ransom was organized in 1866, with about 20 members, and a frame church built in 1869. This church was organized by Elder John Byington, from Newton, Calhoun Co. Among its early members were Andrew J. Emmons and Samuel S. Jones, with their families. Truman Ramsey came to the township in 1868, and has been a member since that time. This society employs no settled pastor, but is supplied by missionary ministers of the denomination. The present membership is 52. It is in good condition, and its members appear fully in earnest in their belief and work.

MILITARY RECORD.

The assertion that the inhabitants of Ransom are imbued with a spirit of valor and a genuine love for their country, is proven by the fact that the township furnished 143 men for the Union army during the war of the rebellion. Out of the number, 40 laid down their greatest offering—their lives—in defense of the Union their fathers had cemented, and the wailing cypress and spreading live-oak shower dewy tears upon the graves of the fallen martyrs. Five men enlisted for three months in the 4th Michigan Infantry, the first that received recruits from this township. On the 15th of April, 1861, the day the first call was made for volunteers, James Tarsney, of Ransom, was in Hillsdale and there enlisted, being the first person from this town to enroll himself in the list of national defenders. On the next day Riley Ainsworth, Hiram L. Hartson, Ira Williams, and Avery Randall enlisted from Ransom. Of these five, Hiram L. Hartson was the only one who returned, the others having found eternal rest from the fatigues of march and engagement, and the anxieties of the soldier for the success of his loved standard. Those who volunteered from this town were the following persons, viz.: James Tarsney,† Riley Ainsworth, Hiram L. Hartson, Ira Williams, Emery Yost, —— Yost, John Williams, Horace Doty, Darius Howe, Marshall Tooth, Ephraim Baker, Charles Baker, C. Sutton, Samuel Wheaton, William Kelley, John Durgan, William Palmer, William Britton, Sidney Palmer, —— Hall, Andrew Booth, Hollis Hammond, —— Higley, Charles Coppins, Samuel Halstead, George Dewey, Orrin Olds, E. H. Goodrich, J. M. Bailey, William Doyle, Oscar Barnes, William Clark, Amos Smith, Charles Hartson, Edgar Ainsworth, Richard Hart, James Burt, William Pettit, S. Bliler, John Smatts, Hiram Hurd, H. Perkins, Charles Olds, Captain Hill, William Rose, George W. Van Gauder, Loren Hammond, George H. Cornell, John Palmer, Isaac Brown, James H. Thiel, Kincaid Shepardson, D. W. Litchfield, J. Schermerhorn, William H. Shepard, Michael Howland, Lewis Deuel, John Croop, Alfred Deuel, William Siddall, Willis Woods, Loren Whitney, John Williams, Sidney Dodge, Daniel Clemens, Sheldon Carey, Daniel Brogan, Henry Common, John C. Cooper, William Manning, John Tarsney, Thomas Plumley, George Brewster, Thomas Tarsney, Andrew Tarsney, Quincy Britton, Aaron Boyer, Michael Helmick, James D. Cornell, Horace Gay, Warren Perham, William Mapes, George Mapes, Aaron Smith, Cornelius Boyington, James Hoover, Samuel Kingsley, George R. Palmer, Benjamin S. Ward, Collins Wilcox, William Youngs, T. C. Baker, Charles Hannibal, Isaac Smith, H. Bailey, Orsamus Doty, Harry Mott, David Litchfield, John Ainsworth, William H. Allen, Samuel Cressey, Edwin Camp, George Casterline, Jeptha Casterline, Henry Tary, John Hosman, George Hart, Frank Hoover, Elias Hoover, Thomas Lozier, Israel Lozier, Benjamin Olds, Asahel Parks, Charles Parks, Frank Runell, Lewis Smith, Orville Thompson, E. W. Warner, Fred Olds, Jacob Rorrick, William Agnew, George W. Booth, William Lile, Andrew Crandall, Aaron Stocker, Jonas Smith, William Young, A. Howell, W. Young, E. P. Barson, George N. Sacrider, I. C. Hinds, Frank Smith.

VILLAGE OF RANSOM.

The first post-office in the township of Ransom was established in 1847, and Albert T. Kimball appointed post-

* From information by Truman Ramsey.

† Also spelled Tarseney.

master. Mail was delivered weekly, and the route extended from Hillsdale to Likely's Corners, or "Wood's Corners Post-Office," in Wright township, the latter office being named from the postmaster. Lemuel J. Squier was appointed to the office in Ransom about 1851, and some two years later it was removed to the village and kept by one Dr. Lord. About 1855, Ichabod Stedman opened the first store in Ransom village, and the next year Mr. Squier moved from his farm—having been severely injured by a horse—and entered Stedman's store as clerk. He was soon after a second time appointed postmaster. The present incumbent of the office is David Carpenter.

Lemuel J. Squier, now of Ransom village, came with his father, Noble Squier, from Wayne Co., N. Y., to Michigan, in 1839, and settled at Locust Corners, in Pittsford. The elder Squier lived there a few years and removed to Hudson, and about 1846 to Ransom. His son followed with his own family in November, 1848. Both families lived on section 9. Noble Squier is now also a resident of the village, and has reached the age of ninety years.

The store built by Ichabod Stedman is yet standing in the south part of the village. Lemuel J. Squier has been engaged in the mercantile business here for twenty years, and only recently sold out to his son-in-law, George A. Hicks, who also has a store at South Wright. The establishment at Ransom is managed for Mr. Hicks by Mr. Squier's sons.

The village now contains 5 stores of various kinds, 2 blacksmith-shops, 3 millinery-shops, 1 harness-shop, 2 boot- and shoe-shops, 2 wagon-shops, a hotel, 4 churches (Congregational, Methodist Episcopal, United Brethren, and Seventh-Day Adventist), a good brick school-house, and a population of about 200.

The *Ransom Cornet-Band* was organized in the fall of 1876, and has thirteen members,—twelve instruments belonging to the band. Its leader is C. H. Moore.

Leonard Lodge, No. 266, *F. and A. M.*, was organized in January or February, 1869, with eight members. It was named for its first Master, Chauncey Leonard, then living at Osseo, in Jefferson township. Hiram Hartson was the first Senior Warden. The lodge was organized at the Centre, and occupies the same room as at first, that in the building where the drug-store is located. The present membership is in the neighborhood of thirty. The oldest Mason now connected with the lodge is Newton Russell, who was first initiated in Franklin Lodge, at Litchfield, in 1854. The next oldest is Orsamus Doty. The officers of Leonard Lodge are,—W. M., A. R. Knowles; S. W., Ferris Hill; J. W., —— Lawder; S. D., Hiram Hartson; J. D., Wm. Palmer; Treas., Bradley Phillips; Sec., Joseph Edinger; Tyler, Mr. Dillen.

Ransom Centre Grange, No. 181, *Patrons of Husbandry*, was organized about 1874, with some thirty members. The first Master was Oliver T. Powers, now deceased. The grange occupies the old frame school-house at the village.

Ransom village is more commonly known as "Ransom Centre," from its position in the township. The place was started on the south side of Ransom Creek, and has gradually spread to the northward, until as much lies on the north side as the south.

Among those to whom we are greatly indebted for favors extended while gathering the foregoing items are Lemuel J. Squier, Orsamus Doty, Lewis Thompson, Thomas Burt, Newton Russell, Rev. G. W. Davis, E. H. Goodrich, George Coppins, and numerous others.

BIOGRAPHICAL SKETCHES.

SAMUEL B. BROWN.

Joseph Brown, born April 11, 1785, in Heath, Franklin Co., Mass., was married in 1810 to Miss Polly Dix. The same year he settled in Rensselaer Co., N. Y., and in 1833 he removed to Niagara County, same State. His son, Samuel B. Brown, the subject of this sketch, was born in



Photo. by C. H. Mead, Lansing.

SAMUEL B. BROWN.

Rensselaer Co., N. Y., Oct. 23, 1820, and was the fifth of a family of ten children. He lived with his father until he was of age, having, before his majority, learned the wagon-maker's trade. His educational advantages were limited to the district schools of his time. At the age of twenty-one he started out in life for himself, working at his trade. Oct. 1, 1846, he was married to Miss Sally Sophronia Lathrop, who was born Feb. 14, 1819. To Mr. and Mrs. Brown were born five children, Curtis Lathrop, born Nov. 11, 1847; Joseph Dix, born Feb. 25, 1849; Myron Eudelmer, born Dec. 7, 1850; Charles H., born July 21, 1852; and Henry Truman, born Jan. 24, 1854, died Jan. 2, 1861. April 20, 1862, he came to Lenawee Co., Mich., and in the spring of 1864 he moved to the town of Ransom, in Hillsdale Co., Mich., and engaged in farming, where he still resides. In politics he is a Republican, having formerly belonged to the Whig party. In 1865 he was elected justice of the peace which office he held ten years. In 1873 and 1874 he was

chosen supervisor of his township, giving such satisfaction that, in 1876, he was elected to represent the Second Representative District of Hillsdale County in the State Legislature, filling the office with credit both to himself and his constituents, and in 1878 was re-nominated and re-elected to the same office. In religion Mr. Brown is a Congregationalist, and has been for many years a member of that church.

NELSON DOTY.

Among the first settlers of Ransom township there was none who took a more active part in all that pertained to the advancement and improvement of the town than Nelson Doty, the subject of this sketch. Born in Wallingford township, Rutland Co., Vt., June 7, 1816, he grew to manhood among the sturdy yeomanry of the Green Mountain State. His early life, training, and education were such as would naturally fit him to bear the hardships and privations of a pioneer life. His education was such as could be obtained at the district schools of his native town during the winter months, yet he acquired enough to fit him for the active business life he afterwards led. One of the leading traits of Mr. Doty's character in early life was perseverance, and this trait, combined with an indomitable will, made him one not easily discouraged by adversity or hardships. He lived with his father, who was a farmer, until he was sixteen years old, when he left home to commence life for himself, with no other assistance than a strong constitution and the traits of character above referred to. He worked at jobbing around the factory towns of Massachusetts until the fall of 1838, when he, in company with his brother, Orsamus Doty, emigrated to what was then called the township of Rowland (now Ransom), Hillsdale Co., Mich. Here the brothers, who were almost inseparable companions, determined to settle, and in the midst of a forest which extended almost unbroken for miles, they bought the southeast quarter of section 8, which they at once commenced improving. They soon after bought the southwest quarter of section 9. In 1843 the brothers divided their land, Nelson taking as his share the southeast quarter of section 8. It is said of the two brothers that up to the time of division they had always worked together, owning everything in common, and that when one made a dollar the other had half of it. To the land thus obtained Mr. Doty added from time to time, until at the time of his death he owned three hundred and twenty acres of land, the greater part of it under cultivation.

April 4, 1841, he was married to Miss Priscilla Bird, daughter of Rowland and Lydia (Ford) Bird, who was born June 6, 1823. There were born to them three children, as follows: Horace B., born Dec. 8, 1842; Eveline P., born Aug. 30, 1845; and Mahala, born Dec. 10, 1854. Horace B. Doty enlisted Aug. 16, 1861, in the 7th Michigan Battery, and died in hospital April 24, 1863.

In politics Mr. Doty was formerly a Whig, but at the formation of the Republican party he joined its ranks, and was, to the day of his death, an ardent Republican. He always took an active part in political matters, and at the second town-meeting held in the town he was elected supervisor, holding the office five terms, and to the entire satisfaction of his fellow-townsmen. At different times he held other minor township offices. He was also active in school matters, and did much to advance the educational interests of his town. Died Jan. 10, 1859.

ORSAMUS DOTY.

Orsamus Doty, the subject of this sketch, was the tenth of thirteen children, and was born Sept. 20, 1815, in Wallingford township, Rutland Co., Vt., where he lived with his father until he was nineteen years old, working at shoemaking and as a miller. He then left home, and in Worcester Co., Mass., worked on a farm two years, earning the money which was his start in life. While living in Worcester he rode on the first train which ran from Boston to Worcester. Sept. 20, 1838, Mr. Doty, with his two brothers, came into Ransom township, Hillsdale Co., Mich., then an almost unbroken wilderness, and with his brother, Nelson, located the southeast quarter of section 8, afterwards buying the southwest quarter of section 9. They worked on these two lots together till 1843, when they divided,—Orsamus taking the southwest quarter, section 9, which he still owns. On this farm he built a log house, carrying the window-sash for the same twenty miles on his back, paying for them his last cent, and going home without any dinner. At that time his neighbors, aside from his brother's family, were Indians, with whom he lived on the most amicable terms. At the second town-meeting held in the town Mr. Doty was elected justice of the peace, which office he held for ten years. Few if any of the early settlers deserve more credit than Mr. Doty, coming into the town as he did with limited means and clearing up a large farm, carrying his supplies forty miles on his back, enduring the hardships of a frontier life, and raising a family and acquiring more than a fair competency, although he has had many misfortunes, among them the loss of three wives, and being now in his sixty-fourth year, a strong and well-preserved man. Oct. 31, 1844, he was married to Miss Lydia Ingersoll. To them was born one child, Albert W., born Aug. 4, 1845. Nov. 5, 1846, he was again married, to Miss Sarah B. Squier; the result of this marriage was three children, Theressa Maria, born Dec. 1, 1851; Adelaide B., born March 9, 1854; and Susan E., born June 13, 1858. For his third wife he married Mrs. Annie E. Fenton, and May 11, 1878, he was married to Miss Maggie Palmer. Although Mr. Doty was not liable to a draft, he enlisted, Aug. 16, 1861, in the 7th Mich. Battery, Capt. Chas. Lamphier, as sergeant-major. At Richmond, Ky., Aug. 30, 1862, his company was engaged with the enemy and nearly all were captured; Sergt. Doty and a few others escaped. Discharged on account of disability, March 9, 1863. In politics he has always been a Whig and Republican, in religion a Universalist.

OLIVER T. POWERS.

Oliver Powers was born Aug. 5, 1792, in the State of Connecticut, and was a farmer. March 9, 1813, he was married to Miss Elizabeth Sprague, who was born May 4, 1793. From Connecticut he moved to Erie Co., N. Y., where he died. They had nine children, the fourth of whom, Oliver T. Powers, the subject of this sketch, was born Sept. 7, 1821, in Clarence, Erie Co., N. Y., where he



Photo. by Carson & Graham, Hillsdale.

OLIVER T. POWERS.

grew to manhood, receiving such educational advantages as were to be had in the common schools of that day, with one year in a Pennsylvania academy. At the age of twenty-one he commenced life for himself on a farm, which business, and that of grafting, he followed through life. Feb. 21, 1850, he was married to Miss Elvira Cunningham, daughter of Lyman and Julia (Parmalee) Cunningham. Mr. Powers was father to nine children, Philander, born Dec. 9, 1847, by his first wife; Mary C., born April 12, 1851; Julia E., born May 25, 1853; Almon C., born Jan. 19, 1856; Henry C., born Aug. 17, 1858; Calvin E. and Melvin E., born Sept. 2, 1861; Clara E., born May 28, 1864; Eva H., born April 16, 1867; Oliver G., born Dec. 16, 1870; Lucy V., born Nov. 16, 1873. In 1852, Mr. Powers, with his family, moved to the town of Ransom, Hillsdale Co., Mich., and bought eighty acres of land, on which he settled. He since added to it until it now consists of one hundred and eighty acres of fine soil, the most of which he cleared and improved.

Mr. Powers was an enterprising, energetic man, respected and esteemed by all. He took great interest in educational matters connected with his township, and filled several local offices with credit, among them that of township treasurer. In politics he was always a Republican, and in religion liberal. His death occurred March 4, 1875.

THOMAS BURT, Sr. AND Jr.

James Burt was born in the parish of Marnhull, England, July 28, 1780. He followed agriculture, and occupied a farm which had been in possession of his family for more than a century. He was married to Elizabeth Burge, who was born Oct. 4, 1780, in the market-town of Stalbridge, England. There were born to them eleven children, Thomas Burt, the subject of this sketch, being the second, and born Nov. 28, 1805. His education was limited, being obtained mostly at a day school prior to his twelfth year. At the age of nineteen he went to London to seek his fortune, where he learned the baker's trade. After learning the trade he was in business for himself four years. He was married, Oct. 29, 1829, to Miss Sarah Bartlett, daughter of John and Sarah (Martin) Bartlett; she was born at Weymouth, Dorset Co., England, April 10, 1803. Miss Bartlett's parents were wealthy, and up to the time she left home and friends to come to America, she had never done any menial labor. Eight children have blessed their union,—Sarah, born Dec. 4, 1830; Edward, born June 30, 1832; Thomas, born Oct. 12, 1833; James, born March 25, 1837; Betsey and Nancy, born Sept. 1, 1839; George, born Aug. 12, 1833; and Mathew, born April 9, 1846,—all of whom are still living. Of these James, Edward, and Mathew all served in the Union army during the war of the Rebellion,—James in the 2d Michigan Cavalry over three years, Edward in an Ohio regiment, and Mathew in the 30th Michigan Infantry, running away from home to enlist.

In 1833, Mr. Burt embarked in a merchant-ship for New York, where he arrived March 25 of the same year, and the next May he purchased a farm of wild land two miles from Toledo, Ohio. On this farm he lived for three years, in a shanty, improving his farm and getting along as best he could. The first year he cleared off three acres of land and sowed it to wheat; he cut, harvested, and thrashed the same, and in a small boat took it to mill, had it ground into flour, which he baked into bread and sold, a feat performed by but few. In May, 1836, he returned to England, and in the following October, with his family, he again landed in Toledo, with but seven dollars in his pocket. He sold his farm and lived on a rented one until the fall of 1838, when he started with his family for the then wilderness of what is now Ransom. In a cold night in midwinter he arrived at a hotel kept by a Mr. Finney, at what is now Hudson. His money was exhausted, but he was kept by Mr. Finney, to whom he gave his note the next morning for three dollars and fifty cents. On Christmas-day of that year he took his wife and four small children into a shanty he had erected on his new farm. The farm (now consisting of three hundred and sixty acres) was a wet, swampy one, but has been made into one of the finest in Ransom.

Mr. Burt has always been an energetic, industrious man, earning by his labor and good management more than a competency. He has been identified with the best interests of his town and county, holding at different times the various offices in the gift of his fellow-townsmen; he took an active part in organizing the county agricultural

society, and was an earnest supporter of the schools of his township. In politics he was a Democrat till the Kansas troubles, when he joined the Republican party, to which he has since belonged.

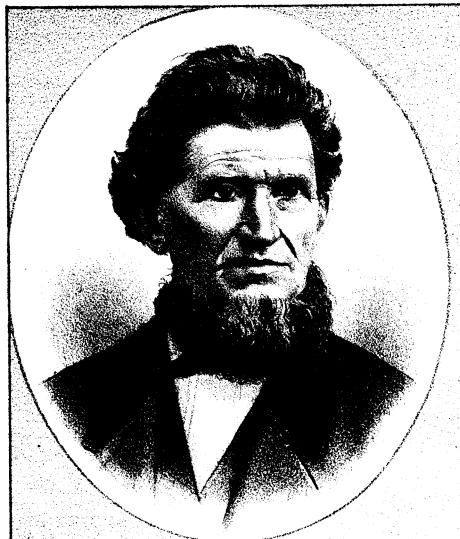
His son, Thomas Burt, Jr., was married, Aug. 22, 1859, to Miss Lydia E. Bugbee, daughter of Danforth and Margaret (Saunders) Bugbee, who was born in Jefferson township, Hillsdale Co., Dec. 27, 1841; they have had four children,—Cary D., born April 20, 1861; James E., born Sept. 4, 1869; Burton T., born June 7, 1871; and Verna M., born July 27, 1878. In April, 1860, Mr. Burt, then just married, moved into a new farm, being part of the southeast quarter of section twenty-two, and for which they ran partly in debt. By their industry and good judgment, they have paid for their farm, which now consists of one hundred and twenty acres of land, mostly improved, and with fine buildings, fences, etc. In politics Mr. Burt is and has always been a Republican; in religion, United Brethren.

GILBERT HOWLAND.

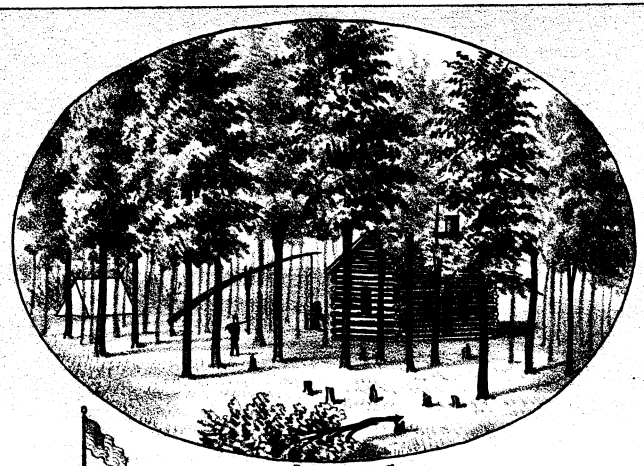
Jonathan Howland was born in Massachusetts in 1789. Was married in 1810 to Miss Mary Sprague. The result of this union was eight children. Mr. Howland was the owner of a fine farm in Ontario Co., N. Y., which he traded for one hundred and sixty acres of land near Adrian, where he died, April 11, 1871. Mrs. Howland died Sept. 28, 1849. Gilbert Howland, the subject of this sketch, was born Oct. 24, 1814, in Manchester township, Ontario Co., N. Y. He lived with his father until he was twenty-three, working on the farm. Nov. 22, 1837, was married to Miss Zipporah P. Johnson, daughter of Joseph and Elizabeth (Pratt) Johnson. Joseph Johnson was born in New Jersey, Sept. 11, 1782, and died June 2, 1848; was married, Feb. 1, 1806, to Miss Elizabeth Pratt, who was born in Massachusetts, Jan. 5, 1783, and died Jan. 16, 1866. Mrs. Gilbert Howland was born Sept. 6, 1812, in Manchester, Ontario Co., N. Y. Shortly after his marriage Mr. Howland rented a farm, by which means he got a start in life. Oct. 20, 1835, he bought of the United States Government the southeast quarter of section 2, in Ransom township, Hillsdale Co., Mich., which was one of the first entries made in the town. In October, 1843, he, with his family, came to Adrian, Mich., by railroad, from there to their new home in the wilderness with a team. He built a log house, into which they moved before there was a window or door and with only half of the house roofed. The floor was made of logs, on which they made their beds, keeping a fire all night to keep from freezing. This was the hard winter so long to be remembered by the early settlers of Michigan, and Mr. Howland's family endured many privations and hardships, suffering mostly from cold, Mrs. Howland actually chilling her feet while in bed, from the effects of which she suffers to this day. The wolves howled around their home by night, while by day the deer browsed in the timber felled by Mr. Howland. The groceries and family supplies were carried home by Mr. Howland from Jonesville and Hudson, he going and coming on foot. From the wild home thus settled he has made a beautiful farm, with fine buildings and improvements, a sketch of which appears on another page, and where he intends to pass the remainder of his days. Mr. Howland has always taken great interest in schools, being for many years one of the school-board. In politics he was in early days a Whig, and at the formation of the Republican party he early joined it, and has since been an ardent Republican. Mr. and Mrs. Howland have had born to them four children, as follows: Jonathan H., born Dec. 21, 1838; Mary E., born Sept. 21, 1840; Sarah C., born April 10, 1845; and Cynthia L., born March 3, 1849. Of these Mary E. died June 27, 1842, and Sarah C., April 20, 1871.

GEORGE CAMP.

From the landing of the Pilgrim fathers at Plymouth Rock down to the present time the pioneers of America have been men of energy, endurance, and iron nerve,—men who never stopped for trifles or turned back when they had once put their hands to the plow,—and such were the men who, in many cases, left luxurious homes in the Eastern States to carve out for themselves homes and fortunes in the wilderness of Michigan; and but few of these have been more successful or better deserve the name of pioneer than George Camp, the subject of this sketch. His father, Joseph Camp, was born in Masonville, N. Y., May 31, 1786, and was married to Miss Rachel Rogers, who was born Dec. 20, 1795. George Camp was born in Masonville, Dec. 25, 1814, and lived with his father until he was twenty-one years of age, when he commenced life for himself, following the same occupation as his father. Oct. 11, 1837, he was married to Miss Catharine M. Quackenbush, daughter of Barny and Maria (Rosa) Quackenbush. She was born Dec. 17, 1817, in Pennsylvania. Two years prior to his marriage Mr. Camp had located in Dover, Lenawee Co., Mich., buying ten acres of land. In 1837 he, with his young wife, came to Dover, Mich., but sold out and returned to New York. Again, in 1840, they returned to Dover, and on their arrival Mr. Camp had just eighteen pence. In 1842 he bought forty acres of wild land, in Ransom, which he paid for by clearing land for others. In 1844 he moved on to the farm he now owns, in Ransom, Hillsdale Co., which was then all new, and not a stick cut. On this farm he built a house, and commenced improving. Though it was new, and neighbors were few, with the wolves making night hideous with their howling, still, Mrs. Camp says, they were happy in their new homes, and did not mind the hardships and privations incident to the life of a pioneer. To this farm of forty acres Mr. Camp added, from time to time, until he owned two hundred and sixty acres of splendid land, which is now under cultivation, and one of the best farms, and has the finest buildings, in Ransom. Mr. Camp took a contract of David Woods, then postmaster at Wright's Corners, to carry the mail from Likely's Corners to Hillsdale *via* Ransom Centre, Palmer P. O. (in Jefferson), and Cambria Mills. This trip of forty-one miles he made every Saturday, receiving therefor one dollar a week, and continued it for two and a half years.



GEORGE CAMP.



OLD HOME.



MRS. GEORGE CAMP.

RESIDENCE OF GEORGE CAMP, RANSOM, MICHIGAN.

Mr. Camp has always been a Whig and Republican, and has taken an active interest in politics, though he has never wanted or held office.

To Mr. and Mrs. Camp there have been born four children,—Henry A., born July 17, 1838, married to Mary Likely; George E., born Oct. 3, 1844, married to Miss Jane Kay; Albert B., born June 17, 1849, married Miss Eva Clark; Milan F., born May 4, 1856, married Carrie Keith. Of these, Albert B. lives in California, the rest within a mile of the old home,—Milan F. and George E. on the old place, and Henry A. in Wright township, where he is in the mercantile business and is postmaster. Mr. Camp was always active in school matters, and was for many years one of the school board. He has now retired from business, and lives in Hudson, where he has a fine home.

AMBOY.

THE township of Amboy, which is situated in the centre, on the south border of the county, embraces a territory 12 miles in length from east to west, with an average width of about 2½ miles.

It is bounded on the north by Woodbridge and Ransom townships, east by the township of Wright, west by Camden township, and south by the State of Ohio.

Its surface is a rolling upland of the character so commonly found in this portion of Southern Michigan, and was covered, originally, with dense forests of the finest quality of beech, maple, oak, walnut, linn, ash, and whitewood. The principal water-courses are St. Joseph's River in the west part, Silver Creek in the centre, Ransom Creek and St. Joseph's fork of the Maumee in the east. These streams all enter Amboy from the north, and flow to the southward, affording in their passage through the township many fine water-power privileges. Goforth and Hagaman's Lakes, small bodies of water, are found in the west part.

The soil is of that changeable quality usually found in all drift formations, and consists of a sandy, gravelly loam alternating with clay loam. It is very productive, however, and well adapted to grazing and the cultivation of the cereals.

The people are chiefly engaged in agricultural pursuits. The farms are under a good state of cultivation. Neat farm-houses and substantial outbuildings abound, and the citizens are in a seemingly prosperous condition.

The township contains a total area of 19,221 acres, of which about one-third are improved, and in 1874 had a population of 1232 inhabitants.

EARLY SETTLEMENT.

When, in February, 1838, James H. Fullerton, who was originally from Washington Co., N. Y., came from the vicinity of Adrian, Lenawee Co., Mich., and settled upon section 33, township 8 south, range 3 west,—then Fayette township,—he became the first settler in the territory now known as Amboy township. He had bought 80 acres of government land and erected a log cabin upon his lot in the fall of 1837. The journey from Adrian to his new home was accomplished in two days. His family—which consisted of himself, wife, and an infant son, Daniel—and a few household goods were transported by means of an ox-team and sled.

Mrs. Fullerton relates that at the time of their settlement here, their nearest neighbor on the west was 'Squire Fowle, nine miles distant. To Canandaigua, on Bean Creek, where resided their nearest neighbors on the east, it was about twenty miles. William Saxton and Jacob Clark, who lived some eight or nine miles northeast of them, were the only residents in that part of Fayette now known as Woodbridge township, while to the south of them was an unbroken wilderness for many miles.

The next settler in Amboy was Amos S. Drake, who came from Wayne Co., N. Y., and settled upon section 6, township 9 south, range 2 west,—then Florida township,—in December, 1838. He was accompanied by his wife, sons, Sidney, John, and William, and three daughters. The journey from Buffalo to Toledo was accomplished by steamboat, and from the latter city to Amboy by horse-team, his being the first span of horses owned in the township. During his lifetime Mr. Drake was one of the leading citizens of the township. Although he kept no tavern, his door was always open to the many travelers passing upon the "Territorial Road." He was the first postmaster, receiving his appointment about 1841. The office was then known as *Bird*. He erected the first framed barn, in 1845, and owned the first "Cayuga Chief,"—a combined mower and reaper,—which he purchased in 1853. His son, Sidney Drake, built the first framed house in the township, in 1845. Another son, Hon. William Drake, besides serving his town in many responsible positions for a long period of years, has represented Hillsdale County in the State Legislature.

William D. Stout, the first practicing physician, came from New York State, and settled near Mr. Drake, in 1839. He afterwards became a Baptist preacher.

Nathaniel S. Dewey, from Williams Co., Ohio, became a resident in 1841. He built an ashery, and opened the first store in 1846. He also served as the first supervisor of the town of Amboy in 1850.

John King came from Lima, Ontario Co., N. Y., and

settled in Ypsilanti in the winter of 1837–38, where he remained until January, 1841, when he removed to Amboy, locating in the central part. His sons, Gideon G. and Walter, came with him. Mr. King was one of the first justices of the peace, and a prominent citizen. His son, Gideon G. King, was also a gentleman of prominence and ability. He represented Hillsdale County in the State Legislature, and served his townsmen in various capacities as a township officer. He died at the early age of thirty-nine years.

Joseph Webb, from New York, settled in the west part in 1841.

In 1842, William Gay came in from Genesee Co., N. Y., and settled on section 5, township 9 south, range 2 west. He built the first saw-mill, soon after, and erected the first grist-mill, prior to 1847.

Among others who came the same year (1842), some of whom settled upon land owned by Mr. Gay, were Willard Gay, a brother, —— Stetson, Barney Whetstone, Jeremiah Sperry, Charles Baker, John Goforth, Dewitt C. Lewis, and Thomas W. Ashworth. Charles Clark, from St. Lawrence Co., N. Y., became a resident in 1845. Also George W. Alfred, from Wayne Co., of the same State.

Other settlers here prior to 1850 were Asa Brown, John B. Covey, Joel Cowgill, Joseph Cowgill, Ideomer Church, Joel L. Chatfield, Nathan Edinger, Samuel Fowler, Charles Farlee, Cyrus Gordon, Hosea Gillett, William Gillett, Debalt Heckel, George Heckel, John Kuhns, Rodney King, Israel Loomis, Robert L. McCollum, Paden Marshall, Scott Marshall, William Marshall, Harris W. Odell, Niles J. Parrish, Joseph Philbrick, Jr., Henry Prestage, John W. Robbins, Joseph B. Rowland, David C. Rowland, James Smith, Allen Stanley, Lemuel Stanley, Joseph Stanley, Littleberry Stanley, John Shupp, Francis A. Squires, James Snow, Milo Scovill, James Sloan, Levi B. Spafford, and Henry Zuver.

In 1851–52 a large number of families emigrated from Stark Co., Ohio, and its vicinity, and settled in Amboy. Among them were William Elliott, Mayhew Elliott, Benjamin Elliott, Timothy Elliott, Cyrus Elliott, Isaac Hagaman, Ellis W. Cope, and John Reader. Henry Loutsenhizer, a prominent citizen at the present time, erected the first brick dwelling, about 1872. The first death was that of Sarah, a daughter of Amos S. Drake, who died in March, 1839. Samuel Carll and Miss Jane Drake were married by Squire Fowle in 1840, and theirs is believed to have been the first marriage celebrated in the township.

Names of those who bought land of the United States Government prior to April 27, 1838, and whose lands were situated within the present boundaries of Amboy:

Township 8 *South*, *Range* 2 *West*.—Section 31, Norman C. Baldwin, Wm. P. Green & Co., Wm. P. Green, G. L. Perkins. Section 32, Theron Skeels, Colby Chew, David Short, William P. Green.

Township 9 *South*, *Range* 2 *West*.—Section 7, Joseph R. Williams, Robert McClelland, Stiles Staunton, Calvin Camp. Section 8, Jonathan E. Fletcher, Silas Phinney, Andrew F. Oliver, Peter Decker. Section 9, Andrew F. Oliver, Joseph R. Williams. Section 10, Joseph R. Williams. Section 11, Austin E. Wing, David R. Carrier, Joseph R. Williams. Section 12, Austin E. Wing, Charles H. Carroll.

Township 8 *South*, *Range* 3 *West*.—Section 31, Joseph R. Williams, John M. Pease, Charles Butler, S. A. Faulkner. Section 32, E. S. Jones, Parker Handy, Joseph R. Williams, John P. Brayton, B. Mallite, Isaac H. Gibbs. Section 33, James H. Fullerton, Joseph Webb, W. O. Wood, C. P. and C. S. G. and P. B. and Wm. G. Grant, Philip C. Bucket. Section 34, W. O. Wood, Jacob Vanderheyden, C. P. and C. S. G. and P. B. and Wm. G. Grant, Philip C. Bucket, Charles Noble. Section 35, Green, Hubbard & Lester, Irwin Camp, Green & Co. Section 36, Green, Hubbard & Lester, Stiles Stanton, John Joseph Charround.

Township 9 *South*, *Range* 3 *West*.—Section 1, John Merchant, Jr., Joseph R. Williams, Norman C. Baldwin, W. B. & C. H. Harvey, Stiles Stanton, John Makison. Section 2, Peter Martin, Harvey P. Sartwell, Joseph R. Williams, E. A. Reed, Irwin Camp, John Joseph Charround. Section 3, Peter Martin, N. Silsbee, Joseph R. Williams, John I. Wright, E. A. Reed, W. B. & C. H. Harvey. Section 4, Joseph R. Williams, E. L. Baker, W. P. Green, W. B. & H. Harvey. Section 5, Porter, Tolford & White, I. H. Collard and S. Stiles, Joseph R. Williams. Section 6, Porter, Tolford & White, Theron Morgan, David S. Sanford, I. S. Stoddard. Section 7, Porter, Tolford & White, Russell Forsyth, David White, Abram Jessup, Joseph R. Williams. Section 8, Porter, Tolford & White, Russell Forsyth, David White, Abram Jessup, Theron Morgan, J. R. Williams. Section 9, Jared Green, Theron Morgan, David C. Stuart, Joseph R. Williams, Gustavus Grinald. Section 10, George Landon, James C. Brayton, Robert McClelland, Green, Hubbard & Lester, William P. Green, I. Ward. Section 11, A. F. Oliver, Ira R. Grosvenor, Joseph R. Williams, James C. Brayton, Orlando Brown, John R. Dean, Green, Hubbard & Lester. Section 12, Joseph R. Williams, Alfred Willis, Edward Willis, Orlando Brown, Curtis ogswel, and James W. Pease.

Of all those named in the foregoing, James H. Fullerton and Joseph Webb seem to have been the only ones who became actual settlers and permanent residents. The remainder were speculators. These lands were purchased of the government for $1.25 per acre, and the list embraces the names of the men in whom was vested the ownership of the major portion of the present town of Amboy in April, 1838.

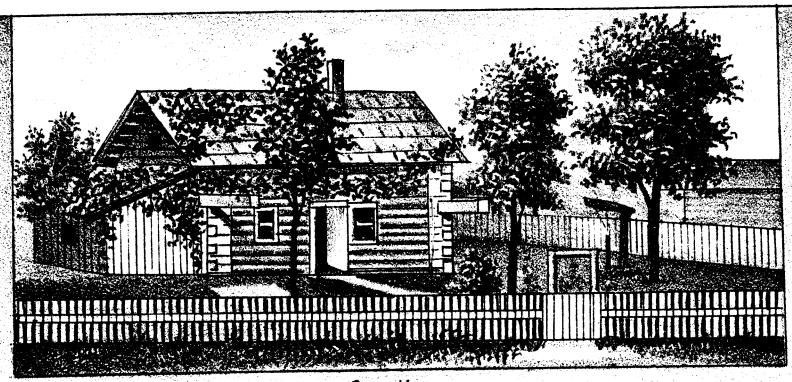
CIVIL HISTORY.

By an act of the Senate and House of Representatives of the State of Michigan, approved March 28, 1850, Amboy was formed from Bird and Woodbridge townships.

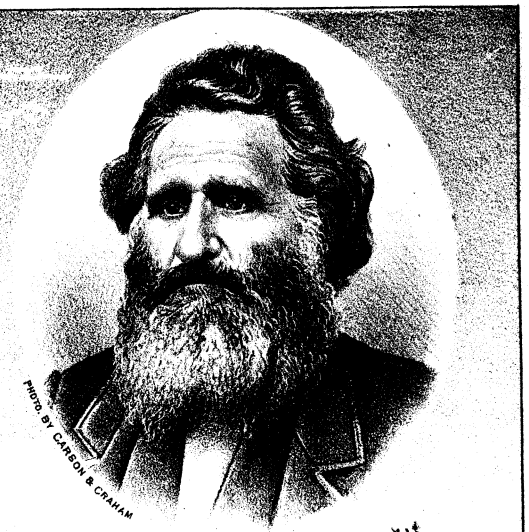
The act reads as follows: "Sec. 7. That so much of the townships of Woodbridge and Bird, in the county of Hillsdale, lying in townships 9 south, of range 2 and 3 west, and the south tier of sections of townships 8 south, of range 2 and 3 west, be and the same are hereby set off from the said townships of Woodbridge and Bird, and organized into a separate township by the name of Amboy; and the first township-meeting therein shall be held at the house now occupied by Amos S. Drake, in said township."



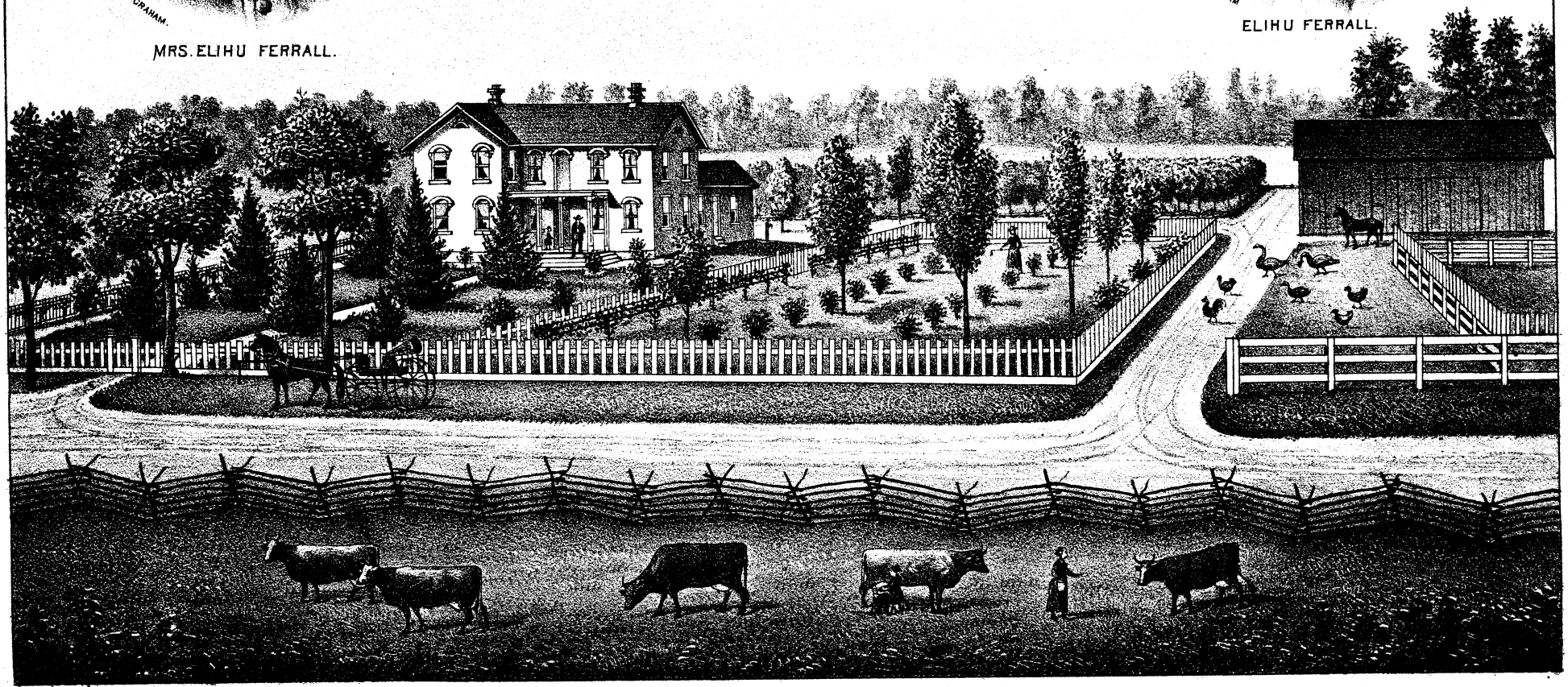
MRS. ELIHU FERRALL.



OLD HOME.



ELIHU FERRALL.



RESIDENCE OF ELIHU FERRALL, AMBOY, HILLSDALE CO., MICHIGAN.

At the first township election, held at the house of Amos S. Drake, in the town of Amboy, on Monday, April 22, 1850, the meeting was organized by the election of John King, Moderator; Gideon G. King, Clerk; and Amos S. Drake and John P. Covey, Inspectors of said election.

Forty-five electors were present, and at the close of the meeting the following-named persons were declared elected to the offices set opposite their respective names, to wit: Nathaniel S. Dewey, Supervisor; Gideon G. King, Township Clerk; Charles Clark, Treasurer; Nathan Edinger, John King, Justices of the Peace; Henry Prestage, John Goforth, Gideon G. King, Commissioners of Highways; Charles Farlee, William Drake, Inspectors of Common Schools; Amos S. Drake, John King, Overseers of the Poor; Joseph Philbrick, Jr., Charles H. Barton, Paden Marshall, Constables.

Overseers of Highways.—George Converse, district No. 15; Samuel Fowler, district No. 7; John P. Covey, district No. 8; John Goforth, district No. 11; Paden Marshall, district No. 19.

It was also voted "That the supervisor do the assessing in said township, and that there be no assessor elected the ensuing year. That there be but three constables elected. That all other business be done before counting the votes. That the electors of each road district elect their own overseers. That $150 be raised for contingent expenses. That the same amount be raised for highway purposes. That there be a fine of $5 levied on the owners of all boar hogs over three months old that run at large in the highways in said township."

Jurors for 1850.—Charles Farlee, Milo Scovill, John Shupp, Grand Jurors; Dewitt C. Lewis, George W. Alford, Samuel Fowler, Petit Jurors.

The total amount of money assessed and collected for the year 1851 was $1021.73, and applied as follows:

For State purposes	$101.14
" county "	276.25
" town "	300.00
" highway "	133.37
" special "	36.93
" school "	174.04
	$1021.73

Total amount of tax levied for the year 1878, $3069.84.

At the spring election for 1863 the total number of votes cast was 92, and all the officers elected received a unanimous vote.

A town hall, costing $1000, was erected in 1876.

A list of the principal township officers from 1850 to 1878, inclusive,—

SUPERVISORS.

1850. Nathaniel S. Dewey.
1851–52. Gideon G. King.
1853. Wm. Gay.
1854. Charles S. Barker.
1855. Wm. Gay.
1856–57. Gideon G. King.
1858–59. Charles Farlee.
1860. Gideon G. King.
1861–62. Wm. Drake.
1863–67. Augustus G. McClellan.
1868–69. Wm. Drake.
1870. Augustus G. McClellan.
1871–72. Wm. Drake.
1873–74. Augustus G. McClellan.
1875. James M. Baker.
1876. James Beattie.
1877. Wm. Drake.
1878. James Beattie.

TOWNSHIP CLERKS.

1850. Gideon G. King.
1851. Charles Farlee.
1852. William Drake.
1853. William D. Stout.
1854. William J. Gay.
1855. James M. Baker.
1856. John F. Hendricks.
1857. William Drake.
1858–66. Homer C. Davis.
1867. O. J. Britton.
1868. Homer C. Davis.
1869. Luther W. Woods.
1870–72. Homer C. Davis.
1873–74. James M. Baker.
1875–76. Timothy Elliott.
1877. James Beattie.
1878. Edward Darlington.

TREASURERS.

1850. Charles Clark.
1851. William Drake.
1852–55. George W. Alfred.
1856–62. Allen Stanley.
1863–68. David Snyder.
1869. Osborn J. Britton.
1870–75. Charles Clark.
1876. William Drake.
1877–78. Cyrus W. Elliott.

JUSTICES OF THE PEACE.

1850. Nathan Edinger.
John King.
1851. Nathan Edinger.
1852. Amos S. Drake.
Joel Cowgill.
Niles J. Parrish.
1853. John Bates.
1854. Cyrus Gordon.
Cyrus O. Blanchard.
1855. Joel Cowgill.
Nathan Edinger.
William Elliott.
1856. Jacob B. Delamater.
Hiram M. Corse.
1857. Isaac Hagaman.
1858. Nathan Edinger.
James D. Salisbury.
1859. John King.
Joseph M. Snyder.
1860. Hiram M. Corse.
1861. Richard Osborn.
William Leisenring.
1862. Jacob B. Delamater.
Samuel Bowman.
1862. William Gordon.
1863. Benson E. Doolittle.
1864. Benson E. Doolittle.
Horatio G. Moore.
1865. Horatio G. Moore.
1866. Jacob B. Delamater.
Thomas A. Sawyer.
1867. William Gordon.
John E. Benton.
1868. John C. Hagaman.
Milo Scovill.
1869. Horatio G. Moore.
1870. Alvin E. Hank.
James A. Drake.
1871. Milo Scovill.
Augustus G. McClellan.
1872. John S. Drake.
1873. Cyrus Elliott.
1874. Augustus G. McClellan.
1875. Eddy Towers.
Samuel Jacobus.
1876. John S. Drake.
1877. John M. White.
1878. Samuel Jacobus.

COMMISSIONERS OF HIGHWAYS.

1850. Henry Prestage.
John Goforth.
Gideon G. King.
1851. Cyrus Gordon.
1852. John P. Covey.
1853. Milo Scovill.
Charles Clark, Jr.
1854. Milo Scovill.
1855. Dewitt C. Lewis.
1856. Jesse Crow.
1857. Cyrus Gordon.
John S. Drake.
Henry Zuver.
1858. Henry Zuver.
1859. Samuel Fowler.
1860. Milo Scovill.
1861. William H. Osborn.
1862. Samuel Fowler.
Joseph Stanley.
1863. Joseph Stanley.
1864. George A. Metzgar.
1865. Allen Stanley.
1866. John S. Drake.
1867. Milo Scovill.
1868. Ellis W. Cope.
1869. John S. Drake.
1870. Milo Scovill.
1871. Ellis W. Cope.
1872. John S. Drake.
1873. Andrew Bushong.
1874. David Charier.
1875. Henry Loutsenhizer.
1876–78. William Eagle.

The following is an alphabetical list of the resident landowners in the township of Amboy for the year 1851; showing also their location and the number of acres owned by each:

Names.	Section.	Town.	Range.	Acres.
Ashworth, Thomas W	4	9	3	94
Alfred, Mrs. Mary	36	8	3	40
Alfred, George W	31 and 36	8	2 and 3	120
Brown, Asa	9	9	3	40
Baker, Charles	1	9	3	120
Covey, John P	9	9	3	40
Cowgill, Joel	4	9	2	80

Names.	Section.	Town.	Range.	Acres.
Cowgill, Joseph	4	9	2	43
Church, Idomer	12	9	3	80
Clark, Charles	1	9	3	80
Chatfield, Joel L	31	8	2	80
Convers, Mrs. Susan	5 and 31	8 and 9	2	160
Drake, Amos S	6 and 8	9	2	160
Drake, John S	7	9	2	83
Drake, William	6	9	2	80
Dewey, Nathaniel S	6	9	2	40
Edinger, Nathan	34	8	2	70
Fullerton, James H	33	8	3	80
Fowler, Samuel	12	9	3	80
Farlee, Charles	8	9	2	78
Gordon, Cyrus	4	9	2	40
Goforth, John	33 and 34	8	3	200
Gay, William, & Sons	5	9	2	240
Gillett, Hosea	6	9	2	80
Gillett, William	6	9	2	40
Heckel, Debalt	9	9	2	40
Heckel, George	9	9	2	40
Kuhns, John	31	8	3	Personal.
King, Rodney	8	9	2	80
King, Gideon G	12	9	3	80
Loomis, Israel	...	...	...	Personal.
Lewis, Dewitt C	34	8	3	40
McCollum, Robert L	8	9	3	160
Marshall, Paden	34	8	2	10
Marshall, Scott	34	8	2	70
Marshall, William	34	8	2	10
Odell, Harris W	31	8	2	80
Parrish, Niles J	5	9	3	80
Philbrick, Joseph, Jr	12	9	3	40
Prestage, Henry	9 and 10	9	2	160
Robbins, John W	6	9	3	120
Rowland, Joseph B	5	9	2	2
Rowland, David C	4	9	2	80
Smith, James	34	8	3	80
Stanley, Allen	5	9	2	40
Stanley, Lemuel	5	9	2	30
Stanley, Joseph	5	9	2	Personal.
Stanley, Littlebury	4	9	2	43
Shupp, John	5	9	2	80
Squires, Francis A	4	9	2	40
Snow, James	31	8	2	44
Sperry, Jeremiah	6	9	2	80
Scovill, Milo	10	9	2	40
Sloan, James	7 and 31	8 and 9	2	120
Spafford, Levi B	31	8	2	80
Stout, William D	7	9	2	40
Webb, Joseph	33	8	3	40
Zuver, Henry	31	8	3	173

Gideon G. King, who was then supervisor and assessor, estimated that the township contained a total area of 19,429$\frac{42}{100}$ acres.

The personal estate was valued at $2070; the real estate was valued at $50,099.63. Total, $52,169.63.

The Board of Supervisors equalized the above amount, and by deduction determined that the aggregate value of the taxable real and personal property in the township of Amboy for the year 1851 be $22,000.

INTERNAL IMPROVEMENTS.

The Territorial road which intersects the township from east to west, passing along the south boundaries of the northern tier of sections of the original townships 9 south, ranges 2 and 3 west, was the earliest established.

Other highways were laid out in the west part by the township of Woodbridge, in 1840, and in the east part by the township of Ransom, 1841. The highways are in good condition, and have ever received a large share of attention. One thousand dollars was appropriated for highway purposes in 1852, and the same amount for the following year.

The road-bed of the Mansfield, Coldwater and Lake Michigan Railroad Company enters the township near the centre, on the south, and running in a northwesterly course, intersecting sections 12, 2, 3, and 4, of township 9 south, range 3 west, and sections 33, 32, and 31, of township 8 south, range 3 west, leaves the township near the northwest corner. The work was performed in the years 1870–71, and was paid for mainly with money received from citizens living along the line.

The following agricultural statistics are compiled from the census report of 1874:

Number of acres of taxable land	19,177
" " improved	7,438
" farms in the township	227
" acres in farms	15,988
Average number of acres in farms	70$\frac{43}{100}$
Number of acres of wheat growing June, 1874	1,967
" " harvested, 1873	1,658
" " corn harvested, 1873	1,331
" bushels of wheat harvested, 1873	24,674
" " corn harvested, 1873	69,658
" " other grain harvested, 1873	12,633
" " potatoes harvested, 1873	5,407
" tons of hay harvested, 1873	1,485
" pounds of wool sheared, 1873	6,958
" " pork marketed, 1873	136,056
" " butter made, 1873	71,895
" " fruit dried for market, 1873	1,025
" " maple-sugar produced, 1873	855
" barrels of cider made, 1873	127
" acres in fruits, 1873	386
Value of fruits and garden vegetables, 1873	$1,641
Number of horses, 1874	414
" mules, 1874	6
" working oxen, 1874	32
" milch-cows, 1874	626
" other cattle, 1874	659
" swine, 1874	957
" sheep, 1874	1,752
" " sheared, 1873	1,066

VILLAGES.

There are no villages of any importance in this township, the inhabitants doing the most of their trading across the line, at Pioneer, Ohio.

Amboy Post-office, 16 miles south of Hillsdale City, is situated a little south of the central part of the township, and receives mail semi-weekly from the latter city.

Austin, a hamlet in the northwest corner, and on the line of the contemplated M. C. & L. M. R. R., contains a saw-mill, store, post-office, and 8 or 10 dwelling-houses. Its post-office name is *White*. It is on the route from Camden Centre to Reading, and receives the mail semi-weekly.

R. W. Drinker's saw- and grist-mills are situated on St. Joseph's River, in the southwest part.

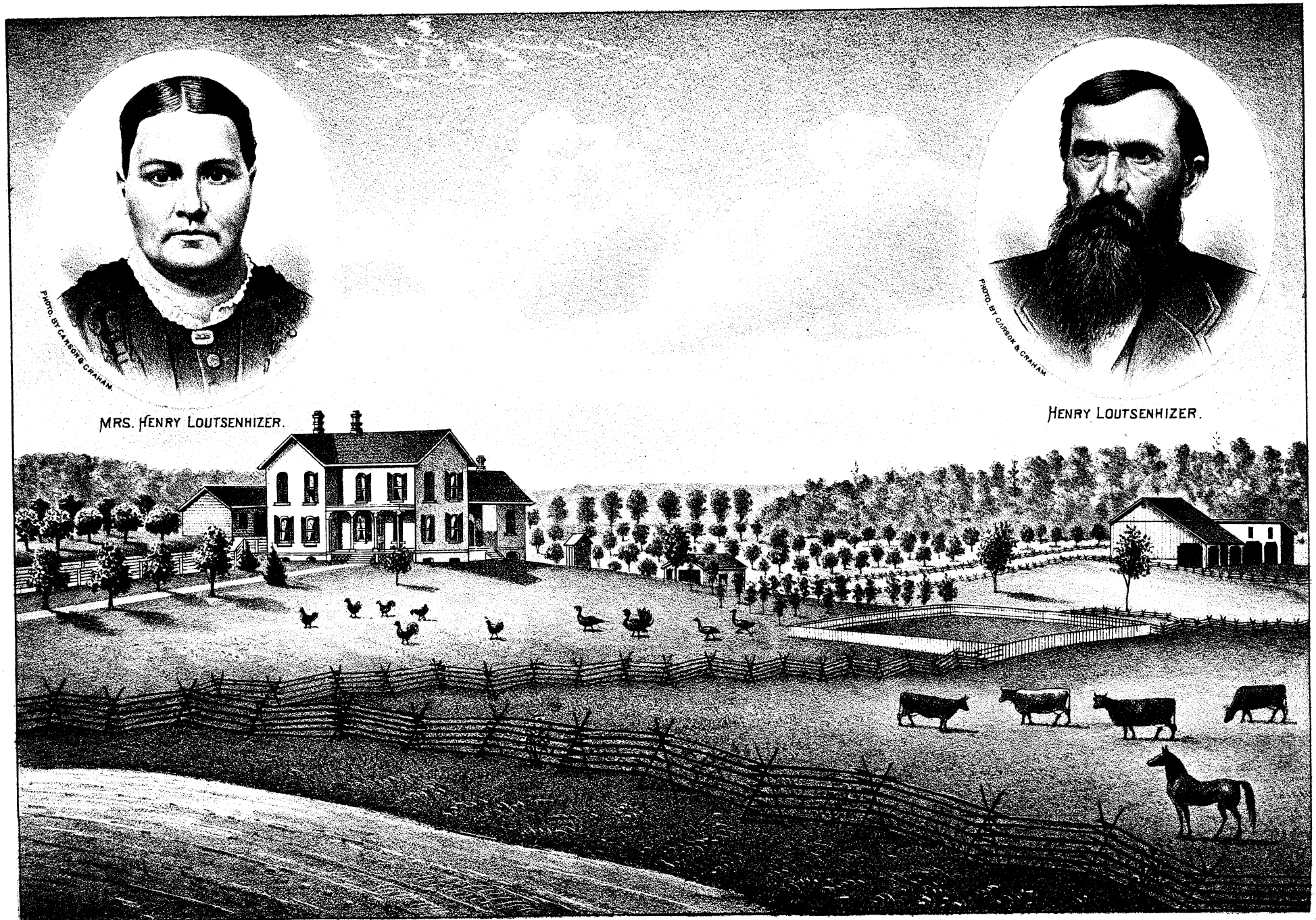
SCHOOLS.

The first school-house erected in the township was built about 1847. It was a small frame structure, and was situated one mile east of the Baptist church. Miss Lucia Cohoon was the first teacher in the new school-house, and hers was the first school taught in the town.

The first teacher licensed, after the organization of the township, was Miss Elizabeth Doolittle, who was examined, and found qualified, May 8, 1850.

The first board of school inspectors, viz., Charles Farlee, William Drake, and Gideon G. King, met at the house of John King, Saturday, June 1, 1850, and organized five school districts. Charles Farlee was examined, and found qualified to teach, Nov. 2, 1850.

The following is the first report regarding school moneys, its apportionment, and explains itself:



RESIDENCE OF HENRY LOUTSENHIZER, AMBOY, HILLSDALE CO., MICH.

"STATE OF MICHIGAN,
COUNTY OF HILLSDALE.

"*To the Treasurer of Amboy township:*

"SIR,—The amount of school money to be apportioned in the several districts entitled thereto, being the interest of the Primary School Fund, is $20.00 for the year ending Sept. 1, 1851. The districts entitled to draw money are districts Nos. 3 and 4.

"Number of scholars in district No. 3, 45; amount of money apportioned to the same, $15.25. Number of scholars in district No. 4, 14; amount of money apportioned, $4.75.

"Dated at Amboy, this 22d day of September, 1851.

"CHARLES FARLEE, *Township Clerk.*"

The school-house in district No. 7 was the first brick building erected in the township. Number of school districts in the township, 1878, 10; children of school age, 505; amount of interest, Primary School Fund, $281.88.

RELIGIOUS SOCIETIES.

THE FIRST BAPTIST CHURCH IN AMBOY

was organized by Rev. L. A. Alford, Feb. 23, 1850, with the following-named members: Amos S. Drake, William D. Stout, Horace Gillett, Harris W. Odell, Catherine Drake, Emily Farlee, Catherine Heckel, and Mrs. Philbrick. Previous to the formation of this society, the people had listened to the preachings of Elders Smith, Lewis, and other missionaries, sent out by the Baptist Home Mission Society. Meetings were held in the school-house of district No. 5. Elder Perrin also preached here one year previous to the regular organization. In 1870, William Drake, Homer C. Davis, Warren McCutcheon, John S. Drake, and Walter E. King were elected trustees, and empowered to go forward and build a house of worship. An edifice was commenced in the spring of 1871. This, when in a forward state, was blown down in the fall of the same year. Although somewhat discouraged, another structure (the present one) was commenced in the spring of 1872, completed during the year, and dedicated Jan. 1, 1873. It has sittings for 300 people, and cost $3600, which is all paid up. The pastors since Mr. Alford have been William D. Stout,—a licentiate of the society,—who continued one year. He was followed by Rev. Orlando Mack, who came in 1854, and remained two years. Mr. Stout returned early in 1856. Rev. L. M. Rose became the pastor in 1859, and remained until the time of his death, May 11, 1872. Rev. William Prentice supplied for a few months after the death of Mr. Rose, also Elder William Bassett. Rev. Robert Clark came next, and remained two years. Rev. William Read was their last pastor. The society has no pastor at the present time. Present membership, 88; number of pupils in Sabbath-schools, 70; superintendent of Sabbath-schools, William Drake, who has served in that capacity for a period of 21 years.

FIRST METHODIST EPISCOPAL CHURCH.

In February, 1851, Rev. Newland Sampson organized a Protestant Methodist Society of about 15 members. Among them were George W. Alfred, Catherine Alfred, Milo Scovill, Cynthia Scovill, David C. Rowland, Eva Rowland, Mary Shupp, Betsey Alfred, Lucy Alfred, Debalt Heckel, Mrs. D. Heckel, and Salander Johnson. Their meetings were held in the school-house of district No. 4, and they were visited by Elders Sampson and Hurlbut semi-monthly for about five years, when the society disbanded.

At this time (1856) a Methodist Episcopal class was formed by Rev. John J. Andridge, comprised of the following members, viz.: George W. Alfred, Catharine Alfred, Milo Scovill, Cynthia Scovill, Cyrus Gordon and wife, and Mary Shupp. The meetings were held in the school-house until April 13, 1871, when their present house of worship was dedicated as the First Methodist Episcopal Church in Amboy. It has sittings for 300 persons, and cost $2500. Among the pastors of this church who have followed Mr. Andridge are Revs. Nathan Mount, I. Finch, E. C. Chambers, John Hoyt, Franklin Cook, Myron Wheeler, Charles Warburton, William Ball, John Johns, M. D. Carroll, —— Jones, D. A. Ide, C. H. Ellis, J. Berry, and George Donaldson, the present pastor.

This church now forms part of the Ransom Circuit, Coldwater District. Number of present members, 60; number of pupils in Sabbath-schools, 50. Henry L. Russell, Sabbath-school superintendent.

CEMETERIES.

It was voted at the annual township-meeting, held April 7, 1851, "That the town board be instructed to procure or purchase a good and sufficient burying-ground in this township."

Acting upon these instructions, a ground for burial purposes was soon after located upon the northwest corner of section 5, township 9 south, range 2 west. Other burying-grounds are found upon sections 3 and 10, township 9 south, range 3 west.

MILITARY.

During the war of the Rebellion, the township issued bonds, for the payment of soldiers' bounties, to the amount of $2400. Her quotas were always filled, and by her sons was represented upon a majority of the hard-fought fields which from 1861 to 1865 deluged our common country with woe and bloodshed. Their names, and the history of the organizations to which they belonged, are more fully treated, under the head of military, in the general history, to which the reader is respectfully referred.

In compiling the history of the township of Amboy, we have been assisted very materially by information derived from Hon. William Drake, Messrs. George W. Alfred, William Elliott, Edward Darlington, township clerk, Mrs. James H. Fullerton, Mrs. John King, and many others, to all of whom we desire to return our sincere thanks for their uniform courtesy and kindness.

BIOGRAPHICAL SKETCHES.

AUGUSTUS G. McCLELLAN,

the subject of this sketch, was born in the State of Vermont, Sept. 16, 1811. Until he was eighteen years old he lived on the farm with his father. His education was such

as could be obtained at the district schools of that day, going three miles to school during the winter months. At the age of eighteen he went to Portage Co., Ohio, where he learned the carpenter and joiner trade, which he followed several years. April 18, 1833, he was married to Mrs. Mary Sears. The result of this union was four children, viz.: Ralph, born March 21, 1837; Orrison, born May 21, 1839; Melissa Ann, born May 16, 1843; and Alice S.,



Photo. by Carson & Graham, Hillsdale.

AUGUSTUS G. M'CLELLAN.

born Aug. 23, 1848. After the death of his first wife, Mr. McClellan was again married, to Miss Mary Taylor, and there were born to them four children: Clarence A., born Jan. 13, 1860 (he was killed June 23, 1864); Arthur W., born March 16, 1862; Ida and Ada, born Dec. 20, 1867. From Portage Co., Ohio, Mr. McClellan moved to Wood Co., Ohio, where he bought a new farm of eighty acres, which he cleared and improved, working at his trade part of the time. While residing in Wood County he was for many years justice of the peace and postmaster, always taking an active part in school matters, and generally a member of the board. In the fall of 1860 he sold his farm and moved into Amboy, Hillsdale Co., Mich., where he bought one hundred and sixty acres of land, which was mostly new. This farm he improved and built upon, living thereon till his death, which occurred May 15, 1874. He had lived in Amboy but two years when he was elected supervisor, which office he held several terms to the entire satisfaction of his constituents. He was also for several years a justice of the peace, and it is said by his old neighbors that his advice in legal matters was better than that given by many lawyers. His son, Orrison, enlisted in Company B, 57th Ohio Infantry, and served one and one-half years. Ralph enlisted Feb. 3, 1863, in Company B, 1st Michigan Sharpshooters, and was discharged June 5, 1865. Was in the battle of the Wilderness and part of the siege of Petersburg.

ELIHU FERRALL.

William Ferrall was born in Holly Spring, Va., and was married at the age of twenty-three to Rachel Beck. His son, Elihu Ferrall, the subject of this sketch, was born Jan. 5, 1817, in Salem township, Columbiana Co., Ohio, from whence his father moved to Centre township, in the same county, where he resided until he was nineteen years old, when he left home, and, without a cent, commenced in life for himself. He was naturally of a roving disposition, and, bound to gratify this desire, he started out, earning the means to pay his way by working at whatever he could get to do. In this way he traveled through the States of Ohio, Virginia, Pennsylvania, Kentucky, and thence home to Ohio, where he remained but a short time, when he again started on his rambles, going down the Ohio River and up the Mississippi; then through the States of Iowa and Illinois to Chicago; from there across the lake to Michigan; thence on foot to Toledo, Ohio; from there to Cleveland by schooner; then on foot again to his old home. March 25, 1840, he was married to Mary Ann Hart, daughter of Garrett Hart and Elizabeth Hart, who was born July 16, 1817. After their marriage they worked a rented farm for a couple of years and then bought. In 1855 he sold out and moved to Fulton Co., Ohio. In 1858 again sold out and moved with his family on a wild farm in Amboy township, Hillsdale Co., Mich., running in debt for the same. At this time they had a family of eight children and nothing to live upon but potatoes, and not always enough of them, but an indomitable will conquered, and they soon had food in abundance. They have had ten children: Sarah Catharine, born March 26, 1841; Barzillai F., born May 7, 1842; Garrett H., born Nov. 11, 1843; Rachel B., born April 21, 1845; Oliver P., born July 26, 1846; Jane E., born March 5, 1848; John W., born Nov. 15, 1850; James E., born Oct. 17, 1852; Taylor S., born May 29, 1854; and Isabell Lucy, born May 21, 1856. Rachel B. died May 15, 1846. Mr. Ferrall owns one hundred and sixty acres of fine land, one hundred acres improved, with one of the best houses in town. In politics he was a Whig in early days, since then a Republican. In religion liberal, while Mrs. Ferrall has been for many years a Methodist, but is at present a member of the society of United Brethren.

HENRY LOUTSENHIZER.

David Loutsenhizer was born June 15, 1802, in Westmoreland Co., Pa. In 1824 he was married to Miss Margaret Cavett, and soon after emigrated to Ohio, living a short time in Licking County, from whence he moved to Williams County, where he resided till his death. They had born to them thirteen children, James, Mary, Louisa, Henry, Hester, William, Joseph, Lydia Ann, Oliver D., and John C. (the two last were twins), Margaret, Sarah, and David. Henry Loutsenhizer, the fourth child, and the subject of this sketch, was born in Licking Co., Ohio, Nov. 20, 1828. Arriving at maturity he commenced life for himself, with nothing but his energy and perseverance for a dowry. During the first winter he worked in an ashery, and the wages thus earned, added to the amount received

for a colt which had been given him, made the sum of ninety-nine dollars and fifty cents. At this time he was troubled with the California fever, but his capital was too small, and he applied to Judge Ayres, then of West Unity, for assistance, and the judge, with no security but Mr. Loutsenhizer's word of honor, loaned him one hundred dollars, Mr. Loutsenhizer agreeing to give the judge one-third of first year's earnings. April 5, in company with others, he started for the land of gold, going overland with a team, and making the trip in five months, and seeing the hard times and excitement attending an overland trip to California at that time. His first year's earnings amounted to twelve hundred and eight dollars, one-third of which he gave the judge. In April, 1852, he returned to Ohio, and, with the money thus earned, he made a start with which he has made himself a competency, at this date owning a farm of two hundred acres, one of the best in his town. Dec. 5, 1857, he was married to Miss Mary Jane Bachman, daughter of George and Sarah Bachman, of Williams Co., Ohio, where they had moved from Seneca Co., N. Y., in which county Miss Bachman was born.

In 1839, Mr. Loutsenhizer bought a farm in Williams Co., Ohio, which he cleared and improved, selling the same in 1861 and taking up his residence on another new farm in Amboy, Hillsdale Co., Mich., where he has since resided. In politics he is and has always been a Democrat, and has several times been nominated by his party for supervisor, always getting more than his party vote.

CAMDEN.

THE township of Camden was, in 1839, a part of the town of Reading, and had before the organization of that town formed a part of the town of Allen. A bill was presented to the Legislature, in the session of 1839, to set off the south part of Reading into a separate town. A meeting was held, during the pendency of this bill, at the house of Eason T. Chester, to select a name for the new town. Among the names proposed were "Clarence," "Echo," and "Camden." After considerable discussion the name of Camden, proposed by Mr. Chester, was settled upon, and the representative was notified of the choice and incorporated the name in the bill. This town was therefore named Camden, after the town of that name in Oneida Co., N. Y. It is the southwest town of the county, and contains an area of 26,927 acres, being sections 1 to 36 (except sections 30 and 31 and the south half of section 19) of town 8 south, of range 4 west, and sections 1 to 12 (except sections 6 and 7) of town 9 south, of range 4 west. The sections excepted lie in the town of Clear Lake, Ind.

Camden is bounded north by Reading, east by Woodbridge and Amboy, south by Northwest, Williams Co., O., and west by Clear Lake, Steuben Co., Ind., and by California, Branch Co., Mich.

The surface of the town is generally level or slightly rolling, rising into low hills in the central part along the course of the streams, and being most level in the south and east parts. In the northwest part of the town there is considerable marshy land, the surface there being low as compared to the water-courses. The hills rising highest above the general surface are just north of Camden village, and are of the kind known as clay knobs, and furnish a good quality of clay for use in brick-making.

The soil is varied in its character, and consists of clayey, gravelly, and sandy loam and muck. It is very irregular in its distribution, all kinds of soil often appearing in a piece of land but a few rods square, and is of a very fertile nature. Originally the land was covered with dense forest, except in the western part, where there were oak openings. These openings were at first considered of but little value, and were neglected for many years, but latterly they have risen in the estimation of the people until they are now looked upon as good lands for agricultural purposes.

The principal stream of this town is known as Little St. Joseph River. It takes its rise in Clear Lake, Ind., of which it is the outlet, and enters the town at its northwest corner. It is soon joined by a branch which flows from Turner's Lake, in the town of Reading, and passing through two other small lakes enters Camden at the east line of section 6. It then pursues a southeast course, and passes into Amboy near the north boundary of that town. It eventually flows into the Maumee River, and through that stream enters Lake Erie at Toledo. In its course through this town it is augmented by several tributary streams rising in this and adjoining towns.

Another stream of considerable size, and which is also a branch of the Little St. Joseph, is the outlet of Long Lake. This lake, which is very irregular in form, very much resembling a large letter Z, lies across the State line, about one-third of it being in Indiana. It covers an area of about 120 acres, has a gravelly bottom, and but little marsh about its shores. The outlet is at its western extremity, and curves eastward till it enters Camden in section 32 and flows eastward three miles, when it takes a sudden turn and runs south till it crosses the line into Ohio. These streams are not rapid in their flow, but rather inclined to be sluggish. Marsh Lake, covering an area of some 30 acres, lies in the north part of sections 4 and 5, South Camden.

There are a few very small ponds in the town, most of

them lying near the western border, and none of sufficient size to merit separate mention.

Previous to 1835 this country was a wilderness covered with a dense growth of trees, mostly beech, maple, oak, ash, whitewood, basswood, elm, hickory, and black walnut, with a little tamarack along the streams and in the swamps, and a sprinkling of white birch in some localities. The Indians roamed through the forest in search of game, and wolves and bears alone disputed their supremacy. But the restive, progressive American spirit was strong in the breasts of the Eastern people, impelling them on to seek new locations, to subdue the wild lands of the West, and to find on these new and cheap lands homes for themselves and prospective wealth for their children. The lands began to be taken up about 1832 or 1833, though the actual settlement was made a little later. A large part of the land in this town was taken up by speculators, and after being held by them for several years, was then sold at advanced prices to actual settlers, who immediately began to improve them, and to change the country from a frowning forest to a smiling and fruitful Arcadia. For a few years the settlements grew slowly, and not until about 1850 did settlers come in very fast. From that time the growth was rapid, and very soon there were no vacant farms remaining.

The first settlement within the limits of this town was made by James Fowle, on 480 acres of land in sections 28, 29, 32, and 33, in the west central part, near Long Lake. He was a native of Monroe County, in the State of New York, and at the age of twenty-four years married Mary Ann McKnight, a fair daughter of the adjoining county of Livingston, and with her came to Michigan to make a home. They first settled on the river Raisin, in Blissfield, Monroe Co., near the Kidd's Grove post-office. Not being fully satisfied with that location, in the fall of 1835 he left his family at Kidd's Grove, and taking an ox-team and a wagon, started out to look up a farm in the new country to the west. He had to cut his own road through the woods the latter part of his journey, and finding a location that pleased him, he at once entered it, the record being made Dec. 31, 1835. Through the winter months he remained on his land, living in a shanty he had erected, and clearing his land as fast as possible, in order to have some ready to plant in the spring. In the spring he returned to Kidd's Grove, and with the help of his brother, Charles Fowle, now living in Moscow, moved his family to his new location, going by way of Jonesville to Clear Lake, then skirting the shores of that and Long Lake, until he finally reached his destination. That spring he planted potatoes, corn, and beans, and raised quite a crop of each, having, besides what he needed for his own use, some to sell to new-comers who were unsupplied. During the first year's residence in Camden—then a part of Reading—Mrs. Fowle said she did not see a white woman's face. Land-lookers, as men in search of farms were called, were plentiful, and nearly every night one or more would be domiciled with them. Indians, too, were often seen in the forest, or called at the cabin, and the squaws frequently came to their doors; but white women were scarce, and not until the arrival of new settlers in the spring of 1837 did she have the pleasure and satisfaction of meeting and conversing with one of her own race and sex.

In 1837 a post-route was established from Toledo, O., to Lima, Ind., and a post-road was cut through the woods, passing through the south part of Camden. Application was made to the Post-Office Department, and a post-office was established, with James Fowle as postmaster. This office was called "Crawbrooke," after the place in England from which the Fowle family emigrated to America. Mr. Fowle continued to hold the office until the election of Polk to the Presidency, when he was removed. He was the first supervisor of Camden, and was also elected justice of the peace for the full term at the first town-meeting, and was re-elected at the expiration of his first term. He also served as representative in the Michigan Legislature three terms. He was a volunteer in the Black Hawk and Toledo wars, and in his later years drew a pension on account of his services at those times.

His family consisted of eight children,—Cordelia, who married Melvin Tillotson, and died at Fremont, Ind.; Martha L., who married Frederick Chester, and is living at Camden; Elizabeth, who married George Clark, and now resides at Reading; Louisa, who was the first white child born in Camden, in October, 1837, married Erastus Farnham, and is now living at Fremont, Ind.; and Western, Foster, Mary Ann, and Luella, all of whom died in Camden in their childhood. His wife died Sept. 17, 1856, and he subsequently married Mary Youngs, by whom he had one son, named Elco, who is now living with an aunt in California, his mother having died about 1868. James Fowle died May 18, 1865, at the age of fifty-eight years.

The second settler was a man named Timothy H. Wilkinson, from Seneca Co., N. Y., who was a son-in-law of Frederick Perring. Frederick Perring, of Huron Co., O., entered 280 acres of land in section 4, in October, 1835, and his son, Stephen C. Perring, at the same time entered 120 acres in the southeast part of section 5. Wilkinson settled on the south part of his brother-in-law's land in the winter or spring of 1836. Between this time and the summer of 1837 the two Perrings; Hiram, Oren C., and Philander Wilkinson, brothers of Timothy H. Wilkinson; Nehemiah Wilkinson, their father; and Murray Knowles, another son-in-law of Perring, all came and settled on the lands taken up by the Perrings. The little settlement thus commenced received by common consent the name of "Perringburgh," by which it was known until the post-office was established there, some thirty years ago, with Murray Knowles as the first postmaster, when it was changed to Edinburgh. Though now no more thickly settled than any other part of the town, the locality is still known as "the Burgh." The Wilkinsons were, during the early years of the settlement, quite prominent in town affairs; but about 1850 they became involved in some questionable transactions, and acquired a somewhat unsavory reputation in consequence. The Perrings were not, however, involved in this affair, and always retained the confidence and respect of the community. Frederick Perring built the first saw-mill in town, in the year 1838.

In the fall of 1836, James Holcomb purchased of Abraham Wortman the southwest fractional quarter of section 6, giving him the price he had paid the government ($1.25 per acre), and, in addition, a bonus of $50. This was two

miles west of Perringburgh, on the line of Branch County. James Holcomb was a native of the State of Connecticut, in which he lived until reaching manhood. He married Hannah Bentley, of Rhode Island, a daughter of Col. Bentley, who served his country as a soldier during the Revolution, and they emigrated to the then wilderness of Western New York, and settled in the town of Sweden, in the western part of Monroe County. There they lived until the fall of 1836, when, on the tenth day of October, with their family of eight children they started for the West. They took passage at Buffalo on the steamer "De Witt Clinton," then starting on its second trip, and reached Detroit five days afterwards, having experienced very severe storms, and been beaten back by a fierce westerly gale. Reaching Brooklyn, in the south part of Jackson County, he left his family at the house of a relative while he came on to look up his land and prepare a place to live in. On his return they again started, and got as far as Sand Creek, some four miles southwest of Jonesville, and there they were obliged to make another stop while he and his oldest son took their axes and cleared a road to his place. The season had thus worn away until winter had come, and not until Christmas-day, Dec. 25, 1836, did they finally reach their home and move into their new house. Mrs. Holcomb was taken sick on the road, and from Perringburgh was carried to her home on a bed. During the winter quite a piece of land was cleared, and in the spring he sowed a field of wheat, paying for his seed $3 a bushel. The yield was good, but, when he came to sell his surplus crop, it was worth but 50 cents a bushel. He built a barn in the summer of 1839 which is still standing and in use. It was the second frame barn erected in the town. It is said that this frame was raised in one hour, and that considerable merriment was had at the expense of some people who came from a distance to participate in the "raising," and did not arrive until it was all up. Mr. Holcomb's family met with the usual hardships incidental to all pioneer life, were frequently visited by wandering Indians, and sometimes by predatory animals. On one occasion a large wolf came into the clearing after daylight in the morning, jumped into the pig-pen, and carried off a pig in spite of all their efforts to prevent it. Black-snakes were very numerous, and often in the morning one or more of them would be found coiled up in the fireplace, enjoying the heat of the warm ashes or the smouldering fire. The first death in this family was that of Mr. Holcomb, which occurred April 9, 1864, and the next was that of his wife, who survived him a few years, and died Aug. 7, 1871. The family of eight children are all living. Harriet married Azem Purdy, and resides in Kinderhook, Branch Co.; Mary A. married Jesse Doyle, and lives at Independence, Iowa; Benjamin married Sarah L. Beach, and is living at Fremont, Ind.; Charlotte married Dr. L. M. Jones, and has her home at Brooklyn, Jackson Co.; Susan married William Worden, and lives at Coldwater, Mich.; Myron married Susan Phinecy, and removed to Olathe, Kan., where he now resides; George W. married Amelia A. Hughes, and remains on the homestead; and Roxy married Charles Travis, and is now living at Laramie City, W. T.

George C. Lewis, some time previous to the spring of 1837, settled on land lying in sections 4 and 5, in the north part of the town.

Soon after Holcomb came Samuel Seamans, some time in the winter of 1836–37, and settled on land in sections 14 and 15, about one mile and a half north of Camden. He was an ardent Baptist, and when "Millerism" began to be preached immediately embraced the new doctrine. He was also a noted bee-hunter, and very successfully "lined" the bees to their hidden stores of sweets, and appropriated the delicious fruits of their labor to his own use. He was one of the first highway commissioners of the town, also one of the first overseers of the poor, and was repeatedly re-elected to these positions. He was accompanied here by his sons, Olney and Samuel, Jr., and his son-in-law, George Cummins.

James Hall, from Lenawee County, settled in this town in the spring of 1837, on 40 acres in the northeast corner of section 9. His son, Cheney W. Hall, was the first white male child born in Camden.

The spring of this year (1837) brought quite a number of new settlers into town. A company composed of Gurdon Chester and wife, and family of seven children; his son, Eason T. Chester, and his wife; his son-in-law, Oliver R. Cole, and his wife; Samuel S. Curtiss and family, and Timothy Larrabee and family, came together at that time, and took up lands near the centre of the town.

Gurdon Chester was a native of Windham Co., Conn. While he was but a child his parents removed with him to Whitestown, Oneida Co., N. Y. Upon reaching maturity he was married to Catharine Darling, by whom he had three children,—Eason T., Lucy A., and Freelove; and they lived in Mexico, Oswego Co., N. Y., till they came to Camden. His first wife having died, he married a second time, his second wife being Anna Rathburn, of Connecticut, and by her he had four sons and three daughters. Of his children, Lucy A. married James Hamlin, Esq., and died in Allen, Mich. Freelove died in childhood. Jonathan was killed on the 27th of February, 1838, while chopping on his brother Eason's land. His is believed to have been the first death of a white resident in this town. He went out one morning to chop on a job he had taken, and felled a large basswood, which, in falling, lodged in a blue-ash tree. He was engaged in cutting this, to let both fall, when the weight of the larger tree broke and split the ash, and the end of the broken piece struck him with great force in the side. He cried out, and thus brought help, but it was of no avail, and with a few convulsive gasps life fled away. Charles went to California during the excitement caused by the discovery of gold in that State, and is supposed to be still living there. Frederick married Martha L. Fowle, a daughter of James Fowle, Esq., and is living in Camden. He has served two years as town treasurer, and sixteen years as justice of the peace. Eliza married Stephen Levings, and died in Jonesville, in September, 1854. Abby married Oliver R. Cole, came with him to Camden, and died here in 1845. William married Susan Marquitt, and lives in Camden. He has served as town clerk and town treasurer, and is at present a justice of the peace. Catharine married Peter Anderson, and both she and her husband died in Camden. Of the oldest son we shall speak farther

on. Gurdon Chester died in Camden, Aug. 30, 1854, having survived his second wife nearly ten years.

Eason T. Chester was born at Mexico, Oswego Co., N. Y., on the 3d day of March, 1807. When eighteen years old he went to live with Jonathan Wales, at Whitestown, Oneida Co., N. Y. There he worked on a farm for three or four years, and then accepted the agency for a paper-mill run by Messrs. Olmstead & Isbell, a position which he retained until the winter of 1837. In February, 1835, he was married to Emeline, a daughter of Walter Olmstead, one of the proprietors of the mill. On the 16th of February, 1837, he, in company with his father and brother-in-law, and their families, left the State of New York, bound for this place, where he had previously purchased 400 acres of land. They traveled in two wagons, each drawn by one span of horses, and came through the State of Ohio. Reaching Huron Co., Ohio, they found the roads so deep with mud as to be almost impassable, and renting a log house in the town of Florence for a month, they unloaded their goods, and leaving their families there with ample store of provisions for themselves and the horses, the men started out on foot, with their axes on their shoulders, for their new homes. They passed through the Maumee and Cottonwood swamps, and when nearly at their destination, found James Fowle living in his shanty, and stopped with him a couple of days while they marked the lines of their farms, when they built a small log shanty, covering it with split logs, and occupied that in company, while they cut logs and built their houses, four in number. The flooring for these buildings was all split out of logs, and the roofs were made of the same material, covered with "shakes." The houses were built as near together as practicable for the comfort, convenience, and safety of their future occupants. Then they returned to Florence, and came on with their families, arriving here on the 24th of April. Eason T. Chester the next day took his team and started west in search of potatoes and flour, which he found at White Pigeon. While there he traded his team and harness for a yoke of oxen and $65. Oats at that time were worth twenty shillings per bushel, and were not to be found in this vicinity even at that price. Of his pioneer life, with its privations and hardships, it is not necessary to speak, for to all early settlers these experiences are familiar. Suffice it to say that his experience was like that of others. The journeys to mill, often extending to White Pigeon, or to English Prairie, near Lima, Ind., were generally made with ox-teams, and occupied from four to eight days' time. Mr. Chester built the first frame barn of any size that was erected in this town. It was built in 1839, and having been repaired and enlarged, is still standing. His first child was born in Camden, April 26, 1838, and was the second white male child born in this town. He was named Orson D., and is still living in Camden, being engaged in business with his father. The other children were Juliette, who married Samuel Huggett, and resides in this town; Ellen L., who married George Worden, and lives at Reading; Clement L., who died in infancy; and Delphine C., who married Jirah I. Young. Her husband died in 1873, and she, with her two children, M. Ophelia and J. Idell Young, resides with her father on the old homestead. Mr. Chester's wife died May 20, 1877, and is buried in the cemetery at Camden.

The second saw-mill in this town was built by Mr. Chester in 1849, and, after having been rebuilt once in the mean time, is still standing. It was run by water-power, furnished by the Little St. Joseph River, and has sawed a large amount of lumber, a good share of which has been black-walnut lumber, in which article Mr. Chester has been an extensive dealer, having shipped some $200,000 worth of it from this town. He also built a carding-mill, and in 1850 leased it, together with the water-power, to a man by the name of Ballard, who ran it a couple of years, and being unsuccessful, abandoned it, and it again passed into Mr. Chester's hands. It was then converted into a grist-mill, and was used till Jan. 4, 1864, when it was burned, and a large quantity of wheat and flour it contained was also consumed. It was then rebuilt upon an improved plan, and commenced running in the spring of 1865. It is fitted up with four runs of stone, and with all the improved machinery to enable it to do first-class work, and is one of the best mills in Southern Michigan. The stream furnishes a head and fall of 12 feet, and the power is applied by means of 4 turbine-wheels, of an aggregate capacity of 60 horse-power.

From the time of his first settlement here Mr. Chester has been a land-agent, and has negotiated the sale of many thousands of acres in this and adjoining States. He is the largest land-holder in town, owning over 1400 acres within its limits, besides considerable in other sections. He is the oldest surviving first settler in the town, and has been a prominent man throughout its history. He has served in the most prominent town offices, having been supervisor ten years, and justice of the peace nine years, and was a member of the State Legislature in 1844.

Of the others who accompanied Mr. Chester on his journey here, Oliver R. Cole remained here several years, and then removed to Jackson, where he now resides; Timothy Larrabee lived here several years, his father Lebbeus Larrabee residing with him, and then he removed to Union City, Branch Co., where he died some years after; Samuel S. Curtiss came from some place on "the Ridge" road, a little east of Rochester, N. Y. He was a teacher by profession, and a thoroughly well-educated man. While living here he practiced surveying, and laid out a great many farms and roads in this and adjoining towns. After residing here a few years he returned to his former home in New York, from thence went to Virginia, locating in the vicinity of Washington, D. C., where he died. He was the first treasurer of this town, and also one of the first justices of the peace.

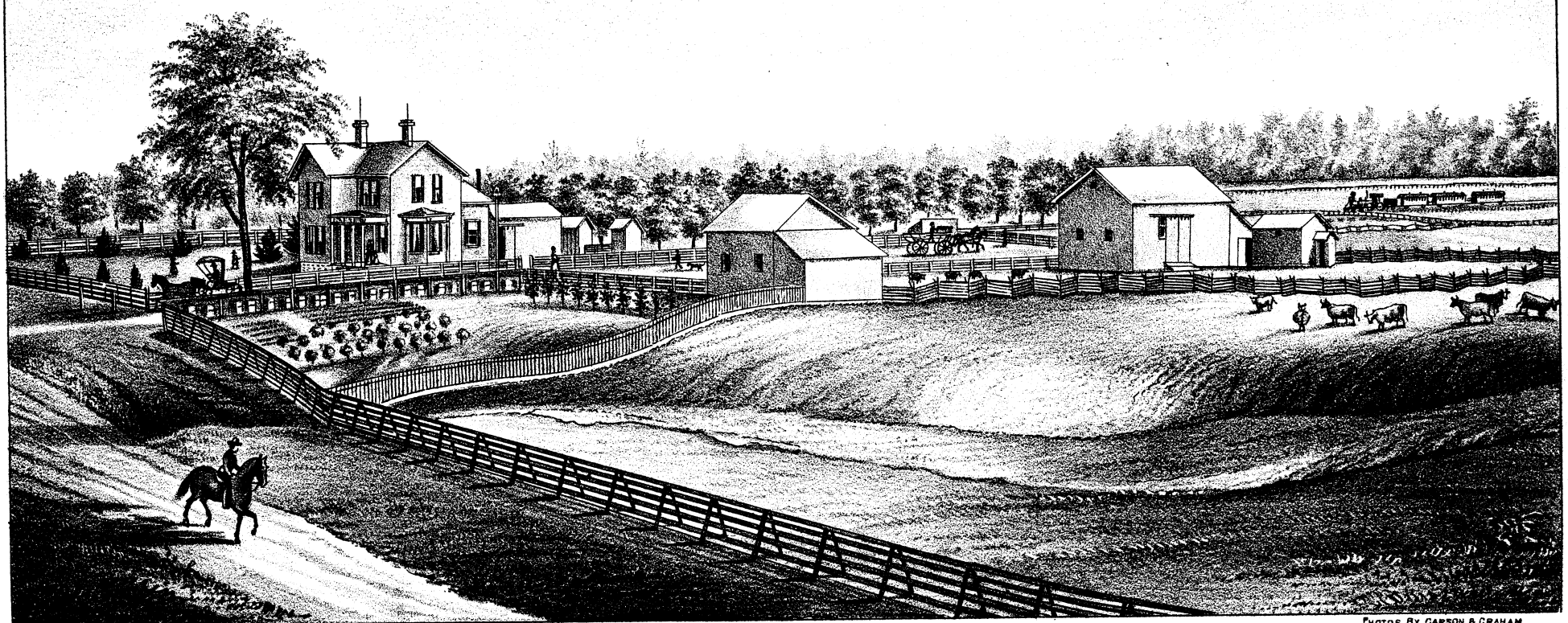
Zachariah Jackson settled on the northwest quarter of section 35 in June, 1837, and in the fall of the same year a family of hunters, consisting of George Swiger, his son Leonard, his sons-in-law John Flake and Enoch Thompson, together with their respective families, came from the State of Ohio, where game was beginning to get too scarce to render hunting a profitable business, and settled here. Their rifles and snares furnished meat for many families in this vicinity during the early life of the settlement. They have all passed away with the advance of that tide of civilization



A. J. WIGENT.



MRS. A. J. WIGENT.



RESIDENCE OF A. J. WIGENT, CAMDEN, MICHIGAN.

PHOTOS. BY CARSON & GRAHAM.

which so relentlessly pushes the picturesquely-dressed hunter and his romantic existence from the scenes of progress into the shadow and solitude of the yet unsubdued forests. But their names and the memory of their achievements still remain a pleasant tradition in the minds of the present generation.

The year 1838 brought in another lot of settlers. In November, 1835, a company of four men, consisting of Benjamin C. Bradley, Robert B. Sutton, Charles W. Westfall, and Benjamin Fisher, the two latter sons-in-law of Sutton, started out on the post-road leading from Toledo to Lima, *via* Adrian and Jonesville, looking for a good place to locate some land. They intended to go farther West, but had noticed from the maps of the government surveys that this section around Hillsdale seemed to be a fountain-head for streams running in all directions, and they judged from that that it would be a very healthy locality. So when they arrived in this vicinity they took a careful look about them, noting the character of the soil, the course of the streams, and the general lay of the land, and were so well satisfied with what they saw that they at once abandoned the idea of going any farther West, and selected farms and entered them as soon as possible, each taking up 160 acres, in sections 33 and 34, the farms all adjoining one another. Two of these men moved their families here in the spring of 1838, and a third in the fall of 1839, but the other one (Sutton) never became a resident here.

Benjamin Fisher, some eight years later, removed to a farm a little south of Hillsdale, where he is still living. He was from Wayne Co., N. Y.

The first one of the four mentioned, Benjamin C. Bradley, remained in this town, and is now the second oldest surviving settler. He was born in Litchfield, Conn., July 5, 1806, and when he was nine years old his father moved his family to Western New York, locating at Lyons, Wayne Co., where they arrived on the 9th day of January, 1815, having traveled with teams and been eight days on the road. Here he lived until the time when he came here, in March, 1838. At the age of twenty-three he was married to Catharine W. Cole, of Auburn, N. Y. Their oldest child and only son and oldest daughter were born in Lyons. Upon his arrival here, he immediately set to work to clear a piece of ground and to build a log house. The house was 18 by 26 feet, and stood just west of the present residence. It was not finished till the following fall. He cleared about three-quarters of an acre, planted it to corn, potatoes, and garden-sauce, hired a man to attend to it during his absence, and then returned to bring his family. They arrived in July, and found their garden doing well. He continued his clearing through the summer, and in the fall sowed four or five acres to wheat. This piece of wheat, harvested by the somewhat primitive methods then in use, yielded about 40 bushels per acre. The old log house furnished a home for the family until the present house was erected, in 1850. Mrs. Bradley died Dec. 27, 1860.

Mr. Bradley has served three times as supervisor (once by appointment), twice as justice of the peace, three times as treasurer, and several years in other capacities in the town, and has lived to see the rapid—almost marvelous—development of this country, to which he came, forty years ago, as into a wilderness. Amid all the hardships of the pioneer's life he has preserved a cheerful, uncomplaining spirit, and now is reaping the comfort and enjoyment in his old age to which the labors of his well-spent life entitle him.

His children were five in number,—James C. came with his parents from Lyons, at the age of six years; married Ellen Thompson, and is engaged in mercantile business at Camden. Margaret W. was two years old when she came to this State. She married George S. Crane, and resides on a farm near her father's. Jane married Charles B. Johnson, and lives on the farm adjoining her father's on the east. Her husband died in 1875. Julia married Ormal Crane, and is a resident of Parker's City, Pa. Esther married Henry Crane, who died in 1872, and she is living with her father on the homestead. The three last mentioned were born in this town.

In the fall of 1837 a settlement was made in the south part of the town by Chester Hills and his three sons,—Chester, Jr., Joseph M., and Levi. They purchased 320 acres in sections 4, 9, and 10, of township 9 south, range 4 west, of Alfred Brown, of Wayne Co., N. Y., who had entered it Oct. 24, 1835.

Two years later, in the autumn of 1839, Charles W. Westfall and Richard Huggett, both from the town of Phelps, Ontario Co., N. Y., moved into town. Westfall had taken up his land at the same time that Bradley did his, and also came here in 1838. But, after contracting with Mr. Bradley to build him a log house and to clear five acres of ground ready for sowing in the fall of 1839, he returned East and remained a year. Upon his arrival here he found things in quite comfortable shape, but he did not remain many years before he sold out and went to live in the South.

Richard Huggett was a native of Brenzett, Kent, England, and with his wife (Eleanor Piall) and three children emigrated to this country in the spring of 1828, locating first at Phelps, N. Y., where he worked land on shares for eleven years, and then came to this State and settled on 80 acres he had purchased of Robert Sutton, on section 33. He was a man of the strictest integrity, and merited, as he received, the esteem and confidence of his neighbors and fellow-townsmen. He died Dec. 8, 1860. His wife survived him about thirteen years. His children were ten in number. Four of them died in childhood. Charles and Richard live in the town of Reading, and Samuel, William, Celia (Mrs. G. H. Derr), and Silas W. still live in Camden, the latter on the homestead.

Eli Westfall moved into Camden in 1841, and lived here until about 1865, when he removed to Hillsdale, where he now lives. He was from Ontario Co., N. Y.

John G. McWilliams was the next settler. He was born in Charlton, Saratoga Co., N. Y., Aug. 9, 1822, and came to Blissfield, Lenawee Co., Mich., with his father's family in the fall of 1832. In March, 1842, he started out in life by taking up 107 acres in the southwest quarter of section 29. He commenced his work of clearing the land, and worked at it one year, boarding with James Fowle and Eli Westfall. During the following year he worked in Lenawee County, and in 1844 again returned to his farm

and continued his clearing, boarding with Eli Westfall. In the spring of 1845 he built a log cabin, and on the 27th of April was married to Westfall's sister, Sally. At that time he had 15 acres cleared, of which about 10 acres were under cultivation. The log house was replaced in 1867 and 1868 by a fine frame building, which stands on the same site. Mr. McWilliams has served the town in the capacity of treasurer, highway commissioner, and is now serving his second term as justice of the peace. His family consisted of three children,—Abner, who lives with his parents; Estelle, who married Silas W. Huggett, and lives in this town; and Albert W., who died in Camden while in his second year. Mr. McWilliams is the third oldest surviving settler, now a resident of this town.

In the same year with McWilliams came Harvey Osborn, who settled on section 1, of township 9. He was an early settler in Lenawee County, having located there in 1832.

Among the later settlers we mention, as nearly as possible in the order of their arrival, Ivory Woodman, 1839; Levi Barber, Joshua Myers, 1841; Morgan McCarty, Thomas McKnight, Samuel Wilds, Dewey Barber, James R. Mason, Salmon Wheeling, 1842; Francis D. Youngs, John W. Stewart, Nahum Shaw, A. B. Goodwin, William Parlamene, 1843; Robert Seeley (from Steuben Co., N. Y., on section 4, south part of the town), Addison T. Pound (from Wayne Co., N. Y., on the same section), Erastus Keyes, John W. Robbins, John Trim, Jeremiah Peck, G. Campbell, D. L. Thompson, Ebenezer Youngs, 1844; Nelson Palmer (from Herkimer Co., N. Y., on section 2, south part of town), Hezekiah Barber, John Lords, Jacob I. Marquitt, William R. Montgomery, Elijah Campbell, Joseph Seeley, 1845; William P. Kingman, Daniel Graves, Samuel Whaley, Potter C. Sullivan, William R. Worden, 1846; Elisha Y. Palmer, from Herkimer Co., N. Y., settled in Brooklyn, Jackson Co., in 1838, and on section 2, of township 9, in the spring of 1847; Isaac Baldwin, Simeon O. Whaley, Elihu Braman, David Steel, Grant Lester, Thomas Pierce, 1848; Parley Brown, Thomas Fitzsimmons, Linden Cummings, 1850; Andrew Blair, Adam Beaver, 1853.

The first town-meeting was held at the house of Samuel S. Curtiss, on the 1st day of April, 1839. The circumstances attending this meeting were as follows: the town was then Reading, and the annual town-meeting was called to meet at Perringburgh, near the present boundary between the two towns. The citizens gathered together, but did not open the meeting because James Fowle, who was one of the Town Board, had not arrived. Mr. Fowle was also postmaster, and he, knowing that the bill to divide the town was before the Legislature, determined to wait till after the mail arrived, to see what action, if any, had been taken on the bill. When the mail arrived, it brought the official notification of the erection of the town. Mr. Fowle at once repaired to the place of meeting and reported, and the citizens separated according to their locations, the residents of Reading going north, and the residents of Camden coming south, to the respective places at which the bill designated their first meetings were to be held. Arrived at Mr. Curtiss' house, the meeting was organized by electing James Fowle, Moderator; Eason T. Chester, Clerk; and Samuel S. Curtiss, Inspector of Election. Resolutions were passed, I. To raise a fund of $50 to be used to purchase necessary books for recording the town business, to pay wolf-bounties, and to build a pound; II. To pay a bounty of $2 for every wolf's head, with the ears and skin entire thereon, that should be killed in the town before the next town-meeting; III. To build a pound 25 feet square and 6 feet high, of rough logs, to be furnished with a good door and padlock for the same. Eason T. Chester, Benjamin C. Bradley, and Samuel S. Curtiss were the committee appointed to see to the building of the pound.

The following officers were then elected for the ensuing year: Supervisor, James Fowle; Town Clerk, Benjamin Fisher; Town Treasurer, Samuel S. Curtiss; Justices of the Peace, James Fowle, four years; George C. Lewis, three years; Samuel S. Curtiss, two years; and Eason T. Chester, one year; Assessors, Eason T. Chester, James Holcomb, Benjamin C. Bradley; Commissioners of Highways, James Holcomb, Samuel Seamans, Benjamin C. Bradley; Collector, Oliver R. Cole; Constable, Oliver R. Cole; School Inspectors, Samuel S. Curtiss, Murray Knowles, Benjamin C. Bradley; Directors of the Poor, Samuel Seamans, Joseph M. Hills; Pound-keeper, Gurdon Chester. At the conclusion of the canvass of votes the meeting adjourned till the first Monday in April, 1840, to meet at the house of Eason T. Chester.

The following summer, among the accounts audited was a bill of $11.50 for building the pound, of $3.50 for books, and of $10 paid for the killing of five wolves.

At the first general election, held in the fall of 1839, the poll-list comprised 25 names. This number was increased to 30 the following spring, and in 1842 had risen to 42. At the last election, Nov. 5, 1878, the poll-list exceeded 460. During the early years of the town's existence the political struggles were between the Democratic and Whig parties, and the elections were attended with varying results, but generally favorable to the Democrats. Upon the organization of the Republican party, however, after a short struggle, the Democrats became hopelessly in the minority. In the bringing about of this change the "United Americans," or "Know-Nothing" societies, took a somewhat prominent part, although their existence was but brief. The man to whom the honor belongs for first moving for the organization of the Republican party in Camden is Thomas Fitzsimmons, who has lived to see that party perform a service to the country that will immortalize its name in the pages of the world's history. The Republicans of Camden continued to be in the majority until the National Greenback party was organized. In the election of last spring, that party swept the town by a majority of 162 votes. This fall its majority has fallen to 80.

On the question of licensing the sale of intoxicating drinks this town has uniformly expressed itself as favoring the traffic; but the sentiment of the town has undergone a change, and it is now believed to be strongly in favor of restrictive legislation.

During the war for the suppression of the Rebellion Camden did its full share, by furnishing men and money, to carry it forward to a glorious and successful issue. We publish elsewhere a list of those who donned the blue and

served their country in its time of need. It is a glorious record, and one to which every true patriot will point with pride and satisfaction. The town voted, at several special meetings held for that purpose, to pay every recruit credited to this town the sum of $100, as a town bounty. Part of the sum thus voted was raised by tax, and bonds to the amount of $2700 were issued for the remainder.

The first attempt to found a village was made at South Camden. About the year 1848 one James Corslet came there and put up a log house on the northwest corner of the three roads centering there, and opened a tavern for the accommodation of travelers and the convenience of the public. Through a somewhat inordinate fondness for, and a more or less immoderate use of, the fluids there kept, he became unfitted for the management of the business; the care of which consequently devolved upon his wife. She proved herself fully competent, and carried on the business with such success that eventually poor James was almost utterly ignored by the public, and the place was known far and near as "Granny Corslet's tavern." And so well were people pleased with her manner and the accommodations furnished that it has often been remarked that "Granny Corslet was the best man that ever kept the house." A small stock of goods was placed in a room at the rear of the tavern by a man named D. B. Hawley, and offered for sale. With the exception of the store built and kept by Nelson Palmer, in 1846, near his residence, this was the first store opened in Camden. About four years later the hotel was torn down and replaced by a frame building, which was built by Almon M. Mallison. It is still standing, is used as a tavern, and bears on its sign the name of the "Travelers' Home." The store was moved to a new building on the opposite corner, and was kept there some time. Subsequently another building was erected for a store, which stands on the south side of the street, facing the road to the north. A furnace was built at a date subsequent to the building of the first hotel. It was owned by a Mr. Phelps. It has passed through several hands, and is now owned by C. W. Brown, and is doing a small business in the line of plow- and custom-work. The village did not attain any size, and consists of the hotel, furnace, store, and about a dozen dwellings. The south part of Camden was formerly known as "Euchre Street," probably because of the fondness for that fascinating game manifested by the people there, and was subsequently, on account of some circumstance not known to the writer, invested with the name of "Crampton." By this name it is quite generally known at present. Sometimes letters destined to this locality bear that direction. The post-office, which was established a few years since, is called South Camden, and is at present located a mile and three-quarters west of the corners.

A mile north of South Camden is the first and only tannery in the town. It was built by A. J. St. John in 1866; uses oak-bark in the tanning process, and has a capacity for turning out from 1000 to 1500 hides per year. A currying-shop is attached, and all the leather tanned is finished up into harness and upper leathers. It is now being run by Charles & Walter St. John, sons of the former proprietor. A quarter of a mile east of the tannery is the first steam saw-mill that was started in this town. It was built by a Mr. Parrish, and is now owned by Hazen & Chester, and does considerable business in custom-sawing and in the manufacture of shingles and lath. There are three other steam saw-mills in Camden. The Briggs mill, in the east part of the town, was built by Ford & Rice about thirteen years ago, and is now owned by R. M. Briggs. The Cooney mill is in the southwest part of the town, and is of more recent origin. The third is at Montgomery.

The village of Camden was first started on the flat along the river. The mill, school-house, and a few dwellings comprised all there was of it previous to 1850. Then Olney Seamans built a tavern on the lot next south of the residence of Dr. Guy, and a few years later a store was started by Joseph Tucker. The tavern burned down some five or six years after it was built, and about 1860 the store was sold to Nathan Alvord, who enlarged it and kept a fine stock of goods, continuing in the business several years. In 1867 the first plat of the village was made, and a tract of some 30 acres in extent, owned by Eason T. Chester, Orson D. Chester, and Nathan Alvord, was laid out into streets and village lots. In 1871 there was talk of the building of a railroad from Mansfield, O., to Allegan, Mich., which was to pass through this place, and, the project receiving active support from the citizens of this and other towns along its proposed route, in 1872, the road-bed was purchased and graded through this town. The route selected led a little south of the village, on the higher ground, and it was decided to change the site of the business part of the village to the still higher ground south of the railroad. In pursuance of this determination, Mr. Hiram Bell and Mr. Eason T. Chester decided to plat a tract of about 25 acres lying south of the railroad and west of the main road. This was done in the fall of 1872, and the plat was called "Bell and Chester's addition to the village of Camden." Subsequently, William Miller recorded a plat of about 45 acres lying on the east side of Main street, and extending along that street till it reached the first plat. Building was immediately begun, and several stores and dwellings were put up. Since the panic of 1873 the growth has been slow,—a fact which may also be partially explained by the failure of the railroad, which is still a vision of the future. The village now contains a hotel, built in 1873, by C. R. and W. Lackey, a Methodist Episcopal church, a fine brick school-house, erected in 1873, at a cost of nearly $3500, six stores, two wagon- and blacksmith-shops, one saw- and planing-mill, one saw-mill, one fine grist-mill, and about 30 dwelling-houses. Its present population is about 200. In days gone by some facetious individual fastened upon this locality the title of "Henpeck," and though it has long since outgrown any fitness of the name it still clings to it.

Previous to 1869 the site of the present village of Montgomery was as wild and uncultivated a piece of land as the town contained. It was then an "oak opening," and was rather looked upon as almost worthless land compared to the rest of the town. But the Fort Wayne, Jackson and Saginaw Railroad came stretching its iron sinews through the town, and people began to look about them to select a point for a station that would best accommodate the farmers

of the section. At last the place was selected, and immediately the spirit of enterprise that has so quickly developed the Western States made itself manifest here. Tracts of land owned by Israel Shepard, G. B. Hewitt, R. B. Teachout, and Joshua Dobbs, aggregating more than 80 acres, were surveyed into village plats and thrown into the market. These lots were quickly sold to a large number of mechanics, laborers, and business men, and they erected houses and shops and stores upon them, and a thrifty village sprang up as if by miracle.

The first place of business was opened by A. P. Kellogg, as a hardware- and grocery-store, and this was followed by O. M. Hayward, with a dry-goods and grocery-store, and soon after this Joshua Dobbs opened an extensive general store, dealing in dry-goods, groceries, hardware, crockery, clothing, boots and shoes, etc. The first hotel was built and opened in 1870, by William Hakes. The steam saw-mill was built by D. & M. Orewiler, in 1872, and is still owned and worked by them. In 1874 a joint-stock company was formed for the purpose of manufacturing Strunk's patent window-blinds. A shop was erected and fitted up with the necessary machinery, a steam-engine put in, and operations commenced. After running two years the business was found to be unprofitable, and work was stopped and has not been resumed. The building is now used as a hardware-store. Two physicians settled there soon after the village was started. Their names were Dr. George L. Guy and Dr. J. M. Merry. Dr. Guy subsequently removed to Camden. Dr. C. E. Miner was the first physician at that point.

Though popularly designated as "Frog-eye," the village was named by Wm. R. Montgomery, then register of the county, after himself, in return for which favorable distinction he recorded the plat without receiving any fee.

At present Montgomery contains 6 stores, 3 carriage- and blacksmith-shops, 1 steam saw-mill, 2 meat-markets, 1 hotel, 1 school-house, the railroad buildings, and nearly 100 dwellings. Its population is about 300. It is one of the most important shipping-points along the line of railroad from Jackson to Fort Wayne, sending off an annual average of 200,000 bushels of wheat, besides large quantities of other grains, pork, hogs, cattle, lumber, and produce of all kinds.

The first preaching of the gospel in this town was during the winter of 1839, when Rev. Mr. Smith, a Methodist itinerant, held services at E. T. Chester's house. Meetings were held occasionally by the Baptists at an early day, they being preached to by Hezekiah Barber, a resident of this town. They did not, however, organize a regular church. The Methodists continued their meetings, and about 1841 the Conference sent a circuit preacher named Rev. Isaac Bennett to this section, and he preached here for some time. Rev. J. H. Peitzel, who had been a missionary among the Indians, also preached here several times. In 1854 the first regular class was formed, and among the members were Dr. and Mrs. James Cough, Joseph and Maria Seeley, John and Huldah Myers, Mr. and Mrs. Charles Huggett, Mr. and Mrs. John Bean, Mr. and Mrs. Thomas Fitzsimmons, Mr. and Mrs. Chauncey Haynes, Mr. and Mrs. Zebulon Parker, Mrs. Joseph Ricks, Mrs. Harvey Seeley, and Mrs. James Buchanan. Rev. William Doust was the first regular preacher, and he was sent here by the Conference of 1854. Since that time regular weekly meetings have been held, at the school-house until the church was completed, and since that time in the church. The same minister has preached here that was stationed at Reading through these years. Revivals were experienced during the pastorate of Rev. Wm. Doust, Rev. Noah Fassett, and Rev. Taylor.

Dr. James Cough was the first class-leader. The first board of trustees was elected in 1869, and was composed as follows, viz., Zalmon H. Gray, Thomas Fitzsimmons, John B. Alward, Nathan Alvord, Eason T. Chester, S. W. Shuefeldt, John Myers. The six last named, and William McCluckion, constitute the present board. Nathan Alvord is the secretary of the board, and J. B. Alward is the treasurer, and also the secretary of the Quarterly Conference. S. W. Shuefeldt is the class-leader and steward.

A Sabbath-school has been connected with the church since 1854. Joseph Seeley was the first superintendent, and M. L. Perego is the present incumbent. John B. Alward is the secretary. The school is in a prosperous condition, and numbers about 75 members.

The church edifice, which was and still remains the first and only church in this town, was erected in 1873, finished in 1874, and dedicated to the worship of God in December of the latter year. It is a handsome brick building, 35 feet wide by 53 feet long, with a handsome spire, but not yet supplied with a bell. It cost about $4500, and will comfortably seat about 400 people.

But little temperance work was done in Camden outside of that incidental to the teachings of the church until a few years after the close of the war, when a Good Templars' lodge was organized. This was prosperous for a time, but finally became disgraced by the practices of some of its members, and after an existence of a year or two it went down. Matters rested thus until the "Red Ribbon" movement was inaugurated at the West, and then the subject of temperance reform began again to be agitated here. Sunday afternoon, May 27, 1877, Harvey Iddings, son of Rev. —— Iddings, of Reading, delivered a forcible temperance address at the Methodist Episcopal church, and at the close of the meeting a pledge was circulated among the audience, and a large number of signatures obtained. A meeting was then appointed for the following Tuesday evening, the object of which would be the organizing of a "Temperance Reform," or "Red Ribbon" club. At that meeting the organization was perfected by the election of the following officers, viz.: President, Frederick Chester; Vice-Presidents, Gillman H. Derr, Hiram Bell, Martin Fast; Secretary, John B. Alward; Financial Secretary, M. L. Perego; Treasurer, Samuel Persons. Several committees were appointed, among them one to draft a set of by-laws, which were, at a subsequent meeting, presented and adopted. The club has held regular semi-monthly meetings since its organization, which were addressed by speakers from abroad, or selected from its members, and has steadily prospered, adding new names to its roll of members from time to time, until it now contains about 220 names. The present officers, who were elected Dec. 26, 1877, and hold their offices one year, are as follows, viz.: President, Parley Brown; Vice-Presidents, M. L. Perego, L. H.

Storer, A. Lawton; Secretary, Guy Chester; Financial Secretary, Martin Fast; Treasurer, Clinton St. John.

The first Masonic society was organized in Camden in 1865. Some time early in the summer of that year a petition was presented to the Grand Lodge of the State asking for a charter for a lodge. A dispensation was granted by the Grand Master, and the lodge was instituted and worked under the dispensation until the meeting of the Grand Lodge, when it was regularly chartered as "Camden Lodge, No. 245, F. and A. M." The first election of officers was held Dec. 16, 1865, and the following were chosen, the first four of them having acted in the same positions under the dispensation, viz.: W. M., George N. Mead; S. W., G. S. Crane; J. W., Frederick Chester; Sec., James C. Bradley; Treas., Orson D. Chester; S. D., Samuel Miner; J. D., Jacob Stambaugh; Stewards, Gillman H. Derr, H. T. Crane; Tyler, William Kunkle.

The hall over Charles R. Lackey's store was fitted up for a lodge-room, and the meetings were held there until the store was burned, when the lodge lost all its property. Business meetings were then held at different times, but no initiations or other work was done until the present store, owned by Mr. Chester, was erected. Then a hall in the third story of that building was fitted up for a lodge-room, and has been used by the lodge since that time. The regular meetings are held on that Thursday evening of each month which falls nearest to the time of the full moon. The lodge numbers between 70 and 80 members. The following are the present officers: W. M., George N. Mead; S. W., Frederick Chester; J. W., Nathan Alvord; Sec., Gillman H. Derr; Treas., William Kunkle; S. D., A. A. Baxter; J. D., Philip Shook; Stewards, Henry Spaulding, Christopher Myers; Tyler, William Stahl.

The fraternity of Odd-Fellows has very recently established itself in this town, the first society of that brotherhood having been instituted on the 25th of May last, by Deputy Grand Master L. C. Tillotson, of Hillsdale, assisted by Past N. G. Witter J. Baxter, of Jonesville.

The first and present officers are: N. G., John B. Alward; V. G., Jonathan Fast; Sec., William A. Saunders; Warden, Martin Fast; Conductor, David A. Erwin; O. Guard, Andrew J. Longstreet.

The lodge is called "Camden Lodge, No. 312, I. O. O. F.," and is working under a dispensation until the Grand Lodge meets and the charter is issued. It has been prosperous, and now numbers 42 members. Its meetings are held at Masonic Hall.

We give a list of the principal town officers, compiled from the records:

SUPERVISORS.

1839–40. James Fowle.
1841–42. Eason T. Chester.
1843–44. Benjamin C. Bradley.
1845–48. Eason T. Chester.
1849. James Fowle.
1850. Wm. R. Montgomery.
1851. Eason T. Chester.
1852. Wm. R. Montgomery.
1853. Zalmon H. Gray.
1854. Wm. R. Montgomery.
1855–56. Eason T. Chester.
1857. Frederick A. Seymour.
1858. Daniel Van Etten.
1859. Eason T. Chester.
1860–61. Zalmon H. Gray.
1862. Thomas Fitzsimmons.
1863–64. Zalmon H. Gray.
1865–66. Almon Day.
1867. Thomas Fitzsimmons.
1868. Almon Day.
1869. Zalmon H. Gray.
1870. Walter Young.
1871-72. Charles B. Johnson.
1873. John B. Alward.
1874–77. A. J. Wigent.
1878. Andrew A. Baxter.

TOWN CLERKS.

1839–1841. Benjamin Fisher.
1842. Murray Knowles.
1843–44. Francis D. Young.
1845–46. Erastus Keyes.
1847–48. Murray Knowles.
1849. Benjamin B. Holcomb.
1850–51. Elisha Y. Palmer.
1852. Parley Brown.
1853. Benjamin B. Holcomb.
1854–55. David C. Tyrrill.
1856. Samuel Whaley.
1857. Talma H. Brooks.
1858. Stephen Fitzsimmons.
1859–60. Nathan Alvord.
1861–62. Eli Alvord.
1863. Nathan Alvord.
1864. Joseph Seeley.
1865–66. Nathan Alvord.
1867. Jirah I. Young.
1868. Nathan Alvord.
1869. Wm. Chester.
1870–71. James C. Bradley.
1872. John B. Alward.
1873–74. Andrew A. Baxter.
1875–76. James C. Bradley.
1877–78. John B. Alward.

TREASURERS.

1839. Samuel S. Curtiss.
1840–42. Benjamin C. Bradley.
1843. Levi Hills.
1844. Oliver R. Cole.
1845–46. Benjamin Fisher.
1846. John G. McWilliams.*
Benja. B. Holcomb.†
1847–49. Joseph Seeley.
1850. Richard Huggett.
1851. Orlando Patee.
1852. Daniel Van Etten.
1853–54. Frederick Chester.
1855. Edwin R. Stewart.
1856. Richard Huggett.
1857. Zalmon H. Gray.
1857. James Fowle.‡
1858. Wm. R. Worden.
1859–60. James M. Hagerman.
1860–61. James C. Bradley.⁂
1862. Zebulon W. Parker.
1863–64. Charles B. Johnson.
1865. George C. Crane.
1866. Wm. Chester.
1867. Robert Masters.
1868–70. Charles R. Lackey.
1871. Wm. Chester.
1872–73. Lewis H. Stover.
1874–76. Lorenzo B. Davis.
1877–78. Albert Walls.

JUSTICES OF THE PEACE.

1839. James Fowle (4 years).
George C. Lewis (3 years).
Samuel S. Curtiss (2 years).
Eason T. Chester (1 year).
1840. James Holcomb.
1841. Benjamin C. Bradley.
1842. Timothy H. Wilkinson.
1843. James Fowle.
1844. James Holcomb.
1845. Benjamin C. Bradley.
1846. Salmon Whaling.
1847. Samuel Whaley.
1848. James Holcomb.
1849. Eason T. Chester (f. t.).
Joel Campbell (v.).
1850. Murray Knowles.
1851. Wm. Palmiter.
1852. Alonzo E. Richmond.
1853. Eason T. Chester (f. t.).
Elisha Y. Palmer (v.).
1854. Parley Brown.
1855. Almon Day.
1856. Alonzo E. Richmond.
1857. Frederick Chester.
1858. Parley Brown.
1859. Wm. H. Billings.
1860. Benjamin A. Hagerman (f. t.).
Almon Day (v.).
1861. Frederick Chester.
1862. Parley Brown.
1863. Charles Cooney.
1864. Benjamin A. Hagerman.
1865. Frederick Chester.
1866. James D. Fitzsimmons.
1867. Orlando C. Curtiss.
1868. Andrew J. Wigent.
1869. Frederick Chester.
1870. Judson B. Haynes.
1871. John G. McWilliams.
1872. Samuel W. Miner.
1873. Dr. James Cough.
1874. Thos. Fitzsimmons (f. t.).
Enoch B. Teachout (v.).
James Oliver (v.).
1875. John G. McWilliams (f. t.).
Gilman H. Derr.
Wm. Chester (v.).
1876. Loftus Stanton.
1877. C. P. Taylor.
1878. Wm. Chester (f. t.).
Thomas E. Cooney (v.).

COMMISSIONERS OF HIGHWAYS.

1839. James Holcomb.
Samuel Seamans.
Benjamin C. Bradley.
1840. James Holcomb.
George C. Lewis.
Samuel Seamans.
1841. George C. Lewis.
Samuel Seamans.
Benjamin C. Bradley.
1842. Morgan McCarty.
Chester Hills.
Thomas McKnight.
1843. Jeremiah Peck.
Samuel Seamans.
Thomas McKnight.
1844. George Swiger.
Benjamin Fisher.
John Trim, Jr.

* Appointed *vice* Fisher.
† Appointed *vice* McWilliams.
‡ *Vice* Gray, resigned.
⁂ Appointed to fill vacancy, and re-elected.

1845. Jeremiah Peck.
Richard Huggett.
Philander Wilkinson.
1846. Richard Huggett.
Joseph Seeley.
Nahum Shaw.
1847. W. P. Kingman (3 years).
J. G. McWilliams (2 years).
Joseph M. Hills (1 year).
1848. Joseph M. Hills (f. t.).
Philander Wilkinson (v.).
1849. Almon Day.
1850. Benjamin B. Holcomb.
1851. Richard Huggett.
1852. Thomas Fitzsimmons.
1853. Orlando Patee.
1854. Edward Huggett.
1855. William Miller.
1856. Benjamin A. Hagerman.
1857. Jesse Tucker.
1858. Elisha Y. Palmer.
1859. Joseph C. Dewitt (f. t.).
Hiram Noyes (v.).
1860. Hiram B. Alvord.
1861. Addison T. Pownd.
1862. George Holcomb.
1863. Hiram B. Alvord.
1864. Nelson Palmer (f. t.).
Elmer Hess (v.).
1865. John C. Higgins (f. t.).
Robert Morris (v.).
1866. Robert Morris.
1867. George N. Mead.
1868. Judson B. Haynes.
1869. Lorenzo B. Davis.
1870. J. G. McWilliams (f. t.).
John C. Higgins (v.).
1871. Silas W. Huggett (f. t.).
Lorenzo Saunders (v.).
1872. E. P. Teachout.
1873. H. B. Spicer.
1874. William Franks.
1875. Robert Masters.
1876. No record.
1877. Adam Beaver.
1878. Adam Beaver.

ASSESSORS.

1839. Eason T. Chester.
James Holcomb.
Benjamin C. Bradley.
1840. Eason T. Chester.
Benjamin C. Bradley.
1840. James Holcomb.
1841. Eason T. Chester.
James Holcomb.
Benjamin C. Bradley.

COLLECTOR.

1839-41. Oliver R. Cole.

OVERSEERS OF THE POOR.

1839. Samuel Seamans.
Joseph M. Hills.
1840. Samuel Seamans.
Joseph M. Hills.
1841. Samuel Seamans.
George C. Lewis.
1842. James Hall.
Joseph M. Hills.
1843. James Hall.
Chester Hills.
1844. George C. Lewis.
Chester Hills.
1845. John Lords.
Chester Hills.
1846. Samuel Seamans.
Chester Hills.
1847. John Lords.
Chester Hills.
1848. Samuel Cough.
James Holcomb.
1849. Joseph Trim.
James Corslet.
1850. James Corslet.
Gordon Chester.
1855. Daniel Van Etten.
Elisha Y. Palmer.
1856. Daniel Van Etten.
Almon M. Mallison.
1857. Almon M. Mallison.
Andrew Brannan.
1858. Samuel Whaley.
George Cummings.

BIOGRAPHICAL SKETCH.

ANDREW J. WIGENT.

Martin Wigent, the father of our subject, was born and reared in Onondaga Co., N. Y. In early life was married to Miss Mary M. Bartholomew, of the same county.

In April, 1834, he emigrated with his family to Ohio, and settled near Toledo, where he remained about four years. He then removed to Michigan, and purchased of the government eighty acres of wild land, in what is now known as Reading village, and on which now stands the depot of the Fort Wayne, Jackson and Saginaw Railroad in Reading. He at first erected a log shanty, into which he moved his family, and for the first few years they lived in a very primitive manner. As there were no mills in the vicinity, Mr. Wigent constructed one in the form of a huge mortar, by burning and digging out the end of a log, with which, placed on end, and by means of a large spring-pole, the grain was pounded into meal. This mill was used quite extensively for miles around by the neighbors for the first year or two, until mills were built in the vicinity. Mr. Wigent, in addition to farming, became engaged in brick-making. He reared a family of six children, named Daniel B., Andrew J., George M., Richard E., Horace P., and Lucy J. Of these all are living except Horace P., and all are married and have families. Mr. Martin Wigent died at his home, in Reading, in 1861, at the age of fifty-eight, and Mrs. Wigent, in 1867, at the age of fifty-seven years.

Andrew J., the second son, was born in Onondaga Co., N. Y., on the 30th day of August, 1833. He was but a young boy when his father came to their new home in the wild woods of Reading, and the facilities for obtaining even a common-school education, for years, were very limited indeed; but he managed to get a knowledge of the English branches, principally by study at home in the chimney-corner. At twenty years of age he commenced teaching district school, which was his occupation for some ten or twelve winters. The summer seasons were employed in brickmaking and working at the mason's trade, in which he became a very skillful and reliable workman. And the numerous brick residences and other buildings erected by his labor and skill in Camden and the adjoining towns stand to-day as monuments of his industry, and a credit to the enterprise and thrift of the citizens of this locality. On March 25, 1860, he was united in marriage to Miss Belinda Foust, of Cambria. Soon after his marriage, he moved on to his land in the north part of Camden, where he still continues. Mr. Wigent enjoys the entire confidence and esteem of all his acquaintances, which has been repeatedly manifested in his election to various offices of trust and responsibility in his town, such as inspector of schools, justice of the peace, and supervisor for four successive terms.

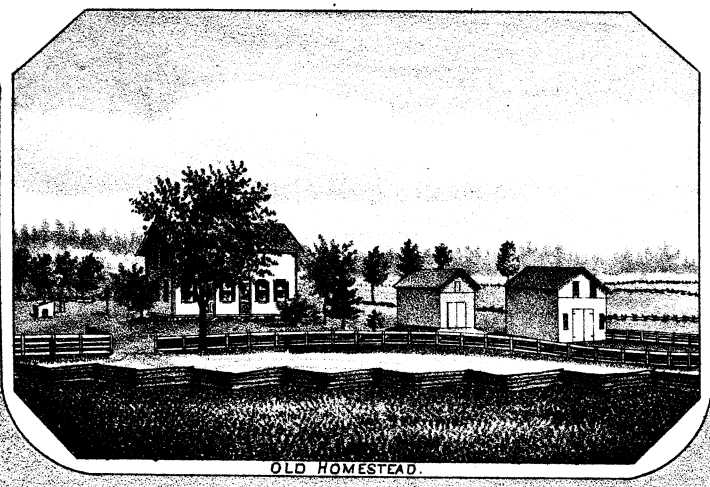
He is known and recognized as a firm friend, a kind and indulgent husband and father, a genial and sociable neighbor, and that highest type of an American gentleman—an honest man. Mr. Wigent and his excellent wife are the parents of nine children, named Fred M., Frank S., Shannon L., Mary C., Ida M., Ada J., Rhoda, Bliss, and an infant not yet named. All are living except Mary C. and Ada J.

Fred and Frank, the two oldest boys, carry on the farm, which consists of eighty acres, in a very creditable manner, and they bid fair to sustain in their own lives the reputation and honorable character of their worthy parents.

In religious faith Mr. Wigent is what is known as Advent Christian. We present our readers in this work a fine view of the home, portraits of another pair of Hillsdale pioneers, and this brief sketch as a tribute of respect to their worth.



MRS. HARRISON BAILEY.



OLD HOMESTEAD.



HARRISON BAILEY.

RESIDENCE OF HARRISON BAILEY, READING, MICHIGAN.

PHOTOS. BY CARSON & CRAHAM.

READING.

PREVIOUS to the year 1837 the territory lying in Hillsdale County belonging to the fourth range west, as designated by the United States survey, was all included in the town of Allen. The Legislature of 1837 was petitioned by the inhabitants of this tract of country to divide it into three towns, in order that the interests of the inhabitants of each locality might be better served, the transaction of public business be facilitated, and the long journeys to attend the elections, town-meetings, and meetings of the town board—which necessitated in the case of some citizens a journey of 17 or 18 miles—might be rendered unnecessary. In accordance with the request of the petitioners, the towns of Litchfield and Reading were erected. In the petition the Legislature was requested to call the northern town Columbus, and the southern one either Troy or Utica, but, as these names had already been used by other towns, that body, without consulting again with the petitioners, passed the special act organizing the towns under the names of Litchfield and Reading, supposed to have been taken from towns of the same names in Connecticut and Pennsylvania.

At that time this town comprised all the territory south of township 6 south, lying in the county, which included the whole of township 7, nearly all of township 8, and a portion of township 9, extending to the Ohio and Indiana lines. The entire population of this territory was but 227 souls, less than an average of three persons to each square mile.

By the act of a subsequent Legislature, that of 1839, the town was again divided by erecting the territory south of township 7 into a separate town, under the name of Camden, leaving the town of Reading as at present constituted, embracing a territory six miles square, designated in the United States survey as township 7 south, range 4 west. Allen adjoins it on the north, Cambria on the east, Camden on the south, and Algansee, Branch Co., on the west. Its surface is gently undulating, was originally heavily timbered, is well watered by springs and streams, and is probably the most elevated point in the southern part of the State, if not in the entire lower peninsula. A high ridge of land occupies the eastern part of the town, the culminating point being at Reading village, and radiating from that point to the north and to the southwest. From this ridge the streams diverge in every direction, some of them going south or east and reaching Lake Erie through the Little St. Joseph's and Maumee Rivers, and the rest flowing west or north, and reaching Lake Michigan through Hog Creek and the St. Joseph's River.

In the west part of the town the land slopes rather abruptly, forming a natural basin in which lies a chain of lakes reaching nearly across the town from north to south. Near the line, between sections 30 and 31, is the dividing line between the waters which flow south and those which flow north. It is in a marshy piece of land, and the north and south parts each drain in an opposite direction. To the south the waters flow into Turner's Lake, and, passing through two other small lakes, form a branch of the Little St. Joseph's River. The water flowing north forms the inlet to a chain of lakes stretching north nearly five miles, and formerly designated on the survey maps as "Hog Lakes." The principal of these is now known as Long Lake. It is nearly two miles long, and of an average width of a quarter of a mile. The depth is variable, and the bottom either sandy or muddy. Berry Lake lies east of Long Lake and is a tributary to it. Hemlock Lake, deriving its name from the fact that its shores were formerly covered to some extent with hemlock timber, lies across the north line of the town, in section 5. It is irregular in form, covers an area of about one quarter section, and is rather shallow, with a fine, gravelly bottom. Round Lake, a mile east of Hemlock Lake, is of about the same dimensions, but nearly circular in form and of great depth, having been sounded in some places to a depth of 70 feet. The bottom is sandy in some parts and muddy in others. The rest of these lakes, some ten or more in number, have not been deemed worthy to be invested with names, and indeed, some of them are little more than ponds. These bodies of water are generally well stocked with fish, and in the spring and fall are covered to some extent with waterfowl, tempting the sportsman to expend time and amunition in efforts to secure them for his use.

The township is noted far and near as being, as a whole, one of the best in Southern Michigan. The soil is generally a black, sandy loam, of great depth and fertility, or a rich, mellow, vegetable mould, formed by the accretions from decayed leaves and fallen timber, and equally as good as the other. Under this lies a subsoil, from 10 to 15 feet in depth, generally regarded as of a clayey nature, but which seems really to be composed of a mixture of yellow sand and marl, which reinforces the flagging energies of the fields whose strength has been impaired by constant and repeated cropping. A narrow strip of gravelly land of a poorer quality lies along the sides of the valley in which lie the lakes, and occasional swamps or marshes border the lakes, but they form a mere fraction of the town. On the northwest side of the dividing ridge we have mentioned, a good many loose, widely-scattered stones are found, while to the south and east they are very scarce. In no part can the land be truly said to be stony.

Previous to 1835 this country was a wilderness in which the Indians roamed, hunting and fishing, and occasionally cultivating a little patch of corn in some spot where the falling of trees, or some other cause, had exposed a little of

the virgin earth to the warm embrace of the sun, and the only white men whose feet had trodden the forest fastnesses were the hunters, trappers, traders, or surveyors, whose business had called them hither. Among these was a trader, half merchant, half hunter, by the name of Rice, who lived at Perrysburgh, Ohio, near the site of the present city of Maumee. He was a bachelor, a peculiarly shrewd and intelligent observer of everything falling within his notice, and boasted that he had an acquaintance with every township, stream, and lake in the Territory of Michigan. His occupation had taken him to every part of the State, and his habit of observation being known, his judgment was often asked for by those purposing purchases of land in this State. Near him were located several families from the western part of the State of New York, who were becoming very much dissatisfied with their situation on account of the lands being so low and wet and the climate so unhealthy. They asked Rice where was the best and nearest government land that was open to settlers, and he told them that *this* town embraced the best lands he knew of, and advised them to take up land and settle here. In accordance with his advice several families, including those of John Mickle, Eleazer Gleason, William Berry, Ephraim Wiltsie, Charles Powell, and others, removed and settled in this favorable location. The lands proved to be so desirable that the growth of the settlement would have been exceedingly rapid but for the fact that large tracts had been entered by eastern capitalists for purposes of speculation. This is shown by the fact that the two first settlers, who came only five weeks apart, were obliged to settle on farms six miles distant the one from the other. In spite of this drawback the settlers continued to come in respectable numbers, and finally, in 1837, it was thought that there were enough of them to warrant the formation of the town, though at the first meeting two of them were obliged to accept two offices each, three of them three each, and one, John Mickle, walked off with the honors, emoluments, and official responsibilities of four different positions.

The first settler was John Mickle, Oct. 5, 1835. Eleazer Gleason, with his wife, one child, and his wife's brother, Wm. C. Berry, and Charles Powell and his younger brother, William Powell, followed in November, and Ephraim Wiltsie in December of the same year. In January, 1836, William Berry, Horace Palmer, Rensselaer Sutliff, and Charles Lee came (all except Palmer, who was single) with their families. In February following, Mrs. Lee and child died, and Mr. Lee left the town. In April, Wright Redding, Ammi Carpenter, and his mother came; in May, Jarvis Mason; in June, Jefferson Kellogg and George W. Halsted; in October, Sylvester Whaling and Peter Betts; and in November, Newman Curtiss. These were the principal electors in the organization of the town.

In April, 1837, George and John Fitzsimmons, father and son; in May, John and Asahel M. Rising, father and son; and through the summer and fall, Jonas P. Gates, Jonathan Odell, William Tappan, Lewis A. Keith, William Meek, Hiram Wiltsie, William Van Horn, Sidney Bailey, Benjamin Lewis, and Garner Archer. In 1838, Martin Wigent, David D. Prouty, William and Chester Morey, Warren Chaffee, Bazaliel Palmer, Lorenzo and Bingham D. Abbott, Charles Hughes, Daniel Kinne, Robert Berry, Stephen Webster, Thomas Berry, John Fritts, A. H. Bartholomew, George Brown, Oscar Whitney, Mrs. Betsey Moses, Jacob Valentine, Ralph Bailey, Melvin Bailey, Almon Nichols, and a Mr. Sears; and in 1839, Ephraim P. Purdy, James A. Galloway, James C. Galloway, Elmer and Heman Hawse, Elmer Bacon, Horace Avery, Henry Holdridge, Roswell and Royal Merriman, Daniel Murray, John Dopp, and two brothers by the name of Hill settled in the town, very nearly in the order here named. These were strictly pioneers of the town, each taking up a farm in the forest and at once entering upon the laborious task of clearing and fitting it for cultivation.

Among the later settlers we find W. R Kidder, Smith Wilbur, Harrison Bailey, Elihu Warner, in 1840; George Campbell, Cornelius B. Reynolds, in 1842; John Cole, Charles Kane, Jefferson Stout, in 1843; Henry K. Abbott, Ebenezer L. Kelly, Augustus F. Vaun, Samuel Whaley, in 1844; Asa Warner, George Youngs, in 1845; Frederick Fowler, Israel Thatcher, in 1846; Abigail Dopp, Barney Reynolds, in 1847; and Isaac H. Kellogg, Giles Castle, John B. Southworth, and his two sons, and M. H. McClave, the exact date of whose coming is not known to the writer of this sketch.

Of John Mickle, the first settler, it may be said that he has attained a ripe old age, and surrounded by kind friends and a comfortable competency of worldly goods is reaping the fruits of an industrious, steady, and useful life. He came from Oswego, N. Y., in 1831, and after living four years a few miles from Maumee, Ohio, removed to this town in the fall of 1835, arriving at his farm on the 5th of October. He was accompanied by his wife and one child, and a hired man named Ephraim Wiltsie. They came from Jonesville by way of Sand Creek, and opened the first road to the south from that point. He purchased of the government the south half of section 3, and assisted by Almon Nichols, of Fayette, and a man named Wagner, built his first log house or shanty near a spring about sixty rods north of the section corner. This cabin was built of unhewn logs, and its dimensions were 19 by 23 feet. While living in this shanty, Mr. Mickle was often called upon to entertain land-lookers, and also furnished a temporary home for the families of no less than thirteen settlers while they were selecting their lands and building homes of their own. Three years later this shanty was replaced by a fine block-house, built almost entirely of black-walnut logs squared to the size of eight inches, and which was at that time and for several years after the best house in the township. It has since been clapboarded and is still standing, being occupied by Daniel W. Mickle, a son of the first settler. The first death of a white resident in the township occurred in October, 1836, and was that of an infant child of Mr. Mickle. His wife died in 1839, and he then married Mary Fitzsimmons, the eldest daughter of George Fitzsimmons, a subsequent settler. This was the first wedding in town, and has proved a happy one to all concerned. Soon after his arrival, Mr. Mickle hired Horace Palmer, Jefferson Kellogg, and Ephraim Wiltsie to help him in the work of clearing his land, commenced cutting the timber about his house, and in the following spring had several

acres ready to plant and sow, and along with his other crops sowed some apple-seeds he had brought with him, and from them raised the first orchard in the town. He was an early partisan in political matters, and was allied to the Whig school until the Republican party sprang into being, since which time he has been an earnest and consistent supporter of its principles. Ever prominently interested in matters relating to the prosperity of the town, he has often been called to serve the people in a public capacity. As early as 1842 he was chosen to represent the county in the State Legislature in the capacity of representative. In 1841 he was elected associate judge of the Circuit Court of the county, and in 1851 was again elected second judge. He was an early member of the Baptist Church, and has contributed largely to its success. Many of the early meetings of that church were held at his house. His family consisted of fifteen children, five of whom died in early life; two, Mrs. Mary Carey and George, died in Reading after reaching maturity; and eight are still living, —Eugene in California, and John Q., Henry C., Daniel W., Benjamin F., Luther, George L., and Elias R., in this town.

Eleazer Gleason, with his wife and one child, followed the route opened by Mr. Mickle, and settled on the northeast quarter of section 33 in the early part of November, 1835. He was from Seneca, Ontario Co., N. Y., and had lived one year near Maumee City, Ohio. His first son, William, was born in the winter of 1836, and was the first white child born in Reading. He is now living in Iowa. One other child, a daughter, died in her girlhood, and the other eight children are still living,—Eleazer H., Mrs. Mary Woodard, Ida, and Mrs. Harriet Potter, in Reading; Charles and Lovinas in Allen; Mrs. Jane Bristol in St. Joseph County; and Alvaro F. in New Mexico. Of Mr. Gleason we can say that he has always been one of the reliable citizens of the town, a practical and successful farmer, and by his unobtrusive manner and the strict integrity of his character has always deserved, as he has ever received, the love and esteem of his neighbors. He was the first tax collector of the town, and held the office of assessor as long as any were elected by the town, with the exception of one year. He is still living on the farm he first settled.

William C. Berry, who accompanied Mr. Gleason, was the eldest son of William Berry, and upon his arrival here commenced work at clearing his father's land. He is still living in town, and is a successful farmer.

Of Charles Powell we can only say that he was elected supervisor in 1838. In 1841 was elected county treasurer, and after serving in that position two years removed from the county, and is now living at Omaha, Neb.

Ephraim Wiltsie first came to this town with Mr. Mickle in October, 1835, but soon after returned to Ohio, and brought his family here in December of the same year. He was a quiet, industrious farmer, and not given to much meddling with public affairs. He now lives in an adjoining town, respected and beloved by his neighbors.

Of William Berry it may be said that he was one of the substantial men of the town, was the first town clerk, and also one of the first justices of the peace. In the discharge of his public as well as private duties he was always faithful and conscientious, and, by his investments in land, his careful business management and his thorough farming, was enabled to leave a competency to his numerous family. He was thrice married and had thirteen children, eleven of whom survived him,—William C., Mrs. Eleazer Gleason, Mrs. Emma Russell, Mrs. Mary Meigs, Thomas, Gardner, John, J. Byron, and Richard reside in this town; Henry in Camden, and Mrs. Hannah Barber in Algansee, Branch Co.

Horace Palmer did not, strictly speaking, belong to the emigration of 1836, although he came here first in January of that year. He was then a single man, and bought a piece of land and commenced clearing it, but soon after returned to Chautauqua Co., N. Y., was married, and in 1837 came with his wife and settled in this town. He is still a resident, having a fine farm in the north part of the town, on section 10. With this exception the settlers of 1836 have either emigrated or died, not one of them remaining to tell the tale of their trials and privations endured in the work of reclaiming this rich country from the dominion of the forest.

Of the emigration of 1837 we find George Fitzsimmons soon assuming a prominent position in the conducting of the public affairs of the town. Elected treasurer of the town in 1839, he served two years in that position, and in 1840 was chosen a justice of the peace. This office he held for sixteen years, the last twelve, commencing in 1851, continuously. In 1851–52 he was a representative in the State Legislature. At a later date we find him contributing largely of his influence, energies, and money to secure the building of the railroad through the town. He was one of the early members of the Baptist Church, and its stability and permanent success was largely due to his efforts and to his generosity. He was from Rose, Wayne Co., N. Y., and with his eldest son, John, walked from there to Fairport, O., on Lake Erie, where they took boat for Detroit. In May following Mrs. Fitzsimmons and her family, with two wagons loaded with household goods, came through Canada, *via* Buffalo and Detroit, arriving at this place on the 2d of June. The wagons were drawn by oxen, and they drove two cows to stock the new farm. Mr. Fitzsimmons first purchased the northeast quarter of section 26, and, as opportunity offered, added to it until he owned 560 acres. One of the earliest (if not the very first) religious meetings held in this town was a prayer-meeting held at his house, and attended by his family and the family of John Rising, in May, 1837. He died Oct. 9, 1870, loved and respected by all who knew him, and leaving six children, five of whom are living in this town, and rank among its best and most enterprising citizens. They are John, George, and A. M. R. Fitzsimmons, Mrs. Mary Mickle, and Mrs. Catharine Palmer. The other son, Vincent, was at that time living at Honolulu, Sandwich Islands, where he was editor and proprietor of the Honolulu *Gazette*, the government organ. He died about 1872.

John Rising is said to have been quite peculiar in all his ways. He came to the town with a large family of sons and daughters, and with means to purchase sufficient land to settle them all. His improvements were readily made, and he was soon in a position of comparative independence

and was recognized by his neighbors as a well-to-do farmer. He was a Methodist and brought his religion with him into the forest, and he is no doubt rightfully credited with being the father of the sect in this town. His house was always opened for religious meetings when no more convenient place was found, and the hard-worked itinerant always found bountiful hospitality and a warm welcome when he crossed its threshold. Neither did he hesitate, or falter, or relax his efforts, until the full privileges of the church were all firmly established in the town.

Jonas P. Gates was a carpenter and joiner by trade, and came from the town of Seneca, Ontario Co., N. Y., settling on section 34. He was one of the most energetic and thorough farmers ever living in the town.

Sidney Bailey came from Lodus, Wayne Co., N. Y., and settled on the west half of the northeast quarter of section 32. He died there some twenty-eight or thirty years ago. His only surviving child is Mrs. Catharine Mallery, who lives in town.

John Fitzsimmons and Asahel M. Rising are now prominent farmers in the town, and Garner Archer in an adjoining town. The rest of the emigration of 1837 have mostly emigrated or died.

The emigrants of 1838 were largely of a class of enterprising and energetic young men, generally of limited means, but of great moral worth, well fitted to carry forward the work, the foundation for which had been laid by the pioneers. These entered with zest upon the work before them, and the well-tilled farms, the fruitful orchards, the elegant dwellings, and the commodious farm buildings that grace and beautify the town, show how well they performed their tasks, and with what measure of success their labors were rewarded. While lack of space forbids any detailed history of these men, we feel called upon to refer more particularly to some of them, even at the risk of having our remarks looked upon as invidious.

The most prominent of these was Daniel Kinne, who came from Erie Co., N. Y., and settled on section 21, on the farm now in the possession of his heirs. Upon his arrival here he at once took a prominent rank and was soon called to official position. He served as supervisor (for five years), justice of the peace, town clerk, and commissioner of highways. In 1845 he was elected associate judge of the county; in 1847, a representative in the State Legislature; and in 1851, a member of the Convention to revise the Constitution of the State. In each of these positions he displayed marked ability and rare good judgment in all his acts. At a later period these same traits and the energy of his character made him a conspicuous figure in movements to develop the resources and promote the interests and growth of the town. Among these we make mention of the plank-road from Reading to Hillsdale, the cheese-factory in Reading, and the Reading Manufacturing Company, designed for the general manufacture of household articles. By over-exertion in this last enterprise he contracted a cold, which resulted in his death in a distant State, far away from home, family, and friends. His many virtues will long be held in tender remembrance by the citizens of Reading.

Lorenzo and Bingham D. Abbott, two brothers, the first from Vernon, Conn., and the last from Cayuga Co., N. Y., after living a short time at Maumee, Ohio, settled here in the fall of 1838, on section 27. Of Lorenzo's family three sons, Sylvester, Arthur, and Remus, and one daughter, Mrs. Amelia Bartholomew, are living in town. Of Bingham D.'s family one daughter, Louisa, and two sons, John and Oscar, live in Reading, and two sons, Webster and Hascall, live in Texas. Both of these pioneers are still living, the former an honored and respected citizen and successful farmer of this town, and the latter has very recently removed to Texas.

Of Stephen Webster we may say that he came from Seneca township, in Ontario Co., N. Y., and settled on the farm he now occupies. He has taken an active part in the conducting of town affairs, and has served as supervisor five years, and also has held other offices in the town.

Thomas Berry was one of the earliest hotel-keepers in Reading, and was the first tax collector after the town of Camden was set off, holding that office three years. He was the proprietor of the northwest quarter of Reading village, and is still living on a part of the farm he first took up.

Of Ralph Bailey it may be said that he was a man of energetic character, strict integrity, and good business capacity. A carpenter by trade, he became a successful farmer, and accumulated a fine property. His worth was speedily recognized by his neighbors, and at the next town-meeting he was elected supervisor, and, with the exception of the year 1872, continued in that office during the next seven years. He was a native of Massachusetts, and lived for a time in St. Lawrence and Wayne Counties, N. Y., and Lenawee Co., Mich., before settling here. He died about ten years after his arrival. Two sons, Harrison and Washington, are still living and rank among the substantial citizens of the town.

Almon Nichols settled in the town of Fayette in 1834, and removed here in 1838. He was quite a hunter, and during his pioneer life killed many wolves. One day he heard his dog barking furiously in the woods near his house, and running to the spot, found him engaged in battle with a large wolf that had taken refuge in a large hollow log. Encouraged by his presence the dog renewed the battle and "carried the war into Africa" by plunging into the log, where he got his jaws locked in those of the wolf, and was unable to either advance or retreat. Imitating the illustrious example of the famous Putnam, Nichols crawled into the log and pulled out the wolf, making the dog act the part of the rope, and soon put an end to the wolf's existence by a few strokes of the ever-ready axe. He is now living in the western part of the town, and has the name of having been the best chopper that ever lived in town.

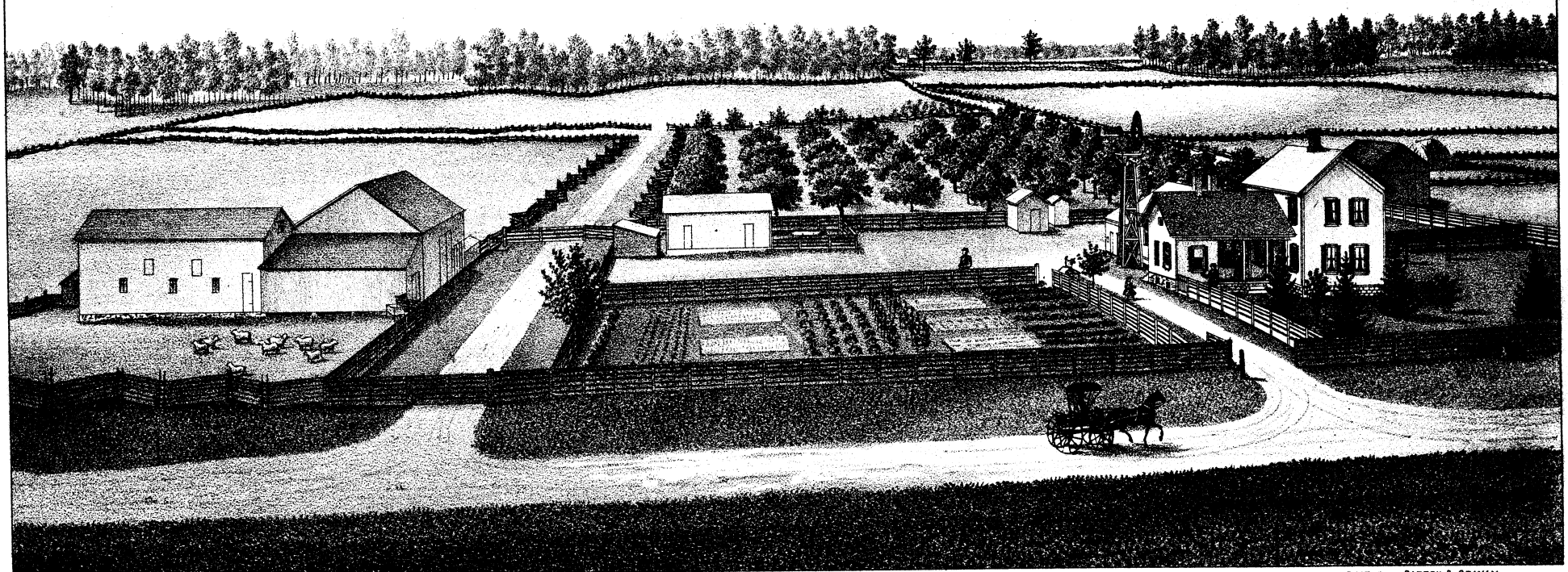
There are many others of those who settled here within the first five years of the town's existence, who have filled honorable positions and discharged responsible trusts connected with the administration of township affairs, or are still active participants in the daily affairs of life, whom we would gladly mention did space permit and had we the necessary facts to do so. Still we may safely say that, as a class, the settlers of this town would rank well with any in the State in point of intelligence, virtue, industry, thrift,



CHARLES KANE.



MRS. CHARLES KANE.



PHOTOS. BY CARSON & GRAHAM.

RESIDENCE OF CHARLES KANE, READING, MICHIGAN.

and public spirit. "By their fruits ye shall know them," and we will let the thriving township and beautiful, enterprising village they have built up by their efforts speak with eloquent tongue and forcible words of their public and private virtues.

The first town-meeting met at the house of Judge John Mickle, on the 3d of April, 1837, in accordance with the provision of the act creating the town, and was adjourned to Sylvester Whaling's. The meeting organized by choosing William Berry, Moderator; James Fowle, Clerk; and John Mickle, Inspector of Election. The following officers were then elected, viz.: Supervisor, James Fowle; Town Clerk, William Berry; Collector, Eleazer Gleason; Justices of the Peace, John Mickle, James Fowle, Samuel S. Curtiss, William Berry; Assessors, Samuel S. Curtiss, Eleazer Gleason, John Mickle, Wright Redding; Highway Commissioners, Charles Powell, John Mickle, James Fowle; Poor-Masters, William Berry, Samuel Seamans; School Inspectors, Charles Powell, John Mickle, Timothy Larrabee; School Commissioners, Frederick Perring, Eason T. Chester, Rensselaer Sutliff; Constables, Eleazer Gleason, Oliver R. Cole, George Halstead. Several of these officers lived in what is now the town of Camden. Without following closely the political history of the town, we may briefly state that from its first organization it was uniformly Democratic for many years, until the political principles of the Whig party, expounded and exemplified by such men as Judge Mickle and Ephraim Wiltsie, who were, for a time, the only members of that party living in the town, grew upon the minds of the people and at last triumphed over their opposers. For many years the political balance was very evenly adjusted, a half-dozen votes often sufficing to change the result in favor of either party. Upon the organization of the Republican party its principles of equal and exact justice to all, and of opposition to the greatest blot upon our civilization,—American slavery,—won for it a warm and hearty reception, and gave it the political control of the town which it maintained undisputed until the election in the spring of 1878, when the National Greenback party elected their ticket by a good majority. At the fall election, however, Nov. 5, 1878, the Republican ticket received a plurality of about 25.

At the first fall election, that of 1837, the full vote polled in this town was 41, and nearly half of those voters lived in what is now another town. So rapid has been the growth, that at the last election above mentioned, 581 votes were cast, showing an average increase of over 2400 per cent.

The population has increased from about 127 in 1837, to upwards for 2000 in 1878.

The assessed valuation has increased from $137,678, in 1837, to $428,700, in 1878.

We here present a list of the names of the principal town officers from the organization of the town to the present time, which we have carefully compiled from the records.

CIVIL LIST OF THE TOWN OF READING.

SUPERVISORS.

1837. James Fowle.
1838. Charles Powell.
1839–41. Ralph Bailey.
1842. Daniel Kinne.
1843–45. Ralph Bailey.
1846. Lewis A. Keith.
1847. John Hughes.
1848. Frederick Fowler.
1849. Daniel Kinne.
1850. Lewis A. Keith.
1851. Daniel Kinne.
1852. George Fitzsimmons.
1853. Daniel Kinne.
1854. Levi Barber.
1855. Daniel Kinne.
1856–58. Daniel Murray.
1859–60. Lucien Meigs.
1861. Daniel Murray.
1862. George Campbell.
1863–64. Daniel Murray.
1865–68. Stephen Webster.
1869–71. Ebenezer L. Kelly.
1872. Stephen Webster.
1873. Morton Meigs.
1874. Ebenezer L. Kelly.
1875. Zebedee Culver.
1876. A. M. R. Fitzsimmons.
1877. Ebenezer L. Kelly.
1878. George Young.

TOWN CLERKS.

1837. Wm. Berry.
1838. Chas. T. Grosvenor.
1839. Wm. Berry.
1840–41. Lewis A. Keith.
1842–45. George Campbell.
1846–47. Eleazer Ray.
1848. George Campbell.
1849. Lucien Meigs.
1850. Wm. H. Barnes.
1851. Henry H. Ferris.
1852. Daniel Kinne.
1853. Henry I. Reese.
1854. Lucien Meigs.
1855. Daniel Murray.
1856. Wm. F. Turner.
1857. Harris B. Mead.
1858–60. Wm. H. Benedict.
1861. Samuel Whaley.
1862. James R. Abbott.
1863–65. Horatio P. Parmelee.
1866. Henry K. Abbott.
1867. Oswald A. Sutton.
1868. Lewis H. Mallory.
1869. Lucius E. Judson.
1870–71. Edward P. Wadsworth.
1872–74. Henry F. Doty.
1875. George F. Murray.
1876. F. G. Carroll.
1877. Isaac H. Kellogg.
1878. H. Wayne Russell.

TOWN TREASURERS.

1839–40. George Fitzsimmons.
1841–42. Lorenzo Abbott.
1843–44. Lewis A. Keith.
1845. Daniel Murray.
1846–47. A. H. Bartholomew.
1848. Lewis H. Mallory.
1849. John Fritts.
1850. Benjamin Smith.
1851–53. Justin H. Ransom.
1854. Cornelius B. Reynolds.
1855. Richard Berry.
1856. Lucien Meigs.
1857. W. H. H. Crocker.
1858. Joseph Warburton.
1859. J. J. Gould.
1860. Bingham D. Abbott.
1861. George Campbell.
1862. Stephen Webster.
1863. Morton Meigs.
1864. Stephen Webster.
1865. James R. Abbott.
1866. Richard Berry.
1867. Isaac H. Kellogg.
1868–77. George Young.
1878. John Q. Mickle.

JUSTICES OF THE PEACE.

1837. John Mickle (4 years).
James Fowle (3 years).
Samuel S. Curtiss (2 years).
William Berry (1 year).
1838. William Berry.
1839. Daniel Kinne (f. t.).
Ammi R. Carpenter (v.).
1840. George Fitzsimmons.
1841. John Mickle.
1842. Aaron Thompson.
1843. Daniel Kinne.
1844. Jonas P. Gates.
1845. Augustus F. Vaun.
1846. Heman Howes.
1847. Frederick Fowler.
1848. Randolph Densmore.
1849. Lewis Vaun (f. t.).
John Hughes (v.).
1850. Lucien Meigs.
1851. George Fitzsimmons.
1852. Sheridan H. Turner.
1853. James A. Galloway.
1854. Lewis A. Keith.
1855. George Fitzsimmons (f. t.).
Lucas Terpening.
1856. Ebenezer L. Kelly.
1857. Asahel M. Rising.
1858. David Young.
1859. George Fitzsimmons (f. t.).
Egbert Carpenter (v.).
1860. Ebenezer L. Kelly.
1861. A. M. R. Fitzsimmons.
1862. Isaac H. Kellogg.
1863. Hiram Shafer.
1864. Ebenezer L. Kelly.
1865. Samuel Whaley.
1866. John B. Hendricks.
1867. Zalmon B. Stittson (f. t.).
John Mickle (v.).
1868. Ebenezer L. Kelly.
1869. Aaron Abbott.
1870. Samuel Whaley.
1871. Grove S. Bartholomew.
1872. Moses C. Cortright.
1873. Isaac H. Kellogg.
1874. William Schermerhorn.
1875. W. P. Carroll (f. t.).
G. S. Bartholomew (v.).
1876. M. C. Cortright.
1877. Isaac H. Kellogg (f. t.).
Ebenezer L. Kelly (v.).
1878. Samuel Whaley (f. t.).
D. Ellis Russell.

HIGHWAY COMMISSIONERS.

1837. Charles Powell.
John Mickle.
James Fowle.
1838. James Holcomb.
Samuel Seamans.
Stephen C. Perrin.
1839. Lorenzo Abbott.
Daniel Kinne.
William Mickle.
1840. Daniel Kinne.
Jefferson Kellogg.
Jonas P. Gates.
1841. Ralph Bailey.
Daniel Kinne.
Ephraim P. Purdy.
1842. Justin H. Ransom.
Garner Archer.
Horace B. Avery.
1843. Daniel Murray.
Jefferson Kellogg.
Garner Archer.
1844. Washington Bailey.
Daniel Murray.
Ammi R. Carpenter.
1845. Washington Bailey.
Ammi R. Carpenter.
Israel Slauson.
1846. Melvin Bailey.
Albert Benjamin.
Justin H. Ransom.
1847. Levi Barber (3 years).
Stephen Webster (2 years).
Augustus F. Vaun (1 year).
1848. Daniel Murray.
1849. John Fitzsimmons (f. t.).
Justin H. Ransom (l. v.).
Cornelius Reynolds (s. v.).
1850. Asahel M. Rising.
1851. Sheridan H. Turner.
1852. Justin H. Ransom.
1853. John Fritts.
1854. William C. Perry.
1855. Elias Hakes.
1856. Stephen Webster.
1857. Amasa Potter.
1858. Jefferson Kellogg.
1859. A. H. Bartholomew.
1860. John C. Warner.
1861. Jefferson R. Kellogg.
1862. Charles A. Hughes.
1863. John C. Warner.
1864. John Hendricks.
1865. Washington Bailey.
1866. Charles Hakes.
1867. Philander Lawrence.
1868. Washington Bailey (f. t.).
Almon Lindsley (v.).
1869. Asahel B. Northrop (f. t.).
Moses C. Cortright.
1870. Philander Lawrence.
1871. Alexander P. McConnel.
1872. William H. Murray.
1873. Chester E. Morey (f. t.).
Zebedee Culver (v.).
1874–76. Leander H. McClave.
1877–78. Daniel W. Mickle.
Henry C. Mickle (appointed *vice* Daniel W. Mickle, resigned).

COLLECTORS.

1837. Eleazer Gleason.
1838. Oliver R. Cole.
1839–41. Thomas Berry.

ASSESSORS.

1837. Samuel S. Curtiss.
Eleazer Gleason.
John Mickle.
Wright Redding.
1838. Eleazer Gleason.
Timothy Larrabee.
Ammi R. Carpenter.
1839. John Mickle.
1839. Eleazer Gleason.
Jarvis Mason.
1840. Jarvis Mason.
Aaron Thompson.
Wright Redding.
1841. Jarvis Mason.
Eleazer Gleason.
William Van Horn.

DRAIN COMMISSIONERS.

1873–76. Henry H. Ferris.
1877. Lucien Meigs.
1878. Washington Bailey.

The settlers of this town came mostly from Western and Central New York, or from the New England States, and brought with them the ideas, beliefs, and practices of their fathers. They believed strongly in the doctrine of free education, and also in a liberal expenditure of labor and means in carrying on public improvements. In the work of building school-houses, opening highways, and building bridges they were energetic, and as this work naturally made taxes somewhat high, many non-resident owners of land were thereby forced to dispose of their land to actual settlers, and this assisted in the rapid development of the town. Up to the year 1840 but few roads had been laid out and improved. There was one principal road,—that opened by the first settlers,—leading from Jonesville, the county-seat, by way of Sand Creek, and entering Reading on the west line of section 2, from whence it followed the section line, with one or two changes of direction, to the Ohio line. From this main road others branched off each way, leading to the different settlements. There was considerable agitation about this time of the question of removing the county-seat from Jonesville to Hillsdale, or some other point nearer the centre of the county, and the citizens of Hillsdale and Reading made an effort to secure the building of a road from Hillsdale through Reading to the Indiana line. The Legislature passed an act authorizing the laying of a State road on the route proposed, and appointed Ralph Bailey, George Fitzsimmons, and Barron B. Willetts as commissioners to carry the act into effect. The road was partially opened by those living along the line, and was the means of opening a new market and point of trade to the people of this region, who had previously been confined to one market, that of Jonesville. The nearest mills were found at Jonesville to the north, Coldwater to the west, or Adrian to the east; and frequently, in times of scarcity, the settlers were compelled to go as far west as White Pigeon, or as far east as Tecumseh, to get supplies of flour and meal. Trade with the Indians enabled them to get supplies of meat and maple-sugar of a somewhat doubtful character. These Indians were peculiar in their dealings, taking nothing but *silver* in exchange for their goods. Neither gold nor bank-notes would suit their requirements.

At that time the census showed that the population of the town had risen to 331, and the people began to ask for mail facilities, the need of which they had felt for a long time. Quite a general move was made to have a post-route established, and to have John Mickle, the first settler in town, a prominent man, and one politically in harmony with the national administration, appointed as postmaster. Those having the matter in charge did not move as promptly as they might have done, and some other citizens, like the "enemy" who "sowed tares while the husbandman slept," took advantage of their moderation, slipped a petition, numerously signed by citizens of Adrian and vicinity, into the hands of the department, and had the route established, the contract for carrying the mail let, Ralph Bailey appointed as postmaster, and Daniel Kinne as deputy, before the other party got an inkling of the course affairs were taking. This result was partially brought about by a rivalry that existed between two neighborhoods, the one located on the Jonesville road in the north part of the town, and the other on the State road in the south part of the town, and a little nearer the geographical centre. It was also charged that this was the work of a ring of which Ralph Bailey, George Fitzsimmons, and Daniel Kinne were prominent members, a fact which they did not deny and which they would not willingly have had disproved. The route thus established led from Hillsdale to Reading, and George Fitzsimmons carried the mail for $26 a year, making one trip each week. The route was afterwards extended to Willow Prairie (now Fremont), in Indiana.

In 1847 the State apportioned to Hillsdale County a share of the lands granted for internal improvements in the State, and the county devoted it to the work of completing the Hillsdale and Indiana turnpike. Solomon Sharpe, Esq.,

was appointed commissioner; the work was done by people alone the line, and the lands were taken in payment therefor.

Up to and including the year 1850, the population of the town was wholly rural and engaged in agriculture. There was not a store, grocery, or hotel in the town, and scarcely a mechanic. Looking back from that time we see that many had settled quietly, grown into positions of prominence, and become influential citizens of the town, and were ready to enter upon any effort to develop its resources and increase its prosperity and growth. They began to feel the need of a common business centre, of better church facilities, of more convenient places to trade, and of a development of the manufacturing interests. Of course, the first move was to determine upon a site for the proposed village. Common consent seemed to point unmistakably to the locality known as "Basswood Corners," which derived its name from the fact that about 10 feet southwest of the corner of sections 22, 23, 26, and 27, stood a clump of 7 basswood-trees, each about 20 inches in diameter, and all growing from one stump. A short distance east of the corner, a blacksmith-shop, one of those inevitable precursors of a village, had been built by Horace Billings, on land bought of George Young, in 1846, on the present site of the "McConnel House." In the summer of the same year, Morris Inglesby had erected a shop for the manufacture of grain-cradles, on the site where the "Reading House" now stands, and a year later, Dr. William Hullinger erected the first frame dwelling in the future village, just north of the cradle-factory. Dr. Hullinger was the first practicing physician in the town. As this place was the junction of the State and the Jonesville roads, it was thereby rendered the most convenient point for a village. Already a charter had been obtained for a company known as the "Hillsdale and Reading Plank-road Company," with the intention of laying a plank-road on the State road between this place and Hillsdale. The stock was largely taken by citizens of this town and others living along the line or in Hillsdale. It depended, however, for its success, upon the energy and perseverance of citizens of Reading, among the most prominent and active of whom were Col. Frederick Fowler, Daniel Kinne, George and John Fitzsimmons, Nelson M. and William F. Turner, and others. This enterprise was completed in 1855, and after running a couple of years proved unsatisfactory and was abandoned. In view of the benefits anticipated as the result of the completion of this work, David D. Prouty and Thomas Fuller, who owned the lands on sections 26 and 27 coming to the corner, had platted a village on their lands, had it surveyed into lots and streets, and placed on record in the register's office. In the summer of 1852, William F. Turner and George Young built the first steam saw-mill in the town, on the site now occupied by Col. F. Fowler's carriage-shop. This mill was removed to Allen some thirteen years afterward. In 1853, Dr. Hullinger purchased the cradle-factory, moved it back from the street, and on the same site erected a hotel, which was, with the exception of a small tavern kept on section 30 by Henry Holdridge, the first in the town. This hotel, together with his residence, was burned before it was fully completed, but was rebuilt the following year as the Reading House, and has continued one of the principal hotels of the place, in the hands of different proprietors, down to the present time.

About the same time that the hotel was first started, Nelson M. Turner erected a building, still standing, on the northeast corner of Main and Michigan Streets, and filled it with a stock of goods, such as is usually kept in country stores. This was the first building in Reading that was used solely for mercantile business, and is properly credited with being the first store in town. About this time James and John Orr, of New York, opened a pretty good stock in a building on the southeast corner of Main and Michigan Streets.

In 1856, the second era in the commercial existence of the village was ushered in by the arrival in town of Messrs. L. S. Parmelee & Co. and Messrs. Cone & Keiser with large stocks of well-assorted goods, which they opened to the public; and by the building of a steam grist-mill by N. M. and Wm. F. Turner and Alvin Griffith. Before this mill was completed, Mr. Griffith purchased Messrs. Turners' interest, and completed and operated it himself for some time. It was the first, and still remains the only grist-mill in the town, and after passing through the hands of several persons, is now owned and operated by Sanford Stiles.

Jasper A. Waterman in that same year started a shop for the manufacture of pumps, it being a fine point for that business, because of the abundance of excellent timber for that purpose. He some years later added the making of cheese-boxes to his business, and quite recently has invented a new and novel mode of manufacturing barrels and kegs. His improvement, which is covered by letters patent, consists in cutting from the circumference of the log a continuous sheet or scroll in the form of a finished stave. This is afterwards cut into staves of a width to form a barrel from two of them, and then finished by being hooped in the ordinary manner. This method saves a large percentage both in labor and in material, and is of great value. The shop now furnishes employment to from 6 to 10 persons, and turns off from $5000 to $15,000 worth of manufactures each year.

From this small beginning Reading has grown to its present rank. Its growth from that time was quite rapid for several years. There were constant new arrivals, and new enterprises sprang up on every hand. Mechanics came in, and manufactories were called for to supply the demands of the people of the village and the surrounding country.

The necessity for better church privileges resulted in the erection of the Methodist church in 185–, and this was followed in 1858 by the Free Baptist church.

As the village increased in size, it became evident that to promote its growth and development, a closer and more rapid communication with the commercial world was necessary, as without it the activity and enterprise of the place would be circumscribed and limited, and the village be a tributary to Hillsdale, which was even then a thriving and important railroad town and the county-seat. The project of building a railroad from Jackson, in this State, to Cincinnati, Ohio, to run through Fort Wayne, was at this time being agitated, and to it the same minds that had conceived

the building up of the village turned their attention, with a view to secure the building of the road on a route running through this place. The preliminary survey demonstrated that the route from Jonesville to Reading necessitated a heavy grade, and that a much easier grade could be found by keeping farther east and following the valley of the Little St. Joseph, passing through Hillsdale and Cambria Mills, and thus reaching the headwaters of Elk River, in De Kalb Co., Ind. But opposed to the easy grade was the necessity of reaching such important points as Reading and Angola, and Waterloo, in Indiana. A further inducement was the material aid offered by these places. This town bonded in aid of the railroad to the amount of $15,000, and its citizens subscribed for $60,000 worth of its stock, thus securing the road, which was built through the town in 1868–69. The first regular train running from Jackson arrived in Reading on the 9th of November of the latter year.

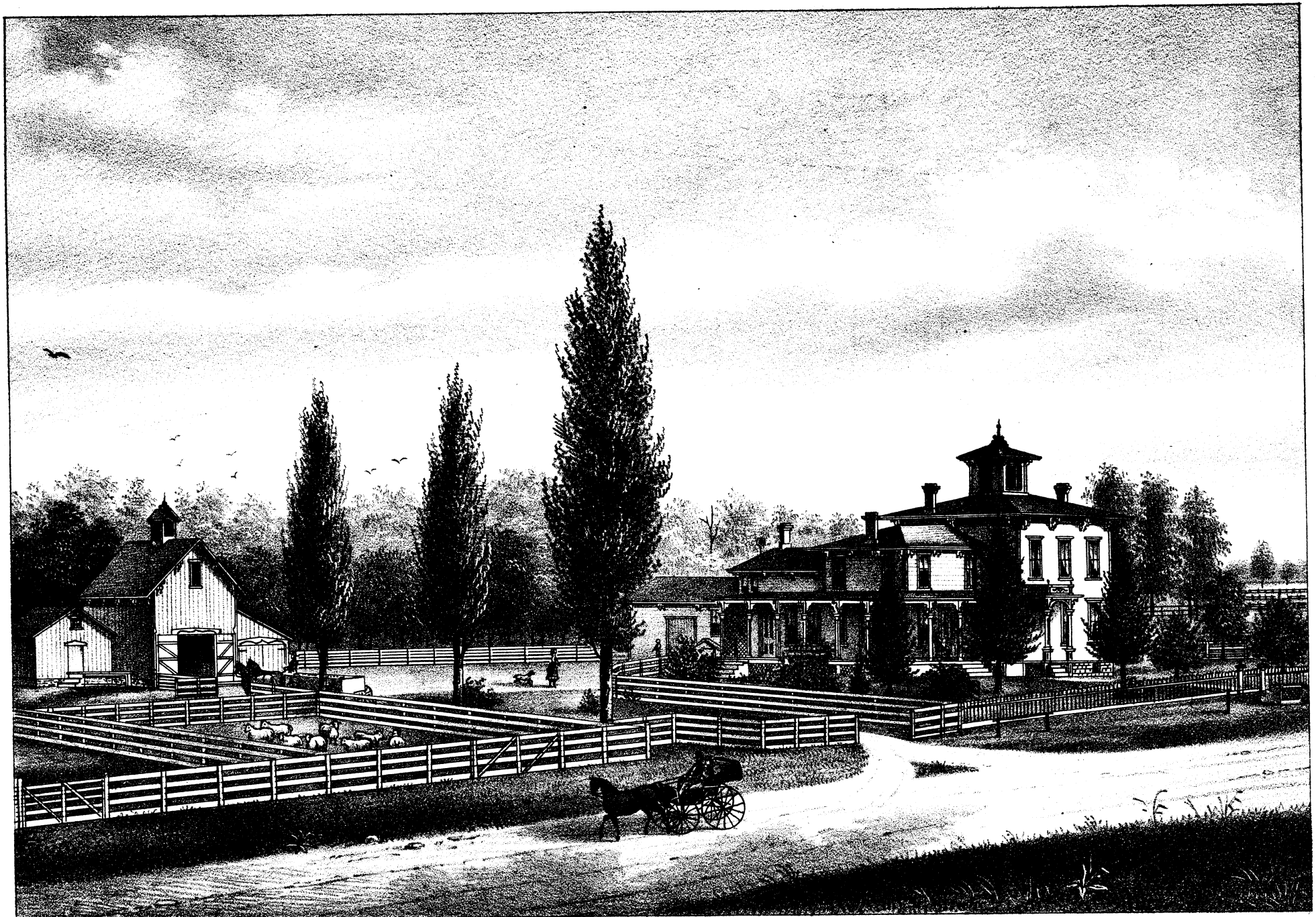
Among the most active promoters of this undertaking we find George, John, and A. M. R. Fitzsimmons, Col. F. Fowler, Daniel Kinne, H. B. Chapman, G. G. Cone, L. S. and H. P. Parmelee, John Fritts, J. A. Waterman, Thomas Berry, and others. The wisdom of this undertaking was made at once apparent by the fresh impetus it gave to business, and the additional inducements it furnished for mechanics and business men to locate here. The farmers were at once benefitted by the opening of a market at their very doors, and the saving to themselves of the heavy cost of marketing their surplus produce that had heretofore proved so onerous a burden. At once, too, there was a demand for better buildings to accommodate the business men of the town, and in response to it, Mr. H. B. Chapman, Mr. L. S. Parmelee, and Mr. S. C. Dodge united to build the first brick business block, which was speedily completed and occupied. This marked the third era in the business life of the town, and the increased prosperity induced the erection of other fine, substantial brick blocks, of which there are now seven in town, accommodating fourteen firms, engaged in various branches of trade. The business of the village is believed to have been quadrupled by the building of the railroad, and the population more than doubled. The residences of the citizens both in village and town have undergone a great change, and in beauty and worth will rank well with any village or town in the State of similar advantages in point of wealth and population. This result is due largely to the taste and liberality of her energetic and public-spirited business men. Among others we may mention Mr. H. B. Chapman, who, being the proprietor of one of the additions to the village, has contributed largely by the erection of good business blocks and convenient and tasty dwellings. It was his choice to dot his plat with numerous fine dwellings before offering the lots for sale. There are, at present, five very respectable churches in the town, the four in the village having been erected in the following order: Methodist, Free Baptist, Baptist, and Presbyterian. The schools of the town are twelve in number, and are well sustained by the people. The graded union school of the village is especially worthy of commendation. This was changed from a common to a graded school in 1870. In 1872, steps were taken toward the erection of a new school-building, which was accomplished in 1873, at a cost of $10,000. School was commenced in the new building, Nov. 4, 1873. The district issued bonds to raise the necessary funds to build the school-house. The building stands five rods back from the east line of Chestnut Street, and faces Silver Street. It is built of brick, is three stories high, with a basement, and contains four school-rooms capable of accommodating five hundred pupils. The third floor is reserved for a hall. The building was erected under the supervision of S. J. Woodard, E. W. Case, and H. E. Barker. The school has on its rolls at present about two hundred scholars under the charge of four teachers, and is an institution of which the village may well be proud. The present Board of Trustees is composed of A. B. Strong, M.D., Assessor; G. G. Clark, Moderator; H. P. Parmelee, Director; B. F. Tinkham, A. M. R. Fitzsimmons, and George W. Fitzsimmons.

In 1873, in accordance with the wishes of her citizens, the village of Reading was incorporated by a special act of the Legislature, passed April 12. The territory included in the corporation was one mile square, the centre being at the corner of sections 22, 23, 26, and 27. The first election was appointed at the school-house, but was adjourned to the Howder House (now the McConnel House). It was held on the 14th of April, and officers were elected whose names, together with their successors, are given below. The names of the first board of trustees and of the present board are also given:

	President.	Recorder.	Assessor.
1873.	Asahel B. Strong.	Seymour J. Smith.	Jas. C. Cunningham.
1874.	Hasey E. Barker.	J. Eldred.	George Young.
1875.	George Young.	J. R. Jones.	L. S. Parmelee.
1876.	A.M.R.Fitzsimmons.	Eugene Clizbe.	George Young.
1877.	Levi H. Thomas.	" "	" "
1878.	" "	William Rogers.	Jasper A. Waterman.

First Trustees.	Present Trustees.
Sanford Stiles.	Leonard W. Pierce.
Henry F. Doty.	George W. Fitzsimmons.
Thomas Berry.	John Q. Mickle.
Lucas Terpening.	Thomas Berry.
Hasey E. Barker.	Samuel N. Curtiss.

Aside from the business enterprises already spoken of, we now find several others worthy of notice, which we sketch as briefly as possible The Colby Wringer Company's works were erected in 1872, by the subscriptions of the citizens of Reading, and cost about $20,000. The company was formerly located at Waterbury, Vt., but in January, 1873, began here the manufacture of the Colby wringers and washing-machines. A part of the building was also occupied for a time by the Reading Manufacturing Company, before referred to. Upon the breaking up of that company, their branch of manufactures was taken up and continued by the Colby Company. The manufactures now amount to about $30,000 per annum, and employment is furnished to about 25 men. Besides this, considerable piece-work is done outside the shop. The works are run by steam-power, supplied by an engine of 45 horse-power, and consume annually from one-half to three-quarters of a million feet of pine, black-walnut, oak, and maple lumber. The office of the company is in Vermont, and the works here are in charge of J. R. Jones, Superintendent.



RESIDENCE OF HENRY K. ABBOTT, READING, MICHIGAN.

Thomas' Ink- and Blueing-Factory was established here in the spring of 1872. It had been run in a small way for three or four years at Waterbury, Vt., but soon after the opening of the works here, it began to grow in importance, and now ranks as the foremost of the business establishments of the place. The sales during the past year have aggregated about $75,000. From occupying a space of 1600 square feet the buildings have grown until they now cover an area of about 15,000 square feet, and the help employed has risen from 4 in number until nearly 50 hands are employed at the works, beside the agents who are engaged in selling the manufactures throughout the country. Thomas' inks are now in use in all the departments of the Government at Washington, except the War Department. Levi H. Thomas is the owner and was the originator of the enterprise.

The Reading Cheese-Factory was built in 1866–67, by Col. Frederick Fowler, Daniel Kinne, John Fitzsimmons, and L. S. Parmelee, and has been in successful operation since that time. The most prosperous season was that of 1872, when the sales aggregated over $22,000. The past year the sales aggregated about $6000.

In 1874, C. D. Warner started a medical dispensary in Reading for the manufacture of a cough-remedy, known as "Warner's White Wine and Tar Syrup." The business has increased till the sales amount to about $10,000 per annum, and furnish employment to about five persons besides traveling agents.

In June, 1877, a new business was introduced here by Mr. Stillman Parker, which is that of tanning and making up buffalo-robes. The tannery has a capacity of 2000 robes per annum, and employs about 20 hands. The business is conducted under the management of Mr. R. Wilbur.

The first and only banking institution in town is the Exchange Bank, of Chapman & Co., which was organized in March, 1873, by H. B. and A. R. Chapman. It was for some time carried on in the hardware-store conducted by Mr. Chapman, but is now removed to fine and convenient rooms in the new block recently erected, and is doing a good business, furnishing the business men of the town the facilities that go so far to make up success.

We may summarize the present business of the village by briefly stating that there are about 25 stores and shops, 2 hotels, 2 liveries, about 25 manufactories and mechanics' shops, and several firms and individuals dealing in grain and produce; in all, representing 35 different branches of industry. Few inland towns can make as good a showing, and we can justly say that it is owing solely to the energy and liberality of the citizens, who have worked for the general good instead of the promotion of selfish ends.

Two of these, whom we have not particularly referred to before, are deserving of a more special mention from their having also been called upon to serve the people in the capacity of legislators. We allude to Frederick Fowler, who was a member of the House in 1857, and of the Senate in 1865, and who earned his military title by noble service in the Union army, and to Rev. L. S. Parmelee, who was a member of the House in 1867, and has served as postmaster since 1861, with the exception of the administration of Andrew Johnson.

The religious convictions of the people are well attested by the numerous churches, brief histories of which we here present, prefacing them with the remark that in each case they are the best we were able to obtain.

FIRST BAPTIST CHURCH.

This church was organized at an early day in the history of this town. Scarcely four years had elapsed since the first blows of the settler's axe awoke the echoes of the startled forest before sufficient numbers of settlers of the Baptist persuasion had arrived to warrant an effort to found a church of that denomination in Reading. Consequently, a council was called, which met at the house of Bazaliel Palmer, on the site of the present grist-mill, on the 24th of August, 1839. This council was composed of Revs. Newman Havens, Truman Burroughs, and Erastus Spear. The two latter were the respective pastors of the churches at Brockville and Jackson, Ind. Rev. Truman Burroughs was chosen Moderator, and Daniel Weaver, Clerk, and the church was then formed with the following members, viz.: Samuel and Matilda Seamans, Frederick and Abigail Perring, Daniel and Emily A. Weaver, Stephen C. and Eliza Perring, Aaron Thompson, and Ann Morey. The first officers of the church were Samuel Seamans, Deacon; Daniel Weaver, Church Clerk.

In June, 1841, the church joined the "Raisin River Association," and remained connected with it until the "Hillsdale Association" was formed, since which time it has been a member of that body.

The pastors and those who have served as pulpit supplies, for a greater or less period, have been, as near as may be, in the following order: Revs. Truman Burroughs, L. H. Stocker, Erastus Spear, —— Blanchard, Chamberlain Fuller, A. Town, Truman Burroughs, J. D. Hosford, Joel Lyon, —— Kelly, James R. Abbott, M. H. Prentiss, Lyman Palmer, S. D. Burlingame (who was ordained here Dec. 20, 1871), M. H. De Witt, William Read, and J. C. Armstrong, who is the present pastor, and commenced his labors here in September, 1877.

At an early day a log meeting-house was commenced on the corner opposite the grist-mill, but the work was given up before much progress had been made, and the meetings were, for a period of about twenty years, held at private houses, barns, and, later, at school-houses, until the present Free-Will Baptist church in the north part of the town was built in 1859. That church was built by the two societies, and this society had the use of it for one-half the time. Many of the early meetings were held at the house of Judge Mickle, who joined the church at an early day, and has been a prominent member and one of its principal supporters from that time. The present elegant church edifice was erected in the year 1872, on the lot purchased of Mrs. David D. Prouty, lying on the east side of Chestnut Street. The entire cost of the church and site was nearly $10,000. The year following a parsonage was built, adjoining the church on the south, at a cost of $1000. Both of these buildings are of brick, and add much to the beauty and attractiveness of the village.

Samuel Seamans, George C. Lewis, Aaron Thompson, H. H. Ferris, E. P. Purdy, E. L. Kelly, and J. C. Chappell, have

been the deacons of this church, and all, except Seamans, Lewis, and Ferris, are now living and acting in that capacity. The present membership of the church is 101.

The society was incorporated at a meeting held in the North Reading meeting-house, in the fall of 1871. Rev. Lyman Palmer was Moderator of the meeting, and Aaron Thompson and H. H. Ferris, Inspectors of Election. The following board of trustees was elected, viz.: Stephen Allen, Levi Wood, Andrew J. Rising, John Fitzsimmons, Treas.; Henry C. Mickle, Clerk; Bazaliel Palmer and John Mickle.

The present officers of the church and society are J. R. Abbott, Jr., Clerk of the Church; Henry C. Mickle, Clerk of the Society; John Fitzsimmons, Treasurer; E. L. Kelly, John Fitzsimmons, Henry C. Mickle, Myron Perry, F. Andrews, John Chappell, S. W. Post, Trustees.

The Sabbath-school connected with this church was organized as a separate school in 1873, with Mr. Ebenezer L. Kelly as Superintendent. He held that position until the spring of 1878, when he resigned and Rev. J. C. Armstrong was chosen in his stead, and is still acting. Miss Georgia Fitzsimmons is the Secretary, and the school is in a fairly prosperous condition, with a membership of about 60.

FIRST FREE BAPTIST CHURCH.

The first church of this denomination was the result of a series of meetings held at the Berry school-house, three miles southwest of Reading village, by Rev. L. S. Parmelee, in the winter of 1857. About 40 persons were converted, and the meeting to organize a church was held at that place on the 21st of February. It was then adjourned to Reading, where the church was organized, March 1, 1857, the hand of fellowship being given by Rev. E. B. Fairfield, President of Hillsdale College, to the following 18 persons who constituted the church, viz.: L. S. and Julia A. Parmelee, J. H. and Margaret Smith, Charles and Lydia Pierce, A. E. and Jane E. Griffith, Washington and Iantha Bailey, A. G. Bigelow, Fanny Stevens, Richard Dorlisca, Rhoda Berry, Abigail Potter, Esther Gleason, and Maria S. Worden. At this meeting Mr. A. E. Griffith was elected church clerk.

Commencing with this small membership the church ran along until the winter of 1857–58, when a series of union meetings was held in connection with the Methodists, Elder Parmelee and Rev. Wm. Doust preaching on alternate evenings, and a general revival was experienced, by which 33 members were added to this church. A year later a case of discipline created a disturbance, which resulted in a loss of 17 members. From this time on, for a period of eighteen years, the growth of the church was slow, steady, and healthy, and perfect harmony reigned among its members. Not a single case of discipline was necessitated, and the membership at one time rose to 134. Near the close of this era of peace and good feeling, in the winter of 1876–77, another series of meetings was held by Rev. Giles Burnham, and was followed by a glorious revival of the work of grace, and 40 members were added to the church. A year later the members became divided on a point of doctrine, which caused 52 members to withdraw by letter from the fellowship of the church, leaving but 70 to maintain the organization. Since that time two have joined, making the present numerical strength 72.

For the first eight years of the church's existence Rev. F. B. Fairfield was its nominal pastor, but most of the labor fell on Rev. L. S. Parmelee, who was styled the associate pastor. He preached three-fourths of the time and discharged all the other pastoral duties, and, at the expiration of the eight years, became the regular pastor and continued to act in that capacity till Jan. 1, 1878, making his term of service twenty-one years. During that time he united several hundred anxious couples in the bonds of matrimony, and has preached over 800 funeral sermons. He has been the principal mainstay as he was the principal founder of the church in this village. He was born in Onondaga Co., N. Y., Aug. 20, 1815, and came to Reading in April, 1856. He was not educated for the ministry and did not study in any theological school, but was licensed to preach the gospel and has met with good success in his ministerial work. Since his resignation of the pastorate the pulpit has been supplied by Rev. D. W. C. Durgin, President of Hillsdale College, and by Rev. C. B. Mills, also of Hillsdale.

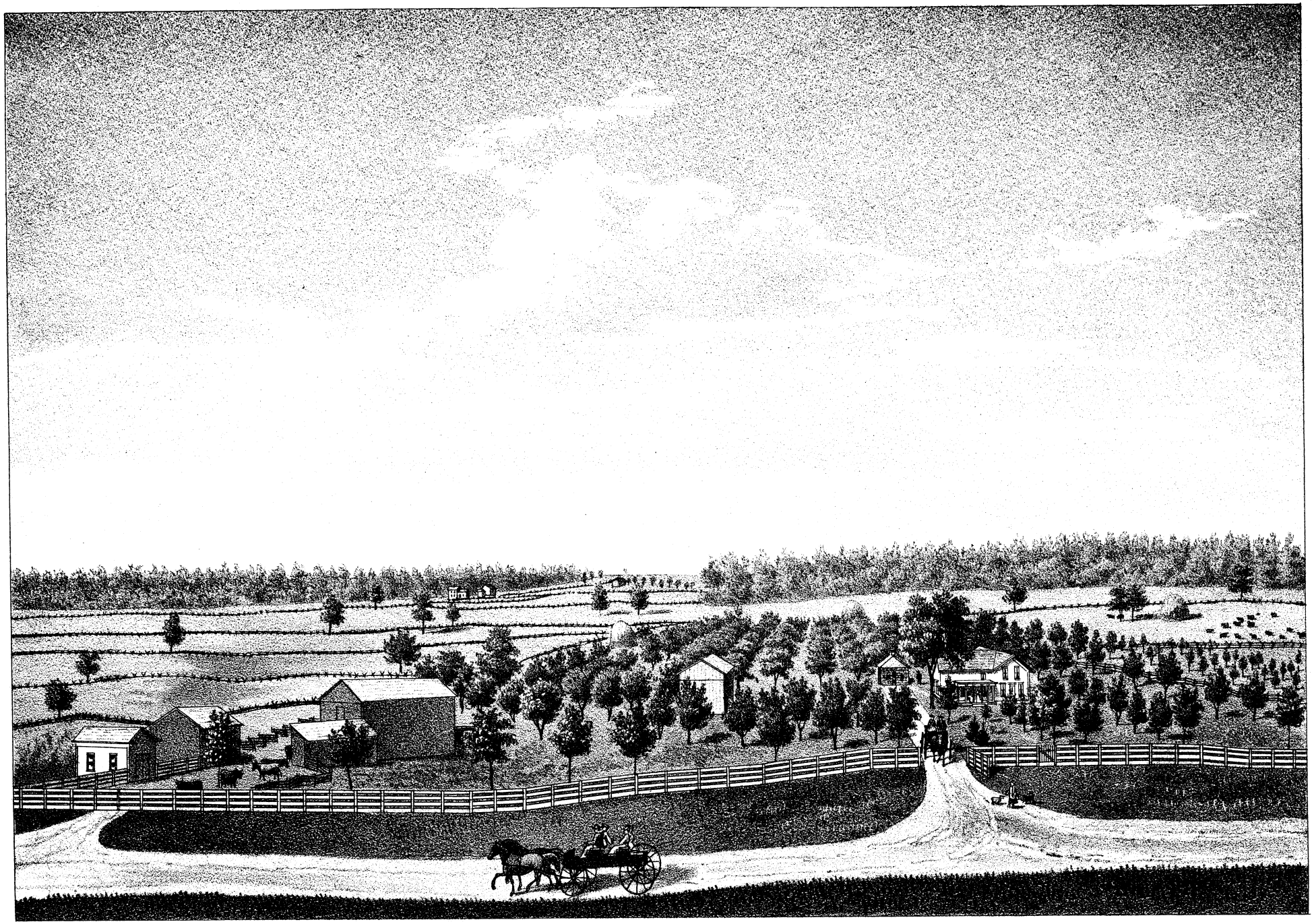
The society was incorporated April 12, 1858, Rev. L. S. Parmelee presiding at the meeting, and H. B. Worden acting as secretary. The following trustees were elected, viz.: George Campbell, Elias Hakes, D. D. Prouty, George Youngs, and Washington Bailey. April 5, 1859, Frederick Fowler was elected trustee in the place of D. D. Prouty, deceased, and has held the office ever since. The first deacons were Elias Hakes, George Young, and Lucas Terpening. The first associated choristers were John W. Stevens and A. G. Bigelow, who served about five years, and were then succeeded by Martin H. Parmelee, who conducted the singing from that time till the time of his death, in the spring of 1878, a period of about fifteen years. Previous to the building of the church the meetings were held about a year in the Methodist church and for a short time in the school-house. The church was built in the summer and fall of 1858, under the supervision of Rev. L. S. Parmelee, George Young, and H. B. Worden, building committee. It is a wood building; dimensions 34 by 60 feet, with a steeple and spire 83 feet high, and comfortable sittings for 300 people. Including $300 paid for a bell, the total cost was $2600. It has been repaired once, a furnace put in, an orchestra built on, and new seats made, costing in all about $1500 more. The church lot, located on Chestnut Street, was the gift of David D. Prouty. The church was dedicated Jan. 1, 1859, by Rev. E. B. Fairfield.

The present officers of the church are Frederick Fowler, A. H. Hall, Washington Bailey, W. E. Austin, L. D. Smith, Trustees; Washington Bailey, A. G. Bigelow, Deacons; W. E. Austin, Clerk of Church and Society.

The Sunday-school connected with this church was organized in 1858, and has had a continuous existence to the present. The average attendance is about 70. J. A. Waterman was the first Superintendent, and A. H. Hall is the present one.

SECOND FREE BAPTIST CHURCH OF READING.

This society was organized through the efforts of Rev. E. B. Fairfield, in 1858. The original membership was



RESIDENCE OF JOHN COLE, READING, MICH.

drawn, to some extent, from the First Baptist Society. Among the most prominent of the early members were William Balcom, Marcus Balcom, and Garner Archer, and their respective families. The church was built in 1858, the Baptist society paying half the cost and being entitled to use it one-half the time. It cost $2300 and will seat about 300 people. The pastors of the church have been Rev. E. B. Fairfield, two Elder Davis's, Elder Rice, Prof. Dunn, and Elder Limbocker, the present incumbent. The church has had a pretty large membership, at one time amounting to 150, and it is now not much below that number. The church is located on section 3, on land donated by John Mickle.

FIRST PRESBYTERIAN CHURCH.

The First Presbyterian Church and Society of Reading was inaugurated by a meeting held at the Methodist church in Reading, on the afternoon of Sunday, Jan. 5, 1868, of which Rev. F. R. Gallagher, D.D., of Hillsdale, was Moderator, and G. B. Barnes was Clerk. The meeting was well attended, and ten persons presented letters from the Presbyterian Church of Hillsdale, two from the Presbyterian Church of Pleasantville, Ohio, and two from the Christian Church at Salem, Ohio. Their names, in the order mentioned above, were Jasper A. Waterman, Mary Waterman, Hannah Stiles, Sally Van Etten, James O'Donoughue, Laura O'Donoughue, Julia Taylor, Nancy M. Hicks, Cornelia Strong, Olive Abbott, Ezra Ketchum, Phebe Ketchum, Harrison Yates, and Susan R. Yates. These were all received as members, and proceeded to organize a church by electing J. A. Waterman and Ezra Ketchum as Ruling Elders, and G. B. Barnes as Stated Clerk. A meeting of the session was then held, and Ellen Morris, Lois A. St. John, Sarah J. Ketchum, and Lewis B. Ketchum were admitted on profession of faith. After a sermon by Rev. Mr. Gallagher, the sacrament of the Lord's Supper was administered, which completed the services of the day.

For the first year the services were held in the Methodist Episcopal church, then for a little over two years in the Free-Will Baptist church, and after that no regular preaching was had until the church was built. The prayer-meetings were, however, continued regularly and were well sustained.

Rev. G. B. Barnes was the first minister, and preached two years. He was not ordained to the ministry, however, until after he finished his labors here. He was succeeded by Rev. Mr. Fleming, who remained some three months. Then, after a brief interval, Rev. James Quick came, and served a year. Since that time Rev. E. M. Lewis, Rev. James Curtiss, and Rev. W. F. Matthews have each served a while as pastor, and at the present time Rev. M. L. Booher is acting in that capacity. In addition to those already named, Rev. Mr. Fleming, Rev. W. J. Stoutenburg, and others have preached occasionally.

The question of building a church was agitated as early as the year 1870, and a subscription was started for that purpose. A lot containing 56 square rods was bought from Mr. H. B. Chapman for $300, the most of which sum was paid through the efforts of the ladies of the congregation. They are also entitled to great credit for their indefatigable efforts to secure the extinguishment of the debt incurred in the building of the church.

The building was erected in the spring and summer of 1872, but was not finished off inside until the spring of 1873. June 22, 1873, the church was dedicated, the sermon on that occasion being preached by Rev. George B. Barnes, of Three Rivers. Rev. James Quick, of Blissfield, preached in the evening. The church is built of brick, and is 38 feet wide and 55 feet long. It cost about $5000; and the aid received from the Church Erection Fund was $700. At the dedication a sum nearly sufficient to liquidate the $2400 indebtedness was pledged, and $60 was raised towards purchasing an organ. The church is neatly frescoed and well furnished, and has an organ that cost $450.

The incorporation of the society was effected on the 24th of January, 1870, by the election of the following officers: Trustees, H. K. Abbott, A. B. Strong, Alfonzo Schafer, J. A. Waterman, Ira Mead, Seymour J. Smith, Solomon T. Green, Samuel R. Hicks, Byron T. Scammon. J. A. Waterman, Chairman; Edward P. Wadsworth, Clerk; S. T. Green, Treasurer; S. R. Hicks, Collector.

The board is at present composed of five members: William Skinner, Zalmon B. Stillson, Byron T. Scammon, James O'Donoughue, and Samuel Fawkes. Z. B. Stillson is the clerk and treasurer of the board, and J. O'Donoughue is the clerk of the church.

Deacons S. R. Hicks and John H. Boyden and Elders S. R. Hicks and J. O'Donoughue are the present officers of the church. L. E. Judson, E. P. Wadsworth, John C. Bradley, E. J. Mills, and Dr. E. V. N. Hall have also acted as elders during the church's existence. The membership has risen from 18 to a present active membership of 74.

THE FRATERNITIES OF READING.

The Masonic fraternity was the first to start societies in this town, and they first put in an appearance in the winter of 1858. At that time a lodge was formed under a dispensation from the Grand Lodge of the State, and continued to work under that authority until regularly chartered, Jan. 13, 1860, under the name of

READING LODGE, NO. 117, F. AND A. M.

The lodge met with good success, and added rapidly to its list of members. It purchased the hall in the third story of the Reading House, and fitted it up at a total expense of about $1500. It still continues its meetings there on the Wednesday on or before each full moon. Its present roll of members comprises 120 names. The lodges at Camden, Cambria Mills, and Hall's Corners, all are offshoots from this lodge. We give below a list of the first officers, and also of the present officers of the lodge:

First Officers.—W. M., George Fitzsimmons; S. W., John Mickle; J. W., George Campbell; Sec., Lewis H. Mallery; Treas, Bingham D. Abbott; S. D., Justin H. Ransom; J. D., S. Rising; Tyler, M. Mallery.

Present Officers.—W. M., L. W. Pierce; S. W., A. H. Hall; J. W., J. W. Kelly; Sec., George F. Murray; Treas., John Fitzsimmons; S. D., S. G. Woodard; J. D., E. Seekins; Tyler, E. Mellon.

The second society organized by the fraternity was a Chapter of Royal Arch Masons, known as

SUMMIT CHAPTER, NO. 49, R. A. M.

It was organized, under a dispensation from the Grand Chapter of the State of Michigan, June 8, 1867, and received its charter, conferring full power as a subordinate chapter, on the 24th of February, 1868. The membership at the time of organization was 14, and has grown until at present the number of members is 65. The regular convocations were at first held on the evening of the fourth Monday in each month, at Masonic Hall, but on March 23, 1868, the time was changed to the Monday evening on or before the full moon in each month. The chapter has been a successful working one from its formation, and harmony has ever pervaded its workings in all its departments. The following are the first and the present officers, viz.:

First Officers.—H. P., C. B. Reynolds; K., S. B. Mallery; S., John Fritts; C. of H., A. B. Strong; P. S., S. Davis; R. A. C., B. Moss; M. of 1st V., Jasper A. Waterman; M. of 2d V., L. H. Terpening; M. of 3d V., Eleazer Gleason; Sec., O. P. Crittenden; Treas., Morton Meigs; Sent., Daniel Kinne.

Present Officers.—H. P., A. B. Strong; K., C. B. Reynolds; S., G. G. Clark; C. of H., S. J. Woodard; P. S., S. Davis; R. A. C., S. Orr; M. of 1st V., B. Moss; M. of 2d V., William Fritts; M. of 3d V., L. W. Pierce; Sec., A. H. Hall; Treas., John Fitzsimmons; Sent., John Fritts.

The third and last of the Masonic societies of Reading was organized Feb. 2, 1870, and is called

READING COUNCIL, NO. 31.

It has a membership of 25. The following were the first and are the present officers:

First Officers.—T. I. G. M., C. B. Reynolds; D. I. G. M., Daniel Kinne; P. C. W., John Fritts; C. G., S. Davis; Treas., S. D. Mallery; Rec., E. W. Reynolds; C. C., George Clark; G. S. and Sent., Morton Meigs.

Present Officers.—T. I. G. M., C. B. Reynolds; D. I. G. M., John Fitzsimmons; P. C. W., S. J. Woodard; C. G., B. F. Morse; Treas., John Fritts; Rec., A. B. Strong; C. C., W. S. Fritts; G. S. and Sent., S. Davis.

The fraternity of Odd-Fellows started at a later date the

READING LODGE, NO. 287, I. O. O. F.,

having received its charter from the Grand Lodge of the State on the 15th of November, 1876. The number of charter members was six, and the lapse of two years' time has added largely to the number of members, until 52 names are now borne upon the roll. The lodge was instituted by Deputy Grand Master L. C. Tillotson, of Hillsdale, assisted by Witter J. Baxter, of Jonesville, and other members of the order from sister lodges. The hall they now occupy was fitted up and furnished by them at a cost of about $600. The workings of the lodge have always been marked by perfect harmony and good brotherly feeling. We append a list of officers comprising the first and present incumbents:

First Officers.—N. G., H. W. Russell; V. G., S. N. Curtiss; Sec., Eli R. Forquer; Treas., Wilson Haynes; Per. Sec., Thomas Wyble; Warden, B. F. Finkham; Con., Ernest Canfield.

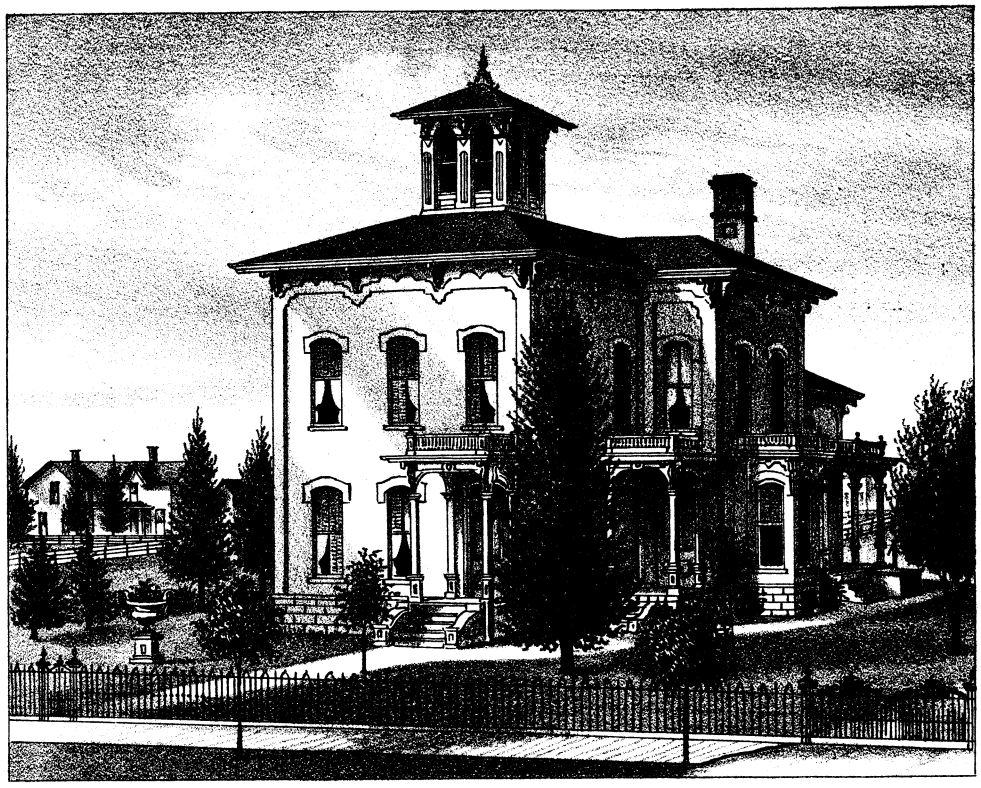
Present Officers.—N. G., William Rogers; V. G., Francis M. Woodard; Sec., Alden C. Eldridge; Treas., O. G. Berry; Per. Sec., R. B. Pettit; Warden, Wilson Haynes; Con., C. S. Martin.

The Grand Army of the Republic is represented here by a post, named in honor of one of Reading's noblest sons,—a true Christian soldier,—who went forth to fight in defense of his country, and laid his life a sacrifice on the altar of Liberty. It is called

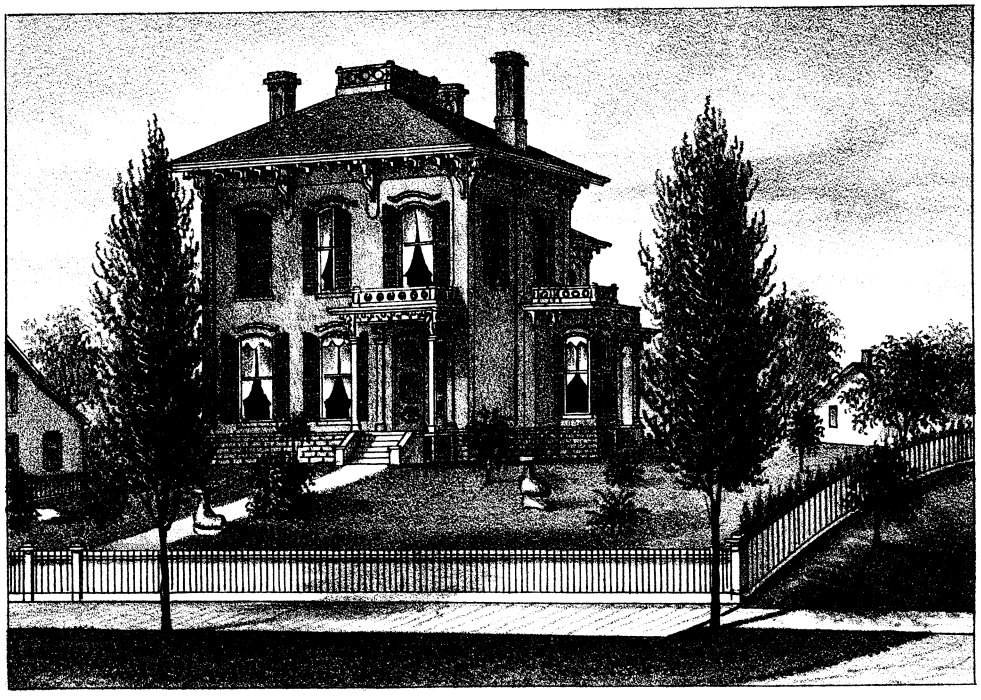
FRANK FORNCROOK POST, NO. 7, G. A. R.

It was organized June 12, 1878, "C. O. Loomis, Post No. 2," conducting the ceremonies. The officers elected, and who are also the present officers, were Alfonzo Shafer, P. C.; William Rogers, S. V. C.; Abram Shafer, J. V. C.; Howland H. Weaver, Q. M.; B. K. Robbins, Chaplain; Nelson J. Pierce, Surgeon; Wilson Haynes, Officer of the Day; Frank M. Sherman, Officer of the Guard; W. H. Petrie, Q.M.-Sergt.; Grove S. Bartholomew, Adjt.; John C. Dugan, Sergt.-Maj. These, together with Nathan Van Fassan, Albert U. Potter, Frank Eaton, Andrew A. Baxter, and Ezra Weaver, were the charter members of the post. The membership has already increased to 29. The meetings are held semi-monthly in Odd-Fellows' Hall, on the first and third Wednesday of each month.

The inhabitants of Reading have always been a temperate people, and to this virtue, no doubt, they are largely indebted for their prosperity and progress. Whenever called upon to express their sentiments at the polls, their voice has ever been for the right. The first vote was taken April 1, 1850, on the question of licensing the liquor traffic, and the vote stood 47 for license and 55 against. The vote on the prohibitory law, three years later, was a still more full and decided expression of their sentiments, the vote standing 123 for the law and but 34 against it. In support of these principles, and as a means of educating the people and making their efforts united and effective, several temperance societies have been formed at different times, brief sketches of which are appended. The first was a division of Sons of Temperance, organized in 1848, and the next a Temple of Honor, started in 1859. Both of these societies died out within two or three years after their formation. The next was a lodge of Good Templars, organized about 1871–72, and which, after a brief existence of less than one year, went down. The next was a division of the Sons of Temperance, instituted in the fall of 1875, which operated about a year, and then ceased working. Then another lodge of Good Templars, known as



RESIDENCE OF GEO. G. CONE, READING, HILLSDALE CO., MICH.



RESIDENCE OF SAMUEL C. DODGE, READING, MICH.

PHAROS LODGE, NO. 945, I. O. G. T.,

was organized. It was instituted by Rev. C. H. Ellis on the 1st of February, 1876, with 16 members. Its existence has been, like that of all other similar organizations, marked by many vicissitudes, but it is now, having passed the point of the ebb, apparently rising, on the flood-tide, to prosperity and renewed usefulness. The meetings are held every Tuesday evening, at Odd-Fellows' Hall. We present a list of the most prominent first and present officers.

First Officers.—W. C. T., J. A. Cassidy; W. V. T., Mrs. C. H. Ellis; W. S., H. W. Russell; W. F. S., Miss Ada Ellis; W. T., N. P. Sherman.

Present Officers.—W. C. T., Daniel W. Mickle; W. V. T., Mrs. Lavonie Mellon; W. S., J. A. Cassidy; W. F. S., N. P. Sherman; W. T., Mrs. A. Roat.

The Gospel Temperance Reform movement was introduced in Reading by a young lawyer from Lansing by the name of Johnson. He was himself a reformed man, and at the close of a stirring address one evening in February, 1877, he organized the

READING RED RIBBON CLUB.

About 50 persons joined the first evening, and the following officers were elected: Corvis M. Barre, Pres.; A. M. R. Fitzsimmons, Vice-Pres.; E. Foote, Sec.; C. Martin, Treas. Club-rooms were fitted up in Mallery's Hall, a reading-room and library established, and weekly meetings held, addressed by prominent speakers from abroad or by local talent. The membership rapidly rose until it at one time reached between 600 and 700. The club-room, reading-room, and library were kept up for about nine months. From that time the interest seemed to wane, and the club displayed less activity. At present an effort is being made to revive the interest in the work. The present officers are Porter W. Thomas, Pres.; Ernest Canfield, Sec.; Sanford Stiles, Treas.

The last of these aids to the cause of temperance reform is the

WOMAN'S CHRISTIAN TEMPERANCE UNION,

a branch of the State Union, which was organized at a meeting held at the Presbyterian church, April 4, 1878, by Mrs. E. A. Hallett, President of the County Union. The present membership is 45, and the Union has done considerable to sustain the interest in the Reform Club as well as to maintain its own standing. The officers at the organization and the present officers are given below.

First Officers.—Pres., Mrs. E. W. Case; Vice-Pres., Mrs. J. T. Iddings; Sec., Mrs. E. J. Mills; Treas., Mrs. H. W. Antisdale.

Present Officers.—Pres., Mrs. E. J. Mills; Vice-Pres., Mrs. H. P. Parmelee; Sec., Mrs. P. W. Thomas; Treas., Mrs. H. W. Antisdale.

We now draw near the close of this imperfect sketch, and it is fitting here to speak of some serious and sober things that have formed a prominent and memorable, as well as painful, part of the history of Reading. Ever since the first transgression of God's divine law, the grim angel of death has exercised relentless sway over the destinies of mankind, calling from every field of labor and usefulness the brightest and best at his pleasure. In his own time he visits all, and none escape. As we have before mentioned, the first death in this community was that of an infant child of Judge John Mickle. The next two were those of Mrs. Charles Lee and her infant child. Next was Mrs. John Mickle, in 1839, followed closely by that of Mrs. Tappan, mother of Chester Morey. The first man who died in the town was Mr. Howard, the stepfather of Mrs. Odell, who went into the woods to cut broomsticks, was caught in a snow-storm, and, getting bewildered, wandered about in a circle until he was overcome by exhaustion and cold, and was frozen to death before he was found. All of these deaths occurred before 1840. The visitations of death are always the source of pain and grief, but, when he comes in the midst of joy and happiness, his coming casts a sable pall over our hearts, deeper and darker than under other circumstances. One such occasion, and one which will long remain fresh in the memory of this people as the saddest event of their history, occurred on the 4th of July, 1859. A picnic and celebration had been planned on that day to take place at Clear Lake, Ind., a noted resort for pleasure-seekers, and a large number of Reading people attended it. The time was employed in fishing, boat-riding, bathing, and in pleasant social intercourse, until the day was far spent, when a gloom was suddenly cast over their enjoyment by an awful accident, by which 11 persons, mostly young people and children, lost their lives. The boat used for their excursions across the lake to an island opposite the hotel was a frail craft, and illy managed by those having charge of it, and when returning from one of its trips, and still distant some 40 rods from the shore, it suddenly careened to one side and capsized, leaving its freight of human beings struggling in the water. As before stated, 11 lost their lives, and, of these, 7 were loved and respected ones of Reading. Their names were Isaac J. Berry, Danforth W. Berry and his wife Miranda; Salome and Estelle, wife and adopted daughter of Wm. F. Turner; and Louisa and Olin, children of Mr. and Mrs. Nelson M. Turner. This event cast a deep shadow on the entire community, and will ever remain a tender yet painful recollection through the coming years. But all is not dark, for the poet sings, in a strain almost divine,—

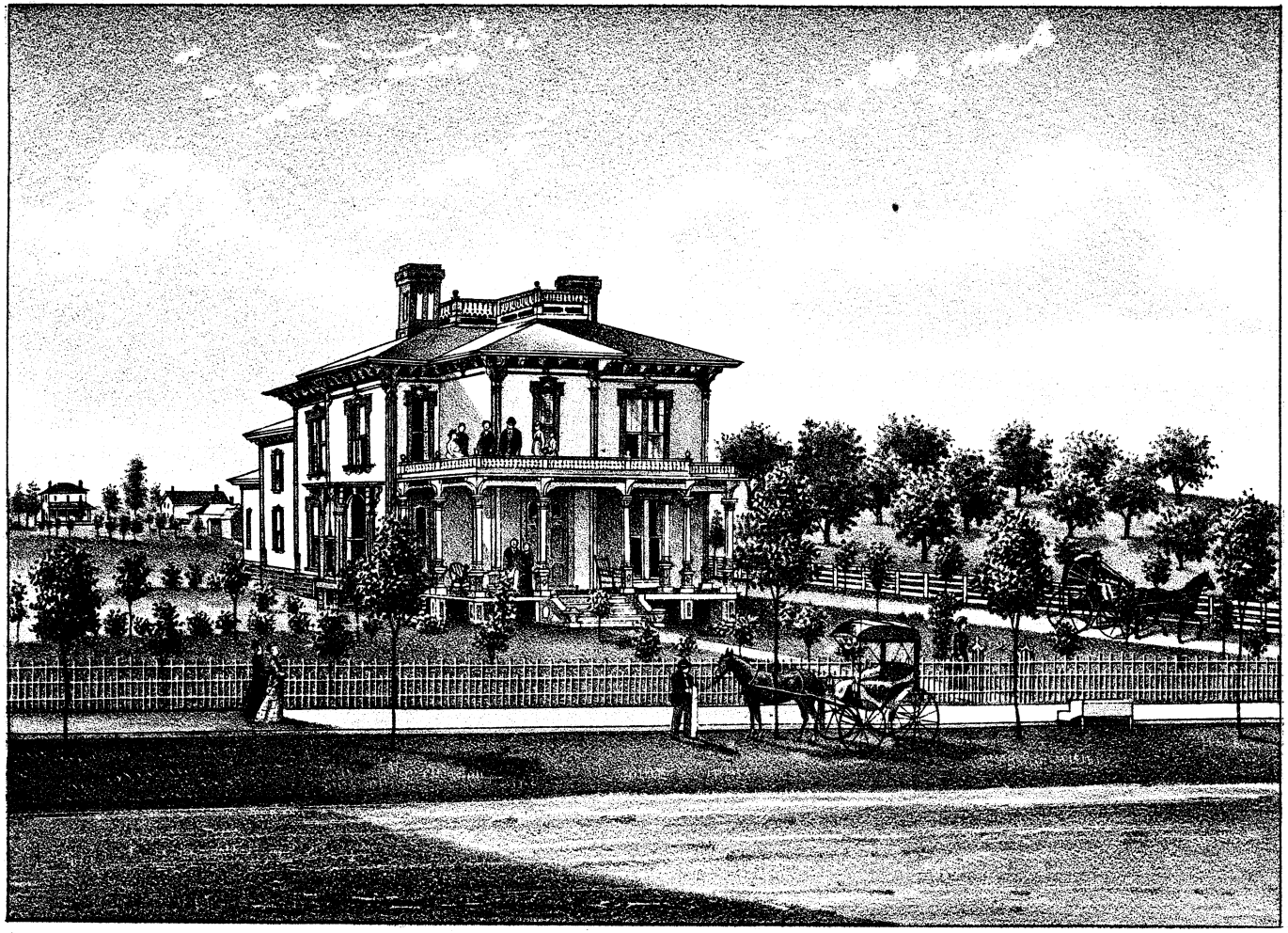
"There is no death! The stars go down
To rise upon some fairer shore,
And, bright in Heaven's jeweled crown,
They shine forevermore."

The first cemetery in Reading was the Mickle or North Reading burying-ground, and the next the one near Eleazer Gleason's. There are now five burial-places in the town, all under the supervision of the town board of health. The largest is a newly-opened ground north of the village, which is being improved with walks, drives, trees, and shrubbery, and will be a pleasant and beautiful cemetery.

Another cloud that has passed over this community in common with all others, was that caused by the Rebellion of 1861–65, which called forth so many of our noblest sons to do battle in defense of the national honor and integrity, and

which quenched by its bloody sacrifices so many bright and promising young lives. We ever cherish and seek to perpetuate the merits and fame of these noble defenders of our country, by instilling in the minds of the rising generation a true estimate of their noble self-sacrifice and their unfaltering patriotism. With this in view, we point with pride to the list of Reading soldiers who went forth to the conflict, from which so many of them came not back.

In closing we may say that we have endeavored as briefly as possible to portray the principal events in the history of the town, and now leave it to the enjoyment of the peace, prosperity, and happiness which ever follow in the wake of earnest endeavor and a faithful observance of the Christian virtues. Since the first crops were harvested Reading has never been dependent upon others for bread or the many things that make life pleasant and happy, and we only wish for her and her people that they may be permitted to bask in the same sunlight of prosperity through future years.



RESIDENCE OF H. B. CHAPMAN, READING, MICH.

BIOGRAPHICAL SKETCHES.

JOHN COLE

was the son of Joshua and Innocent Cole, of Wayne Co., N. Y. He was born May 8, 1819. When Mr. Cole was thirteen years of age the family removed to Geauga Co., Ohio, where they were engaged in farming. Mrs. Innocent Cole died in 1843, at the age of fifty-two years. Joshua Cole died at the age of fifty-five, in 1844. They were the parents of nine children, of whom John Cole, the subject of this sketch, was the eldest. At the age of eighteen John went back to the State of New York, and made his home with an uncle until 1843, when he was seized with a desire to get a farm and home of his own. He came West to Jonesville, Mich., and bought of Murphy and Varnum one hundred and sixty acres of wild land, in the township of Reading, at three dollars and seventy-five cents per acre.

He at once commenced work on his land, first of all by erecting a log house, and then commenced the work of chopping, logging, and burning off the timber, brush, etc. During the next two years he became acquainted with Miss Anna Sarles, daughter of Garry Sarles, an old settler of Fayette township. This acquaintance ripened into courtship and marriage. They were united on the 7th day of October, 1845. They went to housekeeping at once, and three years later he erected a frame house, which, with some additions, has been his dwelling-house up to this time. He has a fine, productive farm, well adapted for the grains and fruits for which Hillsdale County is so justly celebrated. He has been especially successful in the cultivation and production of peaches, as by his own peculiar method he rarely fails of having a fine crop every year.

Mr. Cole and his wife have reared a family of five children, whom we briefly notice, thus: Benjamin is married, and resides on a farm of his own, one mile from his parents. John is also married, and resides at Fremont, Newago Co., Mich. He is engaged in the hardware trade at that place, and he and his father are partners in business and own a large amount of property, consisting of lands and village lots in Fremont. Willie W., Martha A., and Amanda M. are young people, still at home with their parents.

Mr. Cole comes of good old Revolutionary stock, his grandfather having fought all through the war for independence in the ranks of the patriot army. All through life he has been uniformly successful in all his undertakings, and by prudence and good management has amassed a very comfortable property. He is in religious faith a Universalist; in politics, a Democrat of the old school; in social intercourse kind and affable, and enjoys the confidence and esteem of all who come in contact with him. Mr. Garry Sarles, the father of Mrs. Cole, came into Hillsdale County in 1835, and in 1838 died, leaving his widow and a large family of children dependent upon themselves for a living. Mrs. Sarles lived to an advanced age and to see her large family of children all grown up into useful men and women. Mr. Cole has contributed to this work a view of his farm-home, to be found on another page.

HIRAM B. CHAPMAN.

The activity, energy, and perseverance, the variety and changes of occupation, the genius and versatility displayed in the career of Mr. Chapman very strikingly illustrate a peculiar feature in the life and character of the American business man, and afford many useful lessons of great value to the young men of to-day. Of course we can only glance briefly at a few of the most characteristic incidents in the life of Mr. Chapman, commencing with his birth, which occurred Sept. 15, 1817, at Sandwich, N. H. While an infant his parents removed to Fairfield, Vt., and after a few years to Orleans Co., N. Y., and soon after to Portage Co., O., and thence to Wood Co., O., and in 1835 to Gibraltar, Wayne Co., Mich. In the intervals of all these frequent removals the young lad was engaged in attending the schools, and assisting his father in the farm labors. At nineteen years of age he bought his time of his father for seventy-two dollars, and from that time on for a number of years his occupation was varied by almost continued changes, at first attending school, then as clerk in a store, next as captain of a sloop in the Detroit River, then as clerk in a grocery-store in Detroit, and assisting in the survey of the Grand Traverse region, next as a teacher in Monroe Co., where he became acquainted with and married Miss Elizabeth Chamberlain. They were married on the 21st day of April, 1840. He at once erected a log house on his purchase of sixty acres of wild land, and then commenced life in earnest by alternately working out at fifty cents a day, and in chopping, logging, and burning off his land. By unceasing toil, ably assisted by his noble and energetic companion, in five years he had cleared off forty acres, and purchased an addition of forty acres to his farm. In 1847 he traded his farm in Monroe County for four hundred acres of wild land in the towns of Reading, Hillsdale Co., and Algansee, Branch Co. He built a log house, cleared off and put in fifty-five acres of wheat the first year. For the next eight years he was engaged in clearing up and erecting buildings on his farm. He became very successful in raising stock for sale on his farm, and as a dealer in the same. His children were all reared and received the wholesome lessons of farm life, and with it the strong, robust health and habits only to be acquired in the atmosphere of a farm home. On February 28, Mr. Chapman was called to mourn the loss of his companion, who, for twenty-five years, had shared the joys and sorrows of wedded life. She was known among her relatives and friends as a devoted wife and mother, and by a large circle of acquaintances respected and esteemed as a kind neighbor and sincere Christian. The vacancy in his household caused by the death of his wife was filled by his union with Miss Elizabeth A. Morse, of Detroit. In 1865, Mr. Chapman leased out his farm and moved into the village of Reading, since which time he has been engaged in building stores, dwellings, and business blocks, etc., in the village; and in company with one of his sons has carried on the hardware, and for the last five years a banking business.

Mr. Chapman is the father of ten children,—Elbridge R., Clarence H., Alanson W., Adelbert R., Asenath M., Lury E., Jay W., Almond D., Lottie R., and Jennie A. Of these all are living except Elbridge and Alanson. Clar-

ence, Alanson, and Adelbert were cavalry soldiers in the Union army in the great Rebellion, and Alanson was killed in South Carolina. All are married except Asenath and Almond. Mr. Chapman by a long life of industry, prudence, and sagacity has accumulated a fine fortune, the most of which he has invested in improvements in the village of Reading, and it is conceded that he has accomplished more towards building up and advancing its interests than any other person in it. He has recently erected one of the finest dwellings in the county, complete in all its appointments. Mr. Chapman, although a man of wealth, is plain and unassuming in his manners, sociable and chatty with his friends, agreeable and polite to all who approach him. The view of his beautiful residence, which will be found on another page of this work, is a handsome contribution, dedicated by him to his children, relatives, friends, and to every patron of this work in Hillsdale County.

HARRISON BAILEY

is of English ancestry; his great-grandfather settled at Bridgewater, in Massachusetts, at an early date in the history of this country. He became engaged in farming, and was one of the first in this country to manufacture ashes into potash. He reared a large family of children, and died at an advanced age. Joseph, Jr., the grandfather of our subject, was born at the old home in Bridgewater, grew up to manhood, and married and reared a large family of children. He was a mechanic, and lived to a ripe old age. Ralph, the father of Harrison, was born at the old Massachusetts home in Bridgewater, in 1782; he became a farmer, a mechanic, and at intervals followed the sea as a whaler. He was married in early life, and reared a family of ten children, named as follows: Catharine, Sidney, Catharine (2d), Washington, Harrison, Melvin, Adeline, Melvin (2d), Adonis, Mary Ann. Of these only two are living,—Harrison and Washington. In 1830, Mr. Ralph Bailey emigrated to the Territory of Michigan, and settled at Monroe; soon after he moved to the present town of Blissfield, in Lenawee Co., Mich.; and afterwards the family moved to Reading, in Hillsdale Co. Mr. Ralph Bailey died in 1847, at the age of sixty-five years.

Harrison Bailey was born March 21, 1813, in Wayne Co., N. Y. During his younger years he attended the common schools and assisted on the farm, and until he was twenty-five years of age he followed farming and jobbing. At this time he was united in marriage to Miss Salome Dunton, of Monroe, the daughter of Winslow Dunton and Nabby D. Allen, who came of a long line of English ancestors. They went to housekeeping at once on their farm in Blissfield, where they continued until 1841, when he sold out and purchased a farm of one hundred and sixty acres in Reading, which has been his permanent home ever since.

They are the parents of eleven children, as follows: Sarah, Mary, Julia N., Harriet M., Guy A., Valorus, Frank W., Ernest H., Mittie, Ralph W., and Ada S. Of these all are living except Mary, Harriet, and Mittie, and all are married except Ralph and Ada, who are at home with their parents.

Mr. Bailey has a fine, productive farm, on which he has recently erected a very fine, commodious brick residence, at the north end of his farm, opposite to the old residence, which stands at the south end. Mr. Bailey and his excellent wife both enjoy the esteem and confidence of a large circle of friends and acquaintances. In politics Mr. Bailey is a Democrat of the old Jackson type, and believes in the teachings and maxims of the fathers and founders of the Great Republic. He and his lady are known as upright and consistent Christians, having been for many years honored members of the Methodist Episcopal Church. It is with much pleasure we present our readers, on another page of this work, a fine view of the home of Mr. and Mrs. Bailey, accompanied with their portraits.

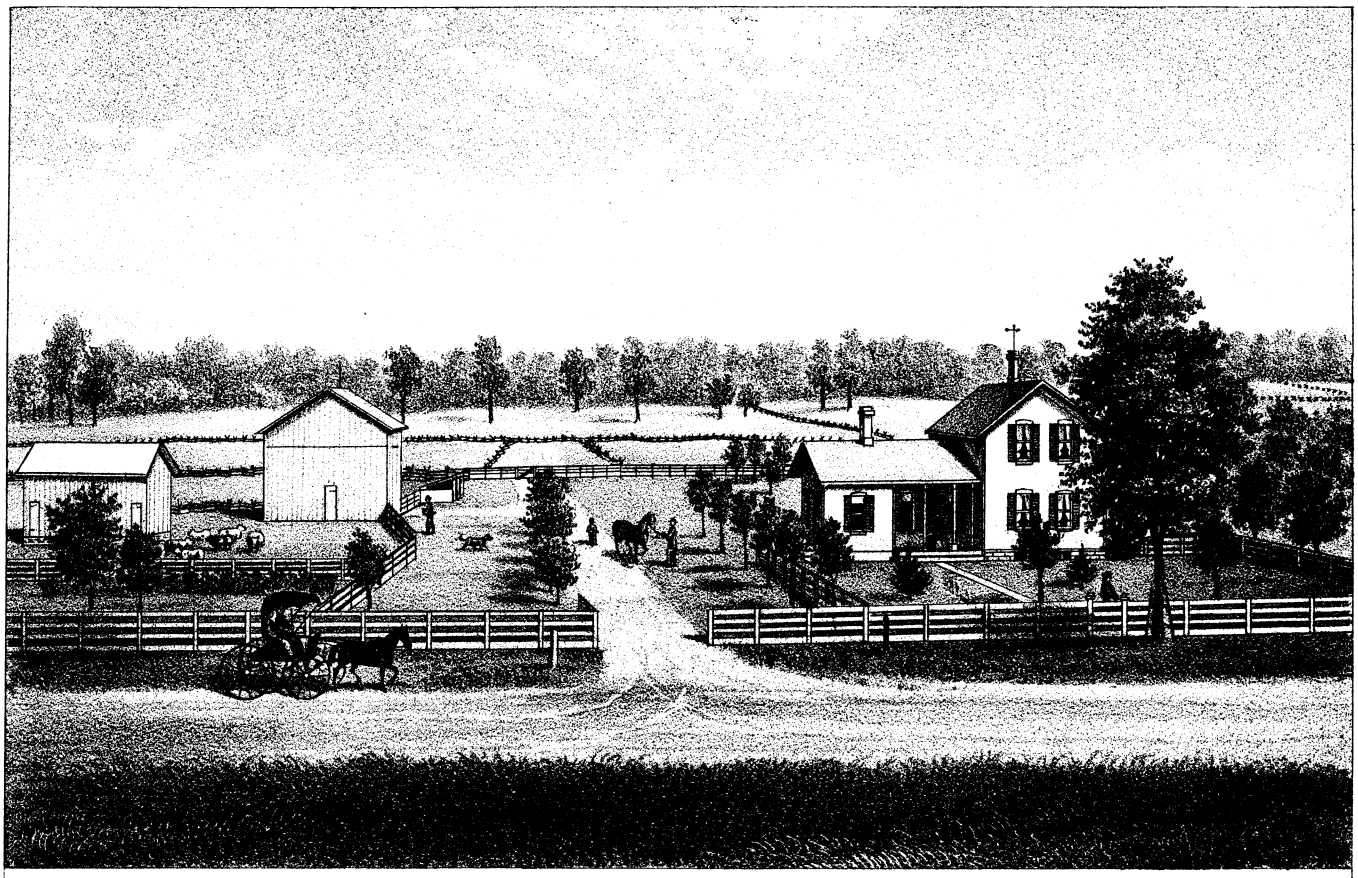
CHARLES KANE.

While general history treats of the rise and progress of nations and governments, their wars and conquests, and records the great events of the past, and the mighty deeds of kings, presidents, generals, statesmen, judges, and other great and distinguished men of the past and present, it is proper that some of the real representatives of the people should be assigned their proper place in such a work as this,—that those upon whose shoulders the responsibilities and weight of this great republic *chiefly* rest are deserving of *more* than a passing notice in these annals. And it is with pride we call the attention of our readers to the life and character of Charles Kane, of Reading.

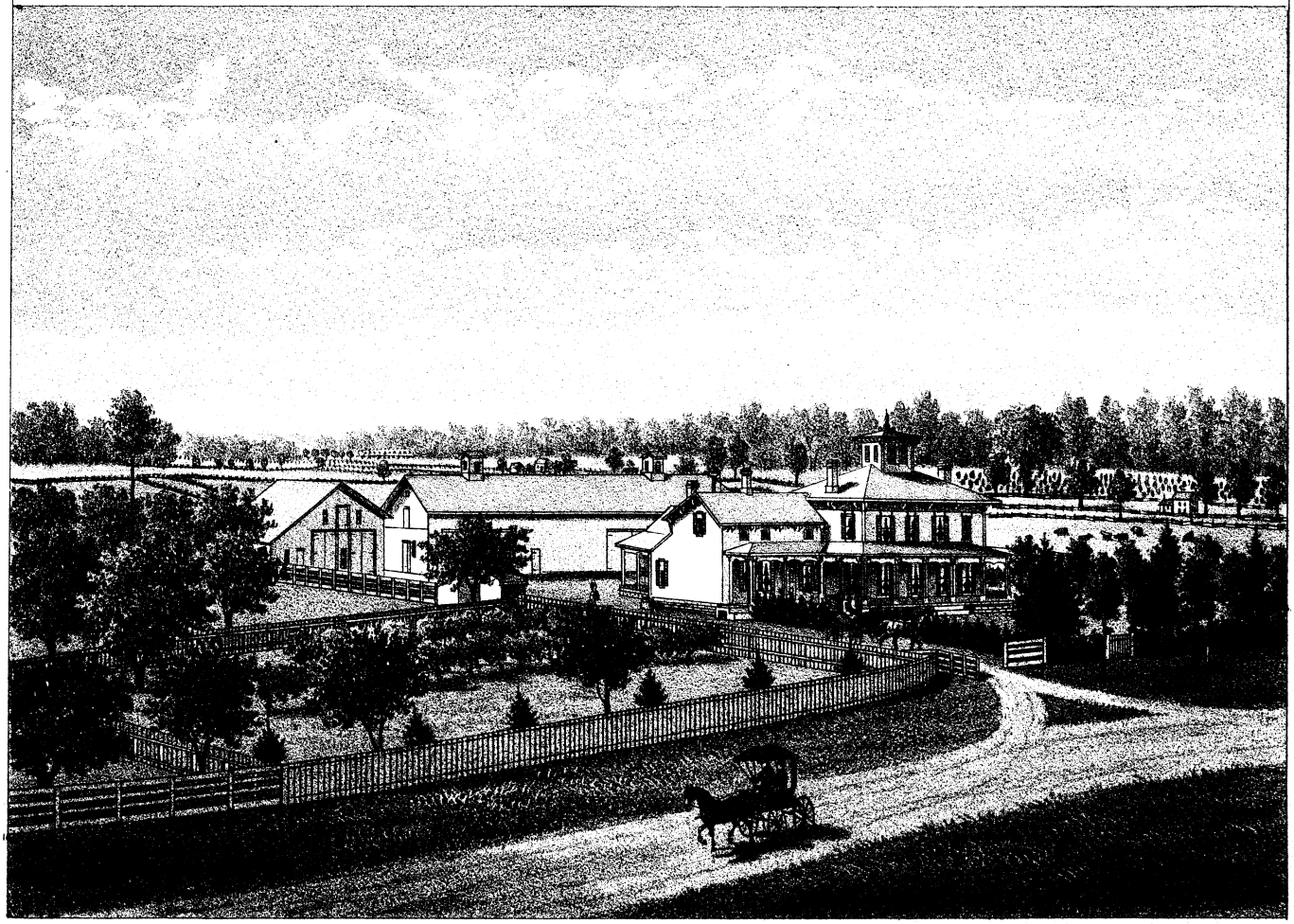
He was the son of William and Betsey Kane, of Otsego Co., N. Y. He was born in 1818, and never had the advantages of even a common school. He commenced work as soon as he was old enough to do anything on a farm, and at the age of thirteen worked all winter with his father, threshing grain with a flail. At the age of fourteen he lost his mother. When he was seventeen he worked for three weeks putting in a piece of wheat, living on nothing but milk as it came from the cow. He continued with his father until twenty-two years of age, when he was united in marriage to Miss Lucy Sanford, of Monroe Co., N. Y.

In 1844 he and his wife came to Michigan, determined to secure a home for themselves, but with nothing to purchase one but willing hearts and strong arms. He came to Reading, and at once commenced work, jobbing for the first year. He then worked a few months by the month, but finding he could make more money by chopping by the job, he followed the latter. And for the next six years he was engaged the most of the time in chopping on the lands of his neighbors by the job or acre, and at intervals clearing off and working on his own purchase of forty acres. He afterwards made a purchase of eighty acres adjoining his first.

In all Mr. Kane, with his own hands, chopped off over three hundred acres, and fitted it for logging and burning. And to-day he is living in a large and commodious farm-house, with convenient out-buildings, and a finely-cultivated farm, on which now stands the prize orchard of Hillsdale County. Mr. Kane, notwithstanding the disadvantages he has had to contend with in the want of an education, is to-day respected and esteemed as one of the model



RESIDENCE OF A. D. SOUTHWORTH, READING, MICHIGAN.



RESIDENCE OF WILLIAM TERPENING, READING, HILLSDALE Co, MICH.

farmers of Reading, and an honor to his neighborhood. He is still a hardy, fine-looking specimen of the American farmer, and although about sixty years of age, he looks younger than many men of forty-five. This is probably largely due to the fact that he has always had a conscience void of offense, that he never owed a debt that was not paid on or before it became due, and that in all his life he never had a suit at law.

Mr. Kane is the father of five children,—Newton, Louisè, an infant deceased, Lucy, and Charles W. Of these, Newton is married to Miss Josephine Bird, daughter of Erastus Bird, an old settler of Allen township. They have one child, and are at present at home with the old gentleman, assisting in carrying on the old home-farm. Newton has a farm of his own in Eaton County, consisting of one hundred and sixty acres. Lucy is married to Oscar Folger; they reside in the township of Cambria, and they have one child. Charles W. was recently married to Miss Alvada Hollinshead, of Reading, and they are at present at home with their parents.

On the 23d day of November, 1876, Mr. Kane was bereaved in the death of his estimable life-long companion, who departed for the better world, after suffering for many months. She was for many years an honored member of the Baptist Church, and was known and respected as a candid and consistent Christian. It is with pleasure we are able to present our readers with a view of the home, and portraits of this excellent pair of old Hillsdale pioneers.

A. D. SOUTHWORTH.

The subject of this sketch was born Nov. 25, 1834, in the town of Perrinton, Monroe Co., N. Y. He was a son of J. B. Southworth. He moved with his parents to Michigan in 1844, where his father bought a farm, and he helped his father on the same until he was twenty-four years old. He then bought fifty-eight acres of wild land adjoining his father's place and commenced to improve it. In 1866 he was married to Sophia A. Crin, and built a house on his place and moved into it the same year. They have a family of two children,—Anna Adell, born May 20, 1867, and Charles Augustus, born Feb. 3, 1869, having lost one child in infancy. By industry and perseverance Mr. Southworth, with the aid of his good wife, has improved his place and added to his farm, and now owns one of the good farms of Reading, a picture of which will be found on another leaf of this book. He has always taken an active part in church matters and is a member of the Free-Will Baptist Church.

HENRY K. ABBOTT.

George Abbott, the venerable ancestor of a numerous progeny, emigrated from Yorkshire, England, about the year 1640, and settled at Andover, Mass. Here he lived and reared a large family, and died at an advanced age, on the same farm now owned by John Abbott, one of the seventh generation from George. William, one of the sons of George, was born in 1657 and died in 1713. His son Philip was born in 1699 and died in 1748. Next in descent was one of his sons, Joseph, who was born in 1735 and died in 1814. He was a man of distinction in his generation,—widely known and distinguished for his patriotism and moral virtues. He was a wealthy farmer, and during the ever-memorable struggle for independence was a colonel of militia in the rebel forces.

Delano, one of his sons, and the father of our subject, was born in 1774. He was a farmer, and was also engaged in the manufacture of woolens at the town of Vernon, Conn., and in 1829 removed to Ira, N. Y. He reared a family of four sons and four daughters, and died, at the age of sixty-four years, in 1838.

Henry K. Abbott was born near Hartford, Conn., on the 25th day of December, 1816. He attended the common schools of that day until seventeen years of age, when he went to learn the carpenter's trade. After serving his apprenticeship he worked at his trade for ten years, and, having during this time by industry and economy accumulated a little money, he came West in quest of a farm.

In 1842 he purchased one hundred and twenty acres of wild land in the township of Reading, about ten miles southwest of Hillsdale, which has been his permanent home ever since. After his purchase he returned to the State of New York and again went to work at his trade, which he continued for two years. During this time he became acquainted with and married Miss Olive P. Grinell, of Jefferson Co., N. Y., and in the fall of 1844 they came on to settle permanently on their new farm in Reading.

They resided for a short time with his brother, until they could erect a small frame house on their own land. For the next few years he was engaged in chopping, logging, and clearing off his lands,—and, by untiring industry and perseverance, in a very short time became one of the leading solid farmers of Hillsdale County. As the years rolled on, the inherent sagacity and business shrewdness of Mr. Abbott began to tell favorably in his finances. He, in fact, became known as one of the most successful farmers in the county, and as one of the most extensive wool-growers, —and it is entirely due to his sound judgment in regard to all that pertains to the routine of wool-growing, fruit-growing, and cropping generally, that has made him a man of wealth and consideration where so many have failed. He at one time owned farms amounting to four hundred and seventy-five acres, but he has recently sold off some, so that his present farm consists of two hundred and eighty acres, beautifully situated, on which, a few years since, he erected one of the finest farm-residences in Hillsdale County.

Mr. Abbott and his excellent wife are the parents of six children,—five sons and one daughter. Eugenia, the eldest, is the wife of W. J. Meader, and resides at Elkhart, Ind. Jerome, who for several years has been an extensive wool-grower in Colorado, is a single man. Angus H. has been married and his wife is deceased; he resides on a farm in Reading, near his old home. Walter C. is engaged in the commission business in the city of New York. Horace C. is a partner with his brother in Colorado, and Charlie W., who is a young man, is still at home with his parents.

The reader will be pleased to find a beautiful view—on another page of this work—of the farm-home of one of the esteemed citizens and solid men of Hillsdale County.

FREDERICK FOWLER.

Conspicuous among the old residents and active business men of Hillsdale County is Colonel Frederick Fowler, of Reading. His parents, Richard and Anna Fowler, were natives of Massachusetts. They reared a family of nine children,—Henry, Frederick, Franklin, Louisa, Horace, Sophia, Emily, Timna, and Melissa. In 1814, Mr. Richard Fowler emigrated to Ohio with his family. He remained there engaged in farming until 1834, when he removed to this county. Having reached Jonesville by the Chicago turnpike, he and his sons cut their own road through the woods to their destination, on section 30, in the present township of Adams. There they cleared up a good farm, and there Richard Fowler died in 1847, at the age of fifty-six years. His widow passed away in 1873, aged seventy-eight years.

Frederick Fowler was born at Perry, Geauga Co., Ohio, on the 5th day of February, 1815. He remained with his parents until twenty-one years old, assisting in the labors of the farm, and acquiring a fair English education. Soon after reaching his majority he took and carried out several large contracts for clearing off and grading the Michigan Southern Railroad immediately east of Hillsdale, besides partially clearing up a farm in Hillsdale township. About 1837, his brother Henry and himself bought seventy-six acres of land, known as Fowler's addition to Hillsdale City, on which they erected sixteen dwellings. They also engaged in the dry-goods trade in Hillsdale; but as Henry died at sea, on a voyage to Havana for his health, Frederick closed the business, having obtained two hundred and forty acres of wild land in Reading, and built a log house upon it. He moved thither in 1846, and there he has resided, engaged in farming, to the present time. By purchase this tract now contains four hundred and forty acres of land beautifully situated, with fine buildings, and all the accessories of a first-class farm. Colonel Fowler is also the owner of several other farms, besides considerable village property, etc. Notwithstanding his numerous agricultural and business enterprises, he has been very active in all matters relating to the public welfare. He was one of the principal agents in procuring the location of Hillsdale College at Hillsdale, and has been one of its trustees from the beginning to the present time.

Always an ardent Republican, Frederick Fowler was one of the foremost to take up arms when his country's life was assailed. In the summer of 1861 he raised a company of horsemen, of which he was commissioned as captain, and which became Company G of the 2d Michigan Cavalry (Phil. Sheridan's regiment). In the fall of 1861 the regiment went to the front. Capt. Fowler was with it at New Madrid, Corinth, Chaplain Hills, and numerous other conflicts, as well as in raiding through Virginia and East Tennessee, burning bridges, tearing up railways, and otherwise crippling the enemy. Being promoted to the position of lieutenant-colonel in June, 1863, he resigned and returned home. Colonel Fowler was also supervisor and magistrate of his town; was elected a representative in the Legislature in 1857, and in 1864 was chosen to represent Hillsdale County in the State Senate. He was married on the 13th day of January, 1842, to Miss Phebe L. Willits, of Lockport, N. Y., and they have been the parents of six children: Helen, wife of J. C. Merriman, of Reading; two who died young; Henry M., of Jasper Co., Mo.; and Fremont and Frederick, Jr., still at home. In this brief sketch we have confined ourselves to the barest facts, which show the character of Frederick Fowler, one of the very earliest pioneers of Hillsdale County, more clearly than we could do by any labored eulogy. He is a type of the active workers who have made the wilderness change to fruitful fields, and as his energy has added to his own possessions, it has at the same time benefited the community in which he lived. The example he has set has borne its fruit. As a farmer, soldier, legislator, and neighbor, he may be well satisfied with the record he has made.

WOODBRIDGE.

THE township of Woodbridge, lying in the interior of the county, a little southwest of the centre, was formed from Fayette in 1840. Its original territory embraced within its boundaries the present townships of Woodbridge, Cambria, and the west half of Amboy. Cambria was set off in 1841, and part of Amboy in 1850.

It now contains a total area of thirty sections, and is bounded on the north by Cambria; east, by Ransom; south, by Amboy; and west, by Camden township.

The general surface is elevated and rolling, quite regular in its character, except along the water-courses and in the northern part, where the bluffs and knolls rise almost to the dignity of hills. The entire township was covered, originally, with a heavy growth of timber, chiefly beech, maple, linn, poplar, black and white ash, with considerable oak, hickory, and black walnut. A few acres of the primeval forests are still found scattered here and there over the township, giving evidence of its former wealth and magnificence in the grand deciduous trees once so common to this section. The soil is of a clay and gravelly loam, very fertile, producing corn, potatoes, fruits, and the various cereals in the greatest abundance and perfection. As a grazing and stock-raising township, it has few superiors in the county.

St. Joseph's River, its principal water-course, enters the township from the north, and flows southwest through the central part. Silver Creek, flowing southeast, intersects the northeast part. These streams, and their numerous small tributaries, afford good water-power privileges, and excel-

RESIDENCE OF COL. F. FOWLER, READING, MICH.

lent drainage, rendering possible the tillage of nearly the entire township. Cub Lake, lying partly in this town and partly in Cambria, is found near the centre of the north border.

The township has a total area of 19,228 acres, of which 6000 acres are improved, and in 1874 contained a population of 1386 inhabitants, of whom a large majority are agriculturists.

FIRST ENTRIES OF PUBLIC LANDS.

The following are the names* of those who purchased land of the United States prior to April 27, 1838, and whose lands were situated within the present boundaries of Woodbridge.

These lands were all situated in township 8 south, range 3 west.

Section 1.—Wilder & Hastings, Barnett Wightman, Elisha Brown, A. S. & Stephen Clark, John R. Willis.

Section 2.—John B. Norris, Celesta Goodrich, Elisha McNeill, Joseph True.

Section 3.—H. P. Sartwell, Joseph R. Williams, John Morgan, Celesta Goodrich, Francis Nelson, Schuyler W. Cotton.

Section 4.—A. J. Comstock, A. S. & Stephen Clark, Dwight Woodbury, Russell Forsyth, John Morgan.

Section 5.—Henry Forman, Dwight Woodbury, Russell Forsyth.

Section 6.—David W. Whitford, Henry Forman, Wilder & Hastings.

Section 7.—Andrew Taylor, George W. Jermain, Amos Bigelow, Wilder & Hastings, Dwight Woodbury.

Section 8.—George W. Strong, Ezekiel Lamphere, Green Hubbard, A. S. & Stephen Clark, Russell Forsyth.

Section 9.—P. H. Sartwell, Burton H. Lamphere, Green, Hubbard & Lyster, William N. Green, Dwight Woodbury.

Section 10.—H. P. Sartwell, A. F. Oliver, Lothrop & Buck, Dwight Woodbury, Stiles Stanton, Edwin Randall.

Section 11.—Jesse Chapman, Abram Andrews, Dwight Woodbury, Stiles Stanton.

Section 12.—William Saxton, Wilder & Hastings, Stiles Stanton, August Ford.

Section 13.—Jacob Clark, William Sherman, William P. Green, Elleferrouno Elraseo Maxon, John Stuck, Irwin Camp, John McVickar.

Section 14.—Lothrop & Buck, Ralph Pratt, Dwight Woodbury, William Sherman, Stiles Stanton, John McVickar.

Section 15.—Sartwell & Oliver, Joseph R. Williams, Lothrop & Buck, A. S. & Stephen Clark, William P. Green.

Section 17.—Samuel McCourtney, B. Harrington, Wilder & Hastings, Dwight Woodbury, A. Forman.

Section 18.—Ira Barton, Wilder & Hastings, Dwight Woodbury.

Section 19.—Ebenezer C. Aiken, Wilder & Hastings, Dwight Woodbury, John W. Johnson, William P. Green.

Section 20.—E. C. Aiken, Green, Hubbard & Lester, A. S. & Stephen Clark.

Section 21.—Joseph R. Williams, William O. Wood, E. C. Aiken.

Section 22.—Lothrop & Buck, Wilder & Hastings, E. C. Aiken, George W. Jermain.

Section 23.—Wilder & Hastings, John McVickar, C. H. & William T. Carroll.

Section 24.—William Greenleaf, I. C. Voorhees.

Section 25.—Green, Hubbard & Lester, Stiles Stanton, C. H. & William T. Carroll, John R. Willis.

Section 26.—Green, Hubbard & Lester, Stiles Stanton, John R. Willis.

Section 27.—C. Pratt, C. L. Grant, P. Bronson, William P. Grant, Wilder & Hastings, Green, Hubbard & Lester, Sally Ann Falkner.

Section 28.—Joseph R. Williams, C. Pratt, C. L. Grant, P. Bronson, William G. Grant, Thomas Burt, William P. Green.

Section 29.—Joseph R. Williams, A. S. & Stephen Clark.

Section 30.—William P. Green, Stiles Stanton, and Sally Ann Falkner.

Of those named in the foregoing list, William Saxton, Jacob Clark, Burton H. Lamphere, John B. Norris, and John W. Johnson seem to have been the only ones who became actual settlers. The remainder were speculators, who had purchased these lands of the government for $1.25 per acre.

EARLY SETTLEMENTS.

The first permanent settlement† within the present bounds of Woodbridge was made by William Saxton, who came from Raisin, Lenawee Co., Mich., and settled on the northeast quarter of section 12, in the winter of 1834–35. Mr. Saxton came from Canandaigua, Ontario Co., N. Y., originally, and had been a resident of Lenawee County since 1830. He purchased his land—160 acres—of the government, in 1834, and during the fall of the same year came on and built a log cabin. He was accompanied by his wife and four sons,—then small children,—viz.: Wallace, James, Stephen, and John. During the last nine miles of his journey, he was obliged to cut out his own road for the passage of his ox-team and sled. Mr. Saxton served as a soldier during the Black Hawk war, and is now a resident of the State of Iowa.

The next settler in the township was Jacob Clark, who came from Andover, Allegany Co., N. Y., and settled first in Monroe Co., Mich., where he remained two years. In December, 1836, he located upon the north part of section 13, the present site of the village of Frontier. Mr. Clark had also purchased of the government, visited his land the fall previously, and erected a small log cabin. His sons Robert W. and Sylvester, and daughters Rebecca, Sarah, and Eliza, came with him. Mr. Clark drove in, and owned

*At the time this list was compiled (1838) by Hon. I. P. Christiancy, the ownership of nearly the entire township was vested in the men whose names are here represented.

† It is claimed by some old residents that a man named Story was the *first* settler in Woodbridge. He came from the East, had abandoned his wife, and, in company with another woman, settled down in the wilderness, on the line between sections 7 and 8. He built a cabin, and cleared some four or five acres, cutting in on both sections. After a brief period his place of concealment was discovered by his wife, or her friends, when he again fled to parts unknown.

As early as 1838 the ground cleared by Story was covered with a luxuriant growth of red raspberry bushes.

the first span of horses in the township. One of them, with its mate, had been driven by him from Allegany Co., N. Y., to Monroe Co., Mich., in 1834.

Daniel Saxton, a brother of William, came from Canandaigua, N. Y., and settled here in 1837. He is a resident of the town at the present time, and assures us that at the time of his arrival the only families living in what is now Woodbridge were those of his brother William Saxton and Jacob Clark.

Samuel Wheeler came from Benton, Yates Co., N. Y., and settled in Woodbridge,—then Fayette township,—on section 10, in December, 1838. He had purchased five 80-acre lots, and paid for his land before coming. He was possessed of considerable means, and was the first to open a farm to cultivation to any considerable extent.

In September of the same year Richard Bryan and his family came in from Cheshire, Berkshire Co., Mass., and settled upon section 5. He had served as a soldier during the war of 1812, and was accompanied here by his sons William, Richard, Jr., John, and Ezra, all of whom are residents of the township at the present time. When the elder Bryan built his first log cabin, the lumber which he found it necessary to use in the construction of gables, floors, doors, etc., was carried from Cambria Mills on his back. The elder son, William Bryan, built the first framed house in 1841. It was a small structure, and stood on the west half of the northeast quarter of section 5. John Bryan built the second framed dwelling, some four or five years later. This was a more pretentious edifice. Worthy neighbors, who still resided in log dwellings, when called upon to express their opinion of neighbor John's enterprise and taste, replied that they "preferred log houses, they were warmer."

Harvey Fish, a native of New York, came in from Ohio, and settled upon the farm now owned by John Bryan, late in the fall of 1838. Romanta and Luther Phinney, brothers, settled upon section 10—the Harrington place—at about the same time.

In January, 1839, the settlement was increased in numbers by the arrival of the families of Burton H. Lamphere and Patrick McCartney, who, though originally from Ontario Co., N. Y., came in from Plymouth, Wayne Co., Mich. Messrs. Lamphere and McCartney had visited the township the fall previously, purchased their land, and, together, had erected a log cabin for Mr. Lamphere on the northeast corner of section 9. McCartney's lot was situated one mile west of his neighbor's (Lamphere's), being the northeast corner of section 8.

Mr. McCartney, who is now a resident of the village of Cambria Mills, relates that when he settled in Woodbridge, with his wife and two small children, his possessions consisted of a small load of household goods (which he had hired a man from Plymouth to bring in for him), a cow, a yoke of steers, and a pig. In midwinter his family occupied the cabin before it was completed. The surrounding country for miles was heavily timbered with forests of beech, maple, linn, whitewood, white and black ash, with considerable oak and black walnut. He remembers that the timber growing upon sections 4 and 5 was especially handsome. Deer, wild turkeys, wolves, bears, and cats, and many other species of wild fowls and animals, abounded on every hand. As an instance of the abundance of deer, he mentions that some two or three years after his settlement here he was engaged by two well-known hunters, named Pulaski Fraker and Leonard Swiger, to take into Hillsdale deer, killed by them, and that at one load he hauled 20 deer from the residence of James H. Fullerton to the small store kept by Henry and Fred Fowler, in Hillsdale.

Ephraim Hoisington also became a resident in 1839.

Cyrus Patterson came from St. Lawrence Co., N. Y., and located in Toledo, O., in 1837. He afterwards removed to Lenawee Co., Mich., where he remained until January, 1840, when, having purchased land in township 8, range 3, he settled upon the premises where he now resides. Mr. Patterson was elected supervisor in 1844, 1845, 1846, and again in 1851, and has honorably served his town in various other official capacities.

John W. Johnson, another well-known pioneer, became a resident during the same month and year. He came from Broome, Schoharie Co., N. Y., and settled in Oakland Co., Mich., in 1835. While a resident of the latter county he purchased his present homestead in Woodbridge, and the deed for his land bears the bold signature of Andrew Jackson. His sons, Orrin B. and John L. Johnson, came in with him. His nearest neighbor was Patrick McCartney, who lived to the north of him, about four miles distant. James H. Fullerton lived to the southeast, at about the same distance. The nearest grist-mill was at Jonesville, and it occupied three days' time to go there with an ox-team and return.

Mr. Johnson's log cabin was not built until after his arrival on the ground of his future home. It was occupied by his family before completion. But a good rousing fire was kept burning continuously in the wide, old-fashioned fireplace, and the generous heat imparted from it made ample amends for the unchinked crevices in the outer walls. During the remainder of the first winter, assisted by a man whom he had hired, he cut down the timber on ten acres, and in the spring planted one-half of it with corn and potatoes, from which he obtained a good crop. The following fall the whole ten acres were seeded with wheat, which he bought at Jonesville for 37½ cents per bushel. This crop also yielded well. He relates that when the wheat had begun to ripen he was obliged to keep his children out around the field during the daytime, to drive and frighten away countless numbers of wild turkeys that he doubts not would have destroyed his crop unless this precaution had been taken. Deer also were so plentiful that, during the first winter, they came up and browsed on the tree-tops, while the woodchopper was at work on the trunk of the same tree.

Lemuel Blount, with his sons Albert and Amasa, came from the town of German, Genesee Co., N. Y., and settled on the premises where he now resides in March, 1840.

Asa L. and Joseph Divine, Jr., brothers, came from Springfield, Lucas Co, Ohio, in 1841, and settled on section 6. Two years later their father, Joseph, Sr., and brothers, William and James, became residents of the township. Representatives of these families are now very numerous in the northwest part of Woodbridge. The Divines came from Cayuga Co., N. Y., and during the war of 1812, Joseph, Sr., served as captain with the New York

State troops on the Canadian frontier. Among other settlers who came in during the winter of 1840–41 were Orrin Cobb, Urias Hoyt, a Methodist preacher, Jacob Sumner, and Chester Stoddart, the first supervisor of the township.

Previous to 1838, John B. Norris, a resident of Canandaigua, N. Y., had purchased of the government the south half of section 2 and north half of section 11. In the fall of 1840, accompanied by his son, Joel B., he visited his purchase, and erected a log cabin on section 2. This house was occupied in May, 1841, by Jared B. Norris and his wife. A few years later the father and sons, viz., John B., Jared B., Joel B., James B., Jason B., and Jackson B. Norris, all became residents of the township.

Calvin Young and sons, Francis D., Milton, Ebenezer, Job, and Jeremiah, from Monroe Co., N. Y., settled upon section 19 in 1842.

Other settlers of the years 1842 and 1843 were Dennis D. Wright, Curtis and Obadiah Seeley, John Ashley, Chauncey Ashley, Isaac P. Hoag, Robinson S. Lockwood, a prominent township officer, and who built the first sawmill on section 10 about 1845, Lewis Sprague, who has creditably served his townsmen in many official capacities, Jeremiah I. Sabin, Horace Starkweather, and Silas P. Thomas.

Cornelius Fuller and sons, Orson, Sidney, and David, from Sodus, Wayne Co., N. Y., settled on the farm now owned by David Hatch, in 1844.

The residents of 1850, other than those already named, were as follows: William Goodwin, Rufus Wyllys, William Bell, Daniel Campbell, Adolphus Randall, Danford Fish, Thomas Finch, Samuel Purches, William Burgess, Merritt J. Chappell, Theodore P. Carbine, William Purches, Truman Sampson, Edmond Van Vlack, Seth Tubbs, Chas. S. Billings, Nelson Kellogg, Fernando C. Horton, Warren Stevens, William Vickers, Orlando H. Avery, Levi Weston, Albert Weston, Lewis Beck, Levi Hill, Alanson Van Vlack, Benona Samson, William H. Clark, Jonathan B. Abbott, Mr. Brown, Daniel P. Whitney, Orrin Vanakin, William Luke, S. W. Farr, Aaron Steele, John A. Beard, George Lee, Mathew Fairfield, Simeon Steele, William Osborn, Josiah Jenkins, Edwin Hungerford, Stephen and Elias Hungerford, Henry Alverson, Walter Baker, Chauncey Mayfield, Thomas Braman, Martin H. Roe, Cornelius Acker, John Sanderson, and Peter Perry.

James A. Keech was married to Miss Sarah Clark in the fall of 1838. This was the first marriage. Squire Packer, of Litchfield, officiated. The first birth was that of Erastus Phinney, son of Romanta, who was born in 1838. The first death was that of Eliza, daughter of Jacob Clark, who died of scarlet fever, in the spring of the same year (1838).

CIVIL HISTORY.

By an act of the Legislature of the State of Michigan, approved Jan. 28, 1840, Woodbridge was formed from Fayette. Its original limits, and the place designated for holding the first township-meeting, were by that act defined as follows:

"All that portion of the county of Hillsdale, designated by the United States survey as townships numbered 7, 8, and fractional township 9 south, of range 3 west, be set off into a separate township, and organized by the name of Woodbridge, and the first township-meeting therein shall be held at the house formerly occupied by John McDermaid, in said township.

"This act shall not in any wise affect the collection of taxes assessed in the county of Hillsdale for the year 1839, or in any township thereof; but the same shall be collected as if this act had not passed.

"This act shall take effect, and be in force, on and after the first Monday of April next.

"Approved Jan. 28, 1840."

The township derived its name from Gov. William Woodbridge, for many years Territorial Secretary, and during the years 1820–21 acting Governor of the Territory of Michigan.

Cambria was set off as a separate township March 15, 1841, and the west half of Amboy, being the fractional township of No. 9 south, range 3 west, March 28, 1850.

PROCEEDINGS OF TOWNSHIP-MEETINGS FOR THE YEARS 1840, 1841, AND 1842.

The township clerk for the years 1840 and 1841 neglected his duty so far as recording the names of the township officers elected and holding office during these years. He even fails to inform us of his own name.

The following is the entire record of the proceedings of the first township-meeting, copied verbatim:

"At a meeting of the electors of the town of Woodbridge, held at the house of Lorenzo Rice, Monday, the 6th day of April, 1840, Hiram V. Weaver was chosen Moderator; Samuel Wheeler, Samuel Orr, Moses Willits, Baron B. Willits, Inspectors; and Ira Mead, Clerk.

"Voted three dollars bounty on wolves.

"Voted three dollars bounty on Bears.

"Voted that hogs be free commoners.

"Voted that all boars found running at large shall be altered at the risk of the owner.

"Voted that our next township-meeting be held at this place."

The recorded proceedings of the township-meeting for the year 1841 are as follows:

"At the annual township-meeting for the town of Woodbridge, held at the house of Burton H. Lamphere, 1841. Voted that a bounty be raised on bears of five dollars, to be paid the killer. Also five dollars to the wolf. Voted that fifty dollars be raised for the payment of the above bounty. Voted that one hundred and fifty dollars be raised for the expenses of the township. Voted ten dollars for town books and book-case. Voted that all swine run at large, except boars over three months old, which if found at large, to be altered at the risk of the owner. Adjourned to meet for next annual meeting at the residence of Chester Stoddard.

(Signed) "CHESTER STODDARD,
"HARVEY FISH,
"JACOB SUMNER,
"JACOB CLARK, *Inspectors.*"

At the annual township election, held in the spring of 1842, the following-named officers were elected:

Supervisor, Chester Stoddard; Township Clerk, Burton H. Lamphere; Treasurer, Jacob Sumner; Assessors, Urias Hoyt, Luther Phinney; Inspectors of Schools, Jacob Sumner, Jared B. Norris, Urias Hoyt; Overseers of the Poor, Dennis D. Wright, Lemuel Blount; Commissioners of Highways, Jared B. Norris, John W. Johnson, John

King; Justice of the Peace, Chester Stoddard; Constables, Dennis D. Wright, Romanta Phinney; Overseers of Highways, District No. 1, William Saxton; No. 2, Cyrus Patterson; No. 3, Samuel Wheeler; No. 4, Chester Stoddard; No. 5, Patrick McCartney; No. 6, Joseph Divine; No. 7, William D. Stout.

Following are the names of the principal township officers from 1842 to 1878, inclusive:

SUPERVISORS.

1842–43. Chester Stoddard.
1844–46. Cyrus Patterson.
1847–48. John King.
1849. Lewis Sprague.
1850.* William Bryan.
1851. Cyrus Patterson.
1852. Richard Bryan, Jr.
1853–54. Lewis Sprague.
1855. Joel B. Norris.
1856–58. Sylvester W. Farr.
1859–60. Lewis Sprague.
1861–63. William Divine.
1864. Warren Atwood.
1865. William Divine.
1866–67. Jason B. Norris.
1868–69. Warren Atwood.
1870–76. Peter Hewitt.
1877. Jason B. Norris.
1878. Amos H. Bartholomew.

TOWNSHIP CLERKS.

1842. Burton H. Lamphere.
1843. Samuel Wheeler.
1844–47. Robison S. Lockwood.
1848. Gideon G. King.
1849. Robison S. Lockwood.
1850–51. Richard Bryan, Jr.
1852–53. Jonathan B. Abbott.
1854–57. Alanson Van Vlack.
1858–60. William Divine.
1861–64. Horace Carbine.
1865–71. William A. Calkins.
1872–74. John D. Freed.
1875–77. Warren Atwood.
1878. John E. Hueston.

TREASURERS.

1842. Jacob Sumner.
1843. Chester Stoddard.
1844. William Bryan.
1845. Chester Stoddard.
1846–48. Jared B. Norris.
1849. Harvey Fish.
1850. Daniel D. Divine.
1851. Lewis Sprague.
1852. Robison S. Lockwood.
1853–57. Walter Baker.
1858. Lewis Sprague.
1859–61. Jason B. Norris.
1862. Peter Hewitt.
1863. Warren Atwood.
1864. Joseph Ellis.
1865. Jason B. Norris.
1866. Alonzo Hewitt.
1867. John W. Johnson.
1868–69. William N. Lewis.
1870–71. Henry M. Ewing.
1872. Thomas C. Robinson.
1873–76. Hiram M. Powers.
1877. Samuel Ingalsbee.
1878. Orrin Carpenter.

JUSTICES OF THE PEACE.

1842. Chester Stoddard.
1843. John King.
Richard Bryan.
1844. Jared B. Norris.
1845. Cyrus Patterson.
Lewis Sprague.
1846. John King.
Milton Young.
1847. Lewis Sprague.
Urias Hoyt.
1848. Eleazer Millard.
1849. Orrin Vanaken.
John P. Covey.
1850. Samuel Wheeler.
Levi Weston.
1851. William Bryan.
1852. Harvey Fish.
Walter Baker.
Milton Young.
1853. Walter Baker.
Rufus Willis.
1854. Walter Baker.
Robison S. Lockwood.
1855. Joseph Divine, Jr.
1856. Milton Young.
1857. Allen S. Perry.
1858. Robison S. Lockwood.
1859. Luther Rogers.
John P. Pettibone.
1860. Milton Young.
1861. John P. Pettibone.
1862. Francis D. Young.
1863. Joseph Divine.
1864. William Divine.
Henry W. Comfort.
1865. John P. Pettibone.
Luther G. Rogers.
1866. Francis D. Young.
Luther G. Rogers.
James G. Rounds.
1867. Warren Atwood.
1868. Samuel Divine.
Merritt J. Chappell.
1869. Nathan C. Gavitt.
Lewis Harington.
1870. Francis D. Young.
Elijah G. Gibbon.
1871. Luther G. Rogers.
Merritt J. Chappell.
1872. Warren Atwood.
1873. Nathan C. Gavitt.
James Noble.
1874. Francis D. Young.
1875. Joseph Divine.
Jonathan Sherman.
1876. Jonathan Sherman.
1877. Frank Van Duzen.
1878. George Blount.
Francis D. Young.

COMMISSIONERS OF HIGHWAYS.

1842. Jared B. Norris.
John W. Johnson.
John King.
1843. Joseph Divine.
Burton H. Lamphere.
Cyrus Patterson.
1844. John W. Johnson.
Gideon G. King.
Richard Bryan.
1845. Gideon G. King.
Joseph Divine.
Richard Bryan, Jr.
1846. Gideon G. King.
Lewis Sprague.
Isaac P. Hoag.
1847. Gideon G. King.
Lewis Sprague.
William I. Bennett.
1848. Charles Clark.
1849. Isaac P. Hoag.
Orrin Johnson.
1850. Jason B. Norris.
Alanson Van Vlack.
Walter Baker.
1851. Walter Baker.
Levi Hills.
1852. Josiah Jenkins.
1853. Alanson Van Vlack.
Harvey J. Cox.
1854. Joel B. Norris.
1854. Harvey J. Cox.
1855. Alden B. Nash.
1856. Jason B. Norris.
Harvey J. Cox.
David L. Russell.
1857. Harvey J. Cox.
1858. Merritt J. Chappell.
Robert Martin.
1859. Harvey J. Cox.
Peter Hewitt.
1860. William Fitzgerald.
Joseph Ellis.
1861. Peter Hewitt.
Albert E. Weston.
1862. Albert E. Weston.
1863. William Fitzgerald.
1864. David N. Hatch.
1865. John Ingalsbee.
1866. Peter Hewitt.
1867. Joseph Stoddard.
1868. Peter Hewitt.
1869. Hugh Loughrey.
1870. Benjamin Rochelle.
1871. Andrew A. Ewin.
1872. Franklin Fuller.
1873. Albert Vincent.
1874–75. Andrew A. Ewing.
1876. Franklin Fuller.
1877. Washington Whitney.
1878. Hiram M. Powers.

ASSESSORS.

Urias Hoyt and Luther Phinney were elected in 1842; Harvey Fish and Lemuel Blount in 1843; and Cyrus Patterson and Alanson Van Vleck in 1852. In all the remaining years the supervisor has served as assessor.

TOWNSHIP LEGISLATION IN REGARD TO SOLDIERS' BOUNTIES, ETC.

"*To the Town Board of the township of Woodbridge, in the county of Hillsdale, and State of Michigan:* We, the undersigned legal voters of the township of Woodbridge, in the aforesaid county and State, do hereby request your honorable body to issue an order, and call a special town-meeting in the aforesaid township, according to provisions of the law in such case made and provided, for the purpose of taking a vote to raise by tax on the taxable property of the township (and to issue bonds of the township for the same) the sum of one thousand three hundred dollars, or a sum of money sufficient to pay to each person who may volunteer into the service of the United States (under the call of the President of the United States, dated Oct. 17, 1863, for three hundred thousand volunteers) the sum of one hundred dollars, and to transact such other business as may come before the meeting. Dated at Woodbridge this 12th day of December, 1863." Signed by D. C. Cherrington, James Divine, C. L. Northrup, T. P. Carbine, L. Benson, O. Carpenter, D. Divine, W. D. Harrington, Joseph Divine, A. Baker, A. E. Weston, and Peter Hewitt.

* At the annual spring election of 1850, Gideon G. King was chosen supervisor, and John King justice of the peace. A few days subsequently Amboy was formed. As the Kings resided in Amboy, a special town-meeting was held, April 29, 1850, and Bryan and Wheeler were elected to fill vacancy.

In response to this request the Town Board, composed of Messrs. William Divine, Supervisor; Horace Carbine, Township Clerk; and John P. Pettibone, one of the Justices of the Peace, ordered a special township-meeting, to be held at the town-house, in said township, on Wednesday, the 30th day of December, 1863. Of the 121 electors present at this special township-meeting, 101 voted in favor of paying a bounty.

Feb. 13, 1864, the Town Board issued an order, naming Feb. 24, 1864, as the time when another special township-meeting should be held, to take action whether a bounty of $100 should be paid to each volunteer enlisting in the United States service, and accredited to the town of Woodbridge. At this meeting the whole number of votes thrown was 108, of which there were in favor of a bounty, 58; against bounty, 49; defective, 1.

At the annual township-meeting held April 4, 1864, it was voted,—

"That the town of Woodbridge pay a bounty of $100 to each person who has volunteered into the military service of the United States since the commencement of the present war, who has not received $100, or has not *deserted* from the service, and all of those who may volunteer into the military service of the United States during the year A.D. 1864. All that have received any portion of $100 shall receive enough, with that which they have received, to make $100.

"That the township raise by tax on the taxable property of said township $1000 annually, and the interest thereon, to redeem the bonds of said township, issued to procure volunteer soldiers to fill the several quotas of said township."

The foregoing proceedings of the annual town-meeting were by a vote rescinded at a special township-meeting held at the town-house, April 25, 1864, and in their stead, it was voted "that the fund was to be available to those only who were already in service and credited to the township, and to those who should enlist between the 25th day of April, 1864, and April 1, 1865."

It was voted, in 1848, "to raise $100 to build a town-house as near the centre as may be." The vote was rescinded the following year.

In 1855 it was voted "to raise $250 to build a town-house, the site to be the northeast corner of section 16. Voted $10 to pay for the site, and that John A. Beard, A. Fuller, and Cyrus Patterson be building committee."

The following agricultural statistics are compiled from the census report of 1874:

Acres of taxable land	19,220
" improved land	5,692
" wheat growing, June, 1874	1,608
" " harvested, 1873	1,493
" corn " "	1,175
Bushels of wheat " "	18,622
" corn " "	53,222
" all other grain harvested, 1873	13,369
" potatoes raised, "	4,794
Tons of hay, "	840
Pounds of wool sheared, "	7,188
" pork marketed, "	120,470
" butter made, "	42,520
" fruit dried for market, "	6,695
" maple-sugar made, "	5,445
Bbls. of cider made, "	222
Acres in fruits, "	402
Value of fruits and vegetables, "	$39,315
Number of horses, 1874	378
" mules, "	9
" working oxen, 1874	10
" milch cows, "	456
" other cattle, "	547
" swine, "	733
" sheep, "	1,484
" " sheared, 1873	1,625

VILLAGES.

Frontier, situated in the eastern part of the township, is a post-office station on the route from Hillsdale City to Amboy. It is 11 miles south of the former place, and contains 2 stores, steam saw-mill, stave-factory, several small mechanic shops, and about 150 inhabitants.

The first settler upon its site was Jacob Clark. Warren Atwood, Esq., general merchant and postmaster, opened a store here about 1863. Dr. W. A. Calkins, a well-known physician of the township, began to practice at about the same time.

SCHOOLS.

In 1840, when Woodbridge included the present towns of Woodbridge, Cambria, and part of Amboy, the board of school inspectors met and organized (by describing certain boundary-lines) 11 school districts. But little was done, however, to further the advancement of education until 1843, when the first school-house, a log one, was erected one-half mile west of the southeast corner of section 5. May 4, 1844, the board of school inspectors met, and organized by electing Isaac P. Hoag chairman. They then proceeded to examine Jane M. Barclay, "who offered herself as a school-teacher. Finding that she possessed the necessary qualifications to teach a primary school, a certificate was granted her."

From a report made Nov. 1, 1844, we find that the total amount of money to be apportioned for school purposes was $19.98, which was divided as follows: To District No. 1, 18 scholars, $8.39; to District No. 2, 24 scholars, $11.59. Total, $19.98.

Lucinda D. Lockwood and Emily Fish were granted certificates as teachers April 12, 1845.

The total amount of school moneys on hand for the year ending Nov. 1, 1846, was $50, which was apportioned as follows: To District No. 1, 23 scholars, $19.49; to District No. 2, 22 scholars, $1864; to District No. 7, 14 scholars, $11.86.

RELIGIOUS SOCIETIES.

The Methodists were the first to form a religious society, which they did as early as 1842. They usually met at the house of Silas P. Thomas, and were visited by Elders Scott, Jones, Jackson, and other circuit preachers, who held meetings once in two weeks. Among those who were connected with this organization were Chester Stoddard and wife, Jacob Sumner and wife, Urias Hoyt and wife, and Mrs. Harvey Fish. The society was long since disbanded, and no organization of this denomination exists in the township at the present writing.

THE UNITED BRETHREN CHURCH OF WOODBRIDGE.

This society was organized at the Johnson school-house, by Rev. John N. Martin, Jan. 29, 1853. The original members were 13 in number, as follows: Joseph Divine,

William Divine, Dorothy Divine, Jerusha Divine, Esther Divine, Parmelia Divine, George Divine, Almeda Divine, Sarah Divine, A. S. Divine, Betsey Stevens, Hannah Avery, and Elmira Williams. A house of worship was erected in 1861, costing $1500, and will seat about 250 persons. Among the pastors of this church who have succeeded Mr. Martin may be mentioned Revs. Myron Wheeler, D. Holmes, B. Baldwin, W. O. Dinnis, J. W. Rhoades, Asa A. Millard, —— Miller, W. H. Clay, and Aaron B. Lilley, the present pastor. Present membership, 18.

THE FREE-WILL BAPTIST CHURCH OF WOODBRIDGE.

This society was organized at the school-house in District No. 3, by Elder L. S. Parmelee, March 17, 1860.

The constituent members were Franklin Southworth, O. H. Avery, D. D. Divine, E. Van Vlack, L. Chase, Henry Frost, William Gillis, Warren Stevens, Elmira Williams, Lydia Weston, Esther Divine, Mary Southworth, Hannah Avery, Permilla Divine, Sarah Van Vlack, Mary Chase, Caroline Frost, Jane Gilles, Sarah Divine, Julia Hall, Lucretia Vickers, Elizabeth Weston, Lydia Fish, Eveline Williams, Mary A. Williams, Nancy Murray, Emeline Marsh, Harriet Drake, Robert Taylor, A. E. Griffith, Jane Y. Griffith, Emrancy Cox, William Weston, Philomela Gilles, Horatio Cone, Alice Cone, and Perces Rogers. A church edifice was commenced in 1867, and completed two years later. It cost $1500, and has sittings for 250 persons.

Elder Parmelee remained with the society as its pastor for several years. Since his departure they have had no settled pastor. Present membership, 10.

THE METHODIST PROTESTANT CHURCH OF EAST WOODBRIDGE.

A class of this denomination was formed at the school-house in District No. 1 about 1850. Among the first members were Chauncey Ashley, Betsey Ashley, Palmer Carey, David Fuller, Olive Fuller, Daniel Bailey, Ruth Bailey, Franklin Fuller, Lovina Fuller, Ransom Scovill, Adelaide Scovill, William Saxton, Frank Nevins, and Jane Rathbone.

A church edifice was commenced about 1866, and completed some six or seven years later. It has sittings for 200 people. Present membership, 35. Rev. Mr. Stockwell, pastor.

CEMETERIES.

In 1844 the town board was constituted a board of health, and $25 was voted to purchase a burying-ground and to fence the same. The supervisor was authorized to select a plot of ground suitable for the purpose. The plot selected is situated near the southeast corner of section 10. Other grounds have since been laid out for burial purposes on sections 5 and 20. These grounds are all under the control of the town board, and all necessary expenditures for repairs, fencing, etc., are paid by the township.

Our thanks are due to Cyrus Patterson, John W. Johnson, John Bryan, Lemuel Blount, Patrick McCartney, George Divine, Robert W. Clark, Daniel Saxton, David Fuller, Franklin Southworth, John E. Hueston, township clerk, and many others, who have rendered us valuable assistance by the information imparted concerning the history of Woodbridge township.

